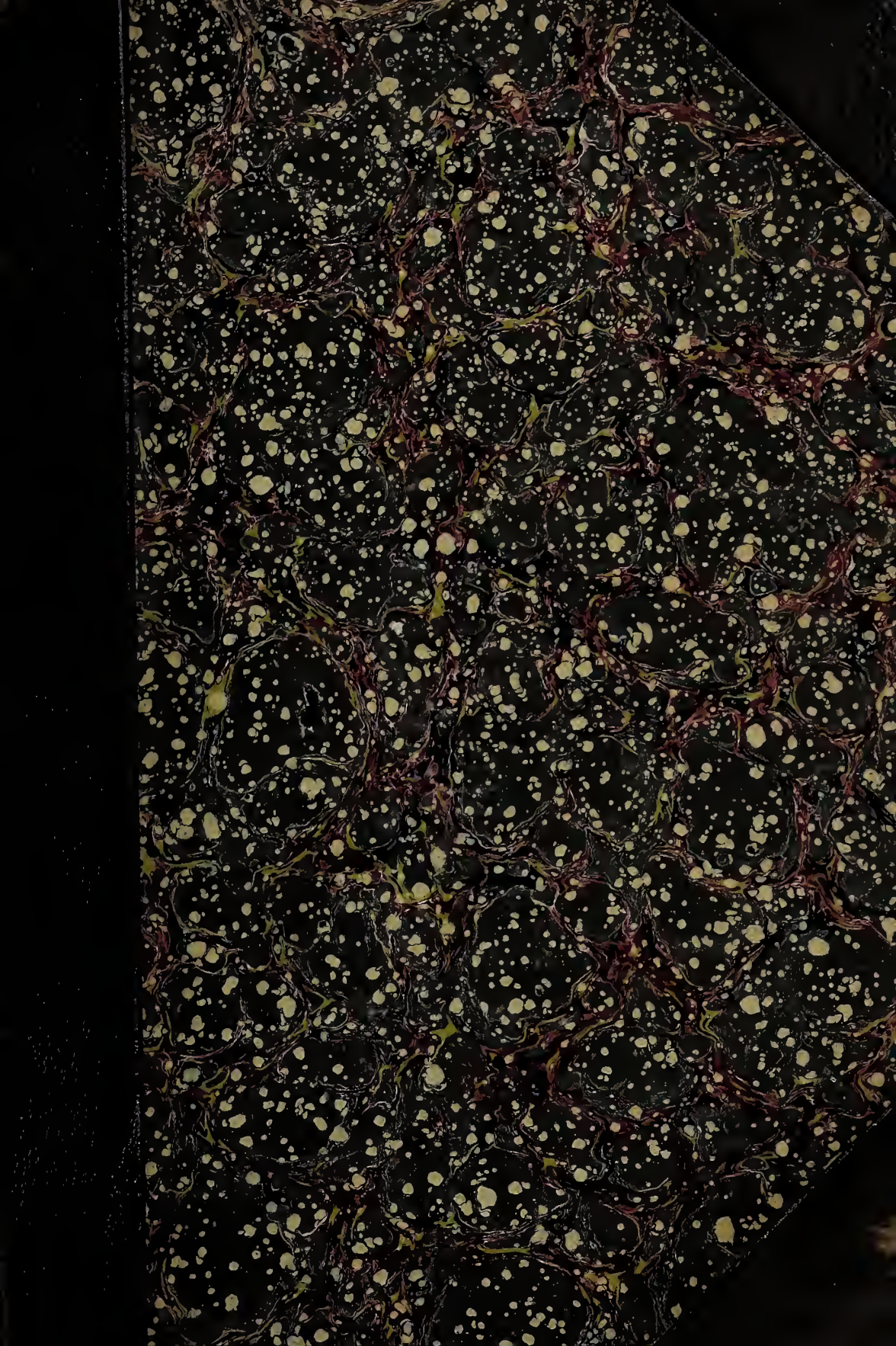

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EINLEITUNG

IN EIN

AEGYPTISCH-SEMITISCH-INDOEUROPAEISCHES

WURZELWÖRTERBUCH

VON

CARL ABEL, Dr. Ph.

LEIPZIG,
VERLAG VON WILHELM FRIEDRICH
K. HOFBUCHHANDLUNG.
1886.

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VORWORT.

Eine Schrift wie die vorliegende läuft Gefahr einer doppelten Abneigung zu begegnen. Nicht nur sind die früheren Versuche ägyptischer Etymologen, eine Annäherung an Semitische und Indoeuropäische Etymologie zu vollziehen, von den beiden Gegenständen ihrer verwandtschaftlichen Neigung ziemlich unbeachtet geblieben: auch das mehrfache Unternehmen der Semitisten, ihrerseits Fühlung mit den Indogermanisten zu gewinnen, ist auf reges Misstrauen gestossen, und schliesslich stets abgelehnt worden. Bunsen, Benfey, Brugsch, Lepsius, Ancessi, Rossi und andere haben vergeblich theils ägyptisch-semitische, theils ägyptisch-semitisch-indoeuropäische Sprachverwandtschaften herzustellen gesucht; Meier, Raumer, Fürst brauchen nur genannt zu werden, um das Schicksal der neueren ebräischen Avancen an die Arier zu kennzeichnen.

Unter solchen Umständen wäre es unnütz, den nachfolgenden Blättern eine andere Rechtfertigung mitgeben zu wollen, als sie für sich selber enthalten möchten. Es sei nur bemerkt, dass der Beweis auf Grund der ägyptischen Laut- und Stammwandlungslehre angetreten wird, wie sie in ihren Hauptpunkten in der Dritten Abtheilung dargestellt, resp. angezogen ist; dass die gleichmässige Anwendung dieser Laut- und Stammwandlungslehre auf das Ägyptische, Semitische und Indoeuropäische eine ursprüngliche wesentliche Gemeinsamkeit der Wurzeln und der Laut-, Stamm- und Sinnbildungsgesetze in den drei Gruppen ergiebt; und dass die Sondergesetze der drei Gruppen, die nach der Trennung entstanden, demnach als das Sonderleben derselben beherrschend, das ursprüngliche Werden des vorher nach gemeinsamen Gesetzen Gestalteten aber nicht tangirend erkannt werden.

Diesen Sondergesetzen die alten gemeinsamen Gesetze hinzuzufügen; sie mit ägyptischer Hülfe in den beiden anderen Sprachgruppen, in denen sie ohne dieselbe nicht mehr nachweisbar sind, darzulegen; und somit ältere und weitere Verwandtschaften zu statuiren, ohne der gesetzlichen Grundlage der neueren und engeren zu nahe zu treten, ist der Zweck des Wörterbuchs. Die Einleitung enthält die Begründung.

Wenn das Ägyptische sein Versprechen hält, so wird es seine Zusammengehörigkeit mit dem Semitischen und Arischen dadurch erweisen, dass es, wie Pott in seiner grundlegenden Besprechung von Max Müller's Kennzeichen der Sprachverwandtschaft verlangt, nicht bloss zu einzelnen Worten dieser Idiome stimmt, sondern ihren entgegengesetzten etymologischen Bedürfnissen entspricht und sie somit beide unter einander und mit sich vereint.

Die längeren Reihen der angeführten Lautwechselbeispiele enthalten viele Fälle, welche in mehreren kürzeren ebenfalls zu verzeichnen gewesen wären, und bei den letzteren demnach zu ergänzen sind. Gelegentlich ist darauf besonders hingewiesen worden; hier sei im allgemeinen bemerkt, dass die verwandten Reihen sich in der genannten Weise gegenseitig stützen. Ueberhaupt sind, um nicht jedesmal einen allzu grossen Theil der Verwandtschaft aufs neue erwähnen zu müssen, die Anführungen der Lautwechsel gewöhnlich auf das nächste beschränkt. Der Index, für dessen Herstellung ich Herrn Dr. Georg Steindorff zu grossem Danke verpflichtet bin, zeigt die weitere Sippe, und ist somit eine wesentliche Ergänzung der Beispiele. Eine ungleich umfassendere Beispielsammlung zum Lautwechsel wird das Wörterbuch selbst bieten.

Die etymologische Theilung der Worte ist gewöhnlich nicht absolut, sondern relativ bezeichnet worden, soweit die eben verglichenen Worte es forderten.

Herr Stud. theol. et phil. Max Müller hat die Güte gehabt, mich bei der Correctur zu unterstützen.

Pillnitz, im Herbst 1884.

INHALTSVERZEICHNISS.

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VIERTE ABTHEILUNG.

Aegyptisch-Semitisch-Indoeuropäische Sprachverwandtschaft . 365—393

ERSTE ABTHEILUNG.

Vergleichende Lexikographie und vergleichende Grammatik.

Da es Sitte geworden ist, Sprachvergleichung abzulehnen, es sei denn dass sie auf Gemeinsamkeit des grammatischen Systems und Lauts gestützt werden kann, so möchte es nicht überflüssig sein, die Erinnerung an Wilhelm von Humboldt's Urtheil über diesen Punkt zu beleben. Die Ansicht des grossen Philologen ist enthalten in seinem Essay on the best means of ascertaining the Affinities of Oriental languages (Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, June 1828) und lautet wie folgt:

„I confess that I am extremely averse to the system which proceeds on the supposition that we can judge of the affinities of languages merely by a certain number of ideas expressed in the different languages which we wish to compare. I beg you will not suppose, however, that I am insensible to the value and utility of these comparisons; on the contrary, when they are well executed, I appreciate all their importance; but I can never deem them sufficient to answer the end for which they have been undertaken; they certainly form a part of the data to be taken into account in deciding on the affinity of languages; but we should never be guided by them alone, if we wish to arrive at a solid, complete and certain conclusion. If we would make ourselves acquainted with the relation which subsists between two languages, we ought to possess a thorough and profound knowledge of each of them. This is a principle dictated alike by common sense, and by that precision acquired by the habit of scientific research.

I do not mean to say that if we are unable to attain a profound knowledge of each idiom we should on this account entirely suspend our judgment: I only insist, that we should not prescribe to ourselves

arbitrary limits, and imagine that we are forming our judgment on a firm basis, while it is in reality insufficient.

The method of comparing a certain number of words of one existing language with those of several others has always the two-fold inconvenience of neglecting entirely the grammatical relations, as if the grammar was not as essential a part of the language as the words; and of taking from the language which we wish to examine, isolated words selected not according to their affinities and natural etymology but according to the ideas which they express. Sir James Mackintosh very justly observes that the affinity of two languages is much better proved, when whole families of words resemble eachother, than when this is the case with single words only. But how shall we recognise families of words in foreign languages, if we only select from them two or three hundred isolated terms? There undoubtedly subsists among words of the same language an analogy of meanings and forms of combination easy to be perceived. It is from this analogy considered in its whole extent and compared with the analogy of the words of another language that we discover the affinity of two idioms, as far as it is recognizable in their vocabularies. It is in this manner alone that we recognize the roots and the methods by which each language forms its derivatives. The comparison of two languages requires that we should examine whether and in what degree the roots and derivative terms are common to both. It is not then by terms expressive of general ideas, such as sun, moon, man, woman etc., that we must commence the comparison of two languages, but by their entire dictionary critically explained. The simple comparison of a certain number of words, by reducing the examination of languages too much to a mere mechanical labour, often leads us to omit examining sufficiently the words which form the subjects of our comparison; and to avoid this defect we are forced to enter deeply into all the minutiae of grammar, separating the words from their grammatical affixes, and comparing only what is really essential to the expression of the idea which they represent. The words of which we seek a translation in different languages often cannot be rendered except

by a compound term. Thus the sun in some languages is called the father, the author, the star etc. of the day. It is evident that in these cases we no langer compare the same words, but words altogether different.

To conclude: it is impossible to form a correct judgment on the resemblance of sounds, without having carefully studied the system of sounds of each of the languages which we would compare. There occur often between different languages, and still more frequently between different dialects, regular transformations of letters, by which we can discover the identity of words, that at first view seem to have but a very slight resemblance in sound. On the other hand, a great resemblance of sound in two words will sometimes prove nothing, or leave the judgment in great uncertainty, if it be not supported by a train of analogies for the permutations of the same letters. What I have remarked proves, as I think, that even if we confine ourselves to the comparison of a certain number of words in different languages, it is still necessary to enter more deeply into their structure, and to apply ourselves to the study of their grammar.

But further I am quite convinced that it is only by an accurate examination of the grammar of languages that we can pronounce a decisive judgment on their true affinities. Languages are the true images of the modes in which nations think and combine their ideas. The manner of this combination represented by the grammar is altogether as essential and characteristic, as are the sounds applied to objects, that is to say, the words. The form of language being quite inherent in the intellectual faculties of nations, it is very natural that one generation should transmit theirs to that which follows it; while words being simple signs of ideas may be adopted by races altogether distinct.

If I attach great importance, however, under this view, to the grammar of a language, I do not refer to the system of grammar in general, but to grammatical forms considered with respect to their system and their sounds taken conjointly. If two languages, such for instance as the Sanscrit and the Greek, exhibit grammatical forms which are identical in arrangement and have a close analogy

in their sounds, we have an incontestable proof that these two languages belong to the same family. If, on the contrary, two languages do contain a great number of words in common, but have no grammatical identity, their affinity becomes a matter of great doubt; and if their words have, like those of the Basque and the Latin, an essentially different character, these two languages certainly do not belong to the same family. The words of the one have been merely transplanted into the other which has nevertheless retained its primitive forms."

Wilhelm von Humboldt geht also in diesen, im einzelnen nicht immer ganz durchsichtigen, im Zusammenhang aber völlig verständlichen Bemerkungen von der Ansicht aus, dass da ein ganzes System grammatischer Formen schwerer übertragen werden kann, als eine Anzahl einzelner Worte, die Gleichheit der Beugungen ein verlässlicheres Kennzeichen der Verwandtschaft ist, als der gemeinsame Besitz selbst einer grossen Menge von Worten. Wir können es dahin gestellt sein lassen, ob sich diese Anschauung als eine allgemein gültige aufrecht erhalten lassen wird, seitdem es bekannt geworden, dass es in Afrika Sprachen mit verschiedenem Lexikon und gleicher Flexion zu geben scheint; jedenfalls ist Humboldt's Ansicht von den beiden Mitteln der Sprachvergleichung nur eine relative, und schliesst das Kriterium des Wörterbuchs nicht aus. Was er verwirft, ist nur die Vergleichung einer willkürlichen Auslese von Worten, unverbunden durch Sinn, ungeprüft in Bezug auf den Ursprung ihrer Bedeutung und die Veränderung ihrer Laute im Laufe der Zeit. Wo ganze Wortfamilien verglichen werden; wo die Stämme blossgelegt, in Sinn und Laut übereinstimmend gefunden, und in ihren Ableitungen als gleichartig entwickelt erkannt werden, da hält auch er den Beweis der lexikalischen Verwandtschaft für geführt. Mit einem Worte, er sichert die Rechte der damals erstehenden Vergleichenden Sprachwissenschaft gegen die gemischten Collectaneen der unmittelbar vorhergehenden Periode, wie Adelung's Mithridates und andere; aber er bezweifelt nicht den Werth der Wurzel- und Stammvergleichung, wenn man nach gehöriger grammatischer Behandlung nur sicher sein kann, Wurzeln und Stämme wirklich herausgeschält

zu haben, und wenn man sie dann nicht in zerrissenen Fetzen, sondern in lautlich und geistig zusammengehörigen Reihen untersucht.

Es ist klar, dass dies das einzige Mittel der Sprachvergleichung für diejenige Periode sein, und für immer verbleiben, muss, in denen die Flexion noch gar nicht, oder noch wenig gestaltet gewesen ist. Die Existenz einer solchen Periode wird, abgesehen von dem Zeugniss isolirender und agglutinirender Sprachen, durch die Natur der Flexion selbst erwiesen. Was durch Composition entstanden, setzt das vorgängige selbstständige Bestehen seiner Theile voraus, und da diese schwierigen Processe sich nur allmählig vollzogen haben können, so wird für Wurzelschaffung, Flexionsversuche und Flexionsgestaltung je ein beträchtlicher Zeitraum anzusetzen sein. Es ist also von vornherein äusserst wahrscheinlich, dass es Sprachstämme giebt, welche ihre Wurzeln gemeinsam schufen, zur Zeit der Flexionsbildung aber schon getrennt waren, und demnach, in ihren Wurzeln mehr oder weniger eins, in ihren Beugungen mehr oder weniger verschieden sind.

Diese Folgerung wird durch das gegenseitige Verhältniss des Aegyptischen, Semitischen und Indoeuropäischen, wie es sich im Licht der nunmehrigen ägyptischen Laut- und Stammeslehre darstellt, thatsächlich bestätigt. Schon Bunsen erkannte dies (Three Dissertations p. 268 ff. Outlines I. 177. 190. 476. II. 4.), obgleich das hieroglyphische Material zu seiner Zeit zu dürftig entziffert, und das koptische zu wenig berücksichtigt war, um den Beweis der Stammgemeinschaft, den Delitzsch (Indogermanisch-Semitische Wurzelverwandschaft S. 12) vermisst, zu führen. Benfey berührt in seiner Schrift „Ueber das Verhältniss der Aegyptischen Sprache zum Semitischen Sprachstamme“ p. VII und 191 denselben Punkt in ähnlichem Sinne, und Bunsen, von Pott in seinen Etymologischen Forschungen II 91. citirt, nennt es einen engherzigen Satz, der nur in der Sphäre näherer Sprachverwandtschaft, aber nicht darüber hinaus Gültigkeit besitzt, dass die Affinität der grammatischen Formen allein zur Annahme von Wurzelverwandtschaft berechtige.

Werden die Laut- und Sinngesetze des Aegyptischen, wie sie

in der nachstehenden Dritten Abtheilung und in des Verf. Kopt. Untersuchungen S. 617—710 in ihren wesentlichen Zügen gesammelt, recapitulirt und belegt worden sind, auf die Semitischen und Indo-Europäischen Sprachen angewandt, so ergiebt sich, dass die Stämme derselben den gleichen Gesetzen unterliegen und auf Wurzeln zurückführen, welche den ägyptischen grösstentheils identisch sind. Von denselben Wurzeln ausgehend, und denselben Laut- und Sinngesetzen in ihrer Stammbildung gehorchend, haben die drei Sprachfamilien häufig dieselben Wortgestaltungen hervorgebracht, noch häufiger aber mannigfaltige, im Aegyptischen nebeneinander erhaltene, oder als gesetzliche Sprossen erhaltener Stämme nachgewiesene Bildungen über die einzelnen Glieder der grossen Sippe vertheilt.

Was das Aegyptische für diesen Zweck so werthvoll macht, ist eben, dass es mannigfache bi- und trilitere Laut-, Stamm- und Sinnbildungsvarianten seiner Wurzeln nebeneinander und gesetzlich in einander übergehend erhalten hat, und somit Zusammenhang zeigt, wo die entwickelteren Schwestersprachen bereits gesonderte Laute, Bedeutungen und Stämme, die nicht mehr, oder nicht mehr in demselben Grade mit einander wechseln können, besitzen. Allerdings will dies nicht sagen, dass jede im Aegyptischen gesetzlich mögliche, und in den Schwestersprachen auftretende Stammbildungsvariante deshalb auch im Aegyptischen vorhanden war, oder erhalten ist; aber das Aegyptische sichert durch seine vielen vollständigen und zusammenhängenden Belege das Gesetz auch in den Fällen, in denen ein Theil derselben in den Schwestersprachen allein vorliegt. Alle in den angestellten Vergleichungen enthaltenen nicht-ägyptischen Worte entsprechen demnach entweder angeführten ägyptischen, oder sind auf dieselben zurückzuführen durch Gesetze, die im Aegyptischen nachgewiesen wurden, und die, wie sich an der Hand dieses Nachweises zeigt, in allen noachidischen Sprachen gemeinsam erhalten sind. Der ganze Sinn dieser Vergleichungen lässt sich in den einen Satz zusammenfassen, dass sämmtliche in ihnen angeführte nicht-ägyptische Worte theils gleichzeitig ägyptische sind, theils es insofern sein könnten, als sie von Wurzeln abstammen und in ihren wesentlichen Zügen nach Stamm-, Laut- und Sinnbildungsgesetzen geschaffen sind, welche

aus der gemeinsamen Ursprache im Aegyptischen zusammenhängender erhalten vorliegen, als in einer der anderen. Aegyptisch tritt damit als der ursprünglichste erkennbare Nachkomme einer Muttersprache hervor, die gleichzeitig in ganzen Reihen anderer, entwickelterer und einseitig verhärteterer Sprachen erhalten ist, deren trennende Sonderungen es in seiner wandelbaren Fülle einschliesst, erklärt und eint. Ob diese Muttersprache nun an einem Orte, oder an verschiedenen gleichartig entstanden, Gleichartigkeit ist jedenfalls vorhanden.

Nach allem Gesagten werden durch die Lautgesetze ihrer engeren Familie verbunden nur diejenigen Worte in unseren Vergleichungen erscheinen können, welche einem in die verschiedenen Zweige dieser Familie gleichlautend übergegangenen Stamm entspringen, und demnach der späteren gleichmässigen Familienbehandlung ihres gleichmässigen Materials unterlagen; wo Worte dagegen an verschiedenen, wenn auch verwandten Stämmen der Ursprache gewachsen sind, muss es unthunlich sein, ihre verwandtschaftlichen Beziehungen nach dem, zur Zeit ihrer Schaffung noch nicht existirenden Lautgesetz der Familie zu beurtheilen, in der sie auftreten. In diesem Falle kommen die Lautgesetze der Muttersprache zur Geltung, welche die nachmaligen Familien noch ungetrennt enthielt, nicht die der Familien, die erst später entstanden. Lassen sich also zwei Worte nach den Laut-, Stamm- und Sinnbildungsgesetzen der gemeinsamen Ursprache, aber nicht nach denen der einzelnen Familie, oder Familien, in welcher sie sich finden, zusammenstellen, so ist ihre Erhaltung in den verschiedenen älteren Varianten, die der Urzeit möglich waren, erwiesen; umgekehrt, stimmt die Vergleichung zweier Worte zu den Gesetzen ihrer Familie oder Familien, so werden sie entweder denen der Ursprache gleichzeitig gehorchen, oder, in anderen Fällen, denselben widersprechen können. Im ersteren Fall können sie ihre vorliegende Gestalt sowohl schon aus der Ursprache in die Familie mitgebracht, oder erst gemeinsam in der Familie angenommen haben; im letzteren kann nur das letztere geschehen sein. Viele Worte, die man mit den Lautgesetzen ihrer engeren Familie nicht auf ihre nächste Verwandtschaft zurückführen konnte, und deshalb fernerliegenden oder fremden anknüpfte, werden durch die erkannten Lautgesetze

der älteren gemeinsamen Ursprache diesen unangemessenen Verbindungen entzogen und ihrer wirklichen Sippe zurückgegeben.

Alle unsere Vergleichungen halten sich innerhalb der nächsten Bedeutungsübergänge. Man übersieht beim Etymologisiren nur zu oft, dass nicht nur die Laut- sondern auch die Bedeutungsgesetze jeder Sprache zu beachten sind; man wirft, während man Hauchunterschiede in Regeln zu fassen sucht, in den Tropenreihen die ganze Welt nur allzu gewöhnlich bunt durcheinander. Und zwar in allen Sprachen mit derselben Willkür, da das Dasein eigenthümlicher Normen in jeder zu wenig in Betracht gezogen wird. Die Erklärung dieses Verfahrens liegt in der häufig auftretenden Unmöglichkeit, mit den Mitteln des Semitischen und Indoeuropäischen allein die in der Bedeutung nahestehenden Worte lautlich aneinanderzubringen, so dass dann, was nach Semitischer und Indogermanischer Phonetik verwandt genannt werden darf, faute de mieux auch in den Bedeutungen zusammengekuppelt wird, seien auch die kühnsten und unbelegtesten Metaphern dazu erforderlich. Die Zeit ist hoffentlich nicht allzu fern, wo man in jedem Sprachstamm, wie in jeder Sprache, ebensowohl eine Semasiologie wird aufstellen können, wie eine Phonologie. Bis dahin heisst es sich Bopp's Warnung in seiner Vergl. Zergliederung des Sanskrit I erinnern: „Wenn man auf zu entfernte Bedeutungs-Beziehungen ein Gewicht legt, welche Worte wären dann nicht verwandt? So lange zwei Wörter nicht ganz das Gegentheil von einander ausdrücken, müssen ihre Bedeutungen irgend einen Berührungspunkt darbieten".

Nach den Puranas und anderen mythischen Schriften der Brahmanen übergab Satyaurata, der indische Noah, seinem Sohne Sharma das Nilland welcher dasselbe nach langer Wanderung mit seinen arischen Genossen besetzte. Eusebius und Philostratus erzählen das Gleiche von den Aethiopen, wie sie die Aegypter nennen. Philostratus zumal führt die ägyptische Weisheit auf die indische zurück: „Sapientissimi mortalium Indi sunt; coloni autem eorum Aethiopes".*

* Philostr. Vita Apoll. III, 20, IV, 6. Rühle von Lilienstern, Graph. Darstellungen 197 ff. Uhlemann, Aegypt. Alterthumskunde III, 59.

Diesen alten Zeugen haben sich seit Wiederbelebung der ägyptischen Studien fast alle ägyptischen Etymologen angeschlossen. In demselben Jahre 1808, in welchem Quatremère in seinen Recherches sur la langue et la litérature de l'Egypte einerseits die Unsicherheit aller etymologischen Forschung behauptete „la récherche des etymologies est par elle-même extrêmement hazardeuse et conjecturale", andererseits aber dennoch die bestimmte Aufstellung nicht scheute, „que la langue Egyptienne est une langue mère qui n'a de rapport avec aucune autre", gab Rossi seine berühmten Etymologiae Aegypticae heraus. In seiner Vorrede sprach der italienische Forscher diese denkwürdigen Worte: „Ex hoc studio in quo sum diu multumque versatus, ex diligenti ista verborum seu nominum comparatione factum est, ut Aegyptium sermonem qui a caeteris aliarum gentium linguis quam longissime distare a multis putabatur, cum iis certe quarum in Oriente usus erat, in plurimis convenire ac congruere deprehenderem; unde aliquod veluti lumen ad illius antiquitates sive origines investigandas accendi videretur". Diese Ansicht ist freilich nicht durchgedrungen, weil der Verfasser das Hebräische für die heilige, und somit ältere Sprache haltend, die Lautgesetze des Ägyptischen nicht erforschte, und vielleicht nicht einmal erforscht haben würde, selbst wenn sie zu seiner Zeit überhaupt schon erkennbar gewesen wären. Die Fülle des Scharfsinns und der Gelehrsamkeit, welche er aber trotzdem in seiner Arbeit entfaltete, führte zu so vielen glänzenden Identificirungen semitischen und hamitischen Sprachgutes, dass eine Isolirung des Agyptischen von Ägyptologen wenigstens seit seiner Schrift kaum mehr angenommen wurde. Ulrich Kopp, welcher wenige Jahre darauf in seiner Palaeographia critica denselben Gegenstand behandelte, gelangte durch Vergleichung von 400 koptischen und hebräischen Worten zu der Erkenntniss einer gemeinsamen Quelle: „probabilior igitur mihi quidem conjectura videtur communem utrique linguae fuisse fontem". Dies Ergebniss wurde von Schwartze, dem grössten Philologen, der je Ägyptisch getrieben, nicht nur bestätigt, sondern erweitert. „Die Vereinigung aller dieser Umstände", sagt Schwartze, Altes Ägypten 1033, „lässt mich Kopp's Meinung nicht nur beipflichten sondern die gemeinschaftliche

Quelle über die Grenzen des gesammten Semitismus hinaus, auf den Ausgangspunkt des Indogermanischen Sprachstammes ausdehnen". Mit derselben Entschiedenheit spricht sich Bunsen aus in „Aegypten's Stellung in der Weltgeschichte" V, 1, 112: „Prof. Dietrich hat die Gesetze für die Bildung der vierbuchstabigen semitischen Wurzeln aus den dreibuchstabigen zur Anschauung zu bringen gesucht. Meine Zusammenstellung aller dreibuchstabigen Wurzeln lässt mir keinen Zweifel, dass es vielleicht noch geringere Schwierigkeiten der Forschung und etwas gründlichere Sprachphilosophie kostet, das Wichtigste nachzuweisen, nämlich jene frühere Bildung der dreibuchstabigen aus den zweibuchstabigen. Die Thatsache selbst ist für mich über allen Zweifel erhaben. Ich habe mich von drei wichtigen Punkten überzeugt. Erstlich, dass man, um diesen Preis zu erringen, aus dem, was geschichtlich semitisch heisst, hinausgehen muss, wie auch Ewald schon lange vorhergesagt hat. Zweitens, dass hierbei das Ägyptische noch wichtiger ist, als das Arische. Drittens, dass die Arischen Sprachen in einigen Stämmen das Älteste am treuesten aufbewahrt, also nicht übergangen werden dürfen." Und weiterhin S. 114. „Die grössere Hälfte aller uns erhaltenen alt- und neuägyptischen Wörter lässt sich nachweisen als geschichtlich, also blutsverwandtschaftlich mit dem Semitischen verbunden, und in den Urstämmen ebenso oft mit dem Arischen. Das Ägyptische bildet oft die Brücke zwischen beiden, welche bis jetzt fehlte." Bunsen giebt sodann auf Grundlage der Rossi'schen, und mit Beihülfe der Dietrich'schen Arbeiten ein vergleichendes ägyptisch-ebräisches Vocabular, von dem er S. 116 sagt: „Meine Arbeit selbst ist nach zwei Grundsätzen gemacht: erstlich, dass keine Lautähnlichkeit als geschichtlich angenommen werden darf ohne erkenntliche und nachweisliche Analogie; zweitens, dass abgeleitete Bedeutungen oder gar spätere Bildungsbuchstaben und Sylben nicht mit in die Vergleichung gezogen werden dürfen." Von diesen beiden Requisiten wird das erste nicht durch eine systematische Lautlehre, sondern durch die wenigen Beispiele des vergleichenden Vocabulars, und die fragmentarischen Bemerkungen des Prof. Dietrich dargeboten; das letztere beschränkt sich auf einige Worte über einige Affixe. Somit war das

Resultat vorauszusehen, trotzdem das Ziel erkannt, und die Methode, allgemein gesprochen, richtig war.

Auch Lepsius trat in die Reihe der Vorkämpfer einer ägyptisch-semitisch-indoeuropäischen Spracheinheit. Über seine Betheiligung sagt Bunsen, Outlines of the philosophy of history I, 177:

„It seems to me to result from this preliminary view of the nature of languages, that we must leave the strictly grammatical comparisons entirely out of the question, as soon as we extend our researches beyond the nearest degree of affinity ..... Lepsius, in his Essay on the numerals, and Dr. Charles Meyer, in his review of Champollion and Lepsius's Hieroglyphic Researches have practically rendered evident the insufficiency of the old system. They have established the fact beyond all doubt, that there exists an undeniable community of living roots between the two (Semitic and Indo-European) families. They have shown that in many instances the Egyptian roots present the intermediate link between both, as well in words as in forms. Lepsius has proved this as to the Numerals, and Meyer has clearly indicated other identical roots."

Professor Lepsius hat viele Jahre später in seinem Standard Alphabet denselben Standpunkt eingenommen, und das Aegyptische als gender-language zu den anderen Hauptsprachen der kaukasischen Rasse, den arischen und semitischen, classificirt. Ihm folgten Brugsch, der in seinem Wörterbuch Ägyptisch, Semitisch und Arisch vielfach nebeneinanderstellt, Benfey, Stern, Maspero, der berühmte Director des Museums von Bulaq, und fast jeder Ägyptolog, welcher den Gegenstand berührte. Die gegenwärtige Arbeit will von Einzelvergleichungen, wie sie sich der lexikalischen Behandlung aufdrängen, zu einer systematischen Grundlage in Laut- und Stammbildungslehre übergehen.

ZWEITE ABTHEILUNG.

Ueber Wurzeldeterminative und Pluriliteren.

Die Theorie der Wurzeldeterminative in den semitischen und sanskritischen Sprachen gründet sich auf zwei Erscheinungen. Ähnlich bedeutende Wurzeln von gleichem Lautumfange stimmen in dem, oder den, anlautenden Consonanten überein, gehen aber im auslautenden auseinander; oder ähnlich bedeutende Wurzeln von ungleichem Lautumfange stimmen in dem, oder den, anlautenden Consonanten überein, übertreffen aber die eine die andere um einen auslautenden. Im ersteren Fall soll der gemeinsame erste Theil beider Wurzeln die Urwurzel, sollen die verschiedenen Schlusstheile die verschiedenen Determinative sein: im letzteren Fall wird die kürzere Wurzel als die ursprüngliche, der überschüssige auslautende Consonant der längeren Wurzel als das Determinativ angesehen. Gelänge es, diese angeblichen Determinative als selbstständige, verkürzte Bedeutungselemente nachzuweisen, und die so erkannte Bedeutung in ihrem nüancirenden Einfluss auf den Sinn der Wurzel regelmässig wiederzufinden, so wären Entstehung, Dasein und Werth solcher consonantischen Auslaute festgestellt; würde nur die zweite Bedingung erfüllt, so wäre mindestens der Bedeutungswerth auslautender consonantischer Ansätze erkannt, und die Wahrscheinlichkeit ihrer Entstehung auf dem erwähnten Wege gegeben; ist aber keines von beiden der Fall, so haben wir es trotzdem immer noch mit einer Hypothese zu thun, die auf rationellen Voraussetzungen ruhend, annehmbar genug erscheint, so lange keine ebenbürtige, oder bessere Erklärung vorhanden ist, oder kein Gegenbeweis geführt wird.

Die Thatsachen haben zu solchen Versuchen anhaltend eingeladen. Um nur einige der wichtigsten Stimmen anzuführen, so sagt

Gesenius über die semitischen Triliteren in seinem Ausf. Lehrgebäude, 183. 184:

„So durchgreifend indess diese trilitere Gleichförmigkeit sein mag, so sind doch mehrere Erscheinungen vorhanden, welche es gewiss machen, dass sie nicht ursprünglich ebenso allgemein gewesen, sondern erst etwas später, wenngleich immer noch in der Jugendzeit der Sprache, durch eine Art grammatischer Reflexion zu Stande gebracht sei. Diese Erscheinungen sind folgende: (Es werden dann aufgezählt a. Verdoppelung des auslautenden Consonanten, Hinzufügung der beweglichen Vokalbuchstaben. Anfügung des ן; b. einsylbige, nur orthographisch verlängerte Wurzeln c. Verben, die nur die zwei ersten Stammconsonanten gemein, den dritten aber verschieden haben).“

Bopp, auf diese Ausführungen Bezug nehmend, äussert sich in seiner Vergl. Zergliederung des Sanskrit, Erste Abth. S. 14:

„Dass dem Zustande, worin wir die Semitischen Sprachen kennen, ein älterer vorausgehen konnte, in welchem das Gesetz der Zweisylbigkeit noch nicht ausgebildet war, soll keineswegs bestritten werden, und mit dem was Gesenius in seinem Ausführl. Lehrgeb. 183. 184. sagt, bin ich vollkommen einverstanden.“

Grill, in seinem grossen Werk über das Semitische, gelangt (S. 445) zu folgenden Schlüssen:

„Gegen die Ursprünglichkeit der Triliteren und Pluriliteren sprechen insbesondere folgende Erscheinungen. Eine zumal im Arabischen beliebte Quadriliterform ist diejenige, die gradezu als Doppelbilitere sich darstellt, גדגד. زلزل, دمدم. Man kann und muss wohl freilich solche Formen zunächst auf Triliteren nach der Form גדד, زل u. s. w. zurückführen, allein die Quadriliterform verräth eben deutlich genug, dass die Triliterenbildung nicht ihre eigentliche Wurzel, sondern nur ein Mittelglied ist, das selber auf der biliteren Wurzelform beruht, und die Reihe gl, gll, gl gl stellt gewissermassen die Wurzel gl nebst zweifacher Potenzirung vor, was ursprünglich ebenso in begrifflicher, wie in lautlicher Beziehung seine Geltung hat. Eine zweite Erscheinung ist uns damit schon in die Hände gespielt: es sind die so überaus häufigen Triliteren nach der

Form גלל d. h. mit Verdoppelung des zweiten Radikals (Verba ע"ע). Dass in diesen Wurzeln der Begriff vollkommen durch eine Bilitere bestimmt ist, lässt sich in keiner Weise in Abrede stellen: der Grundbegriff wird durch die Erhebung der Bilitere zur Trilitere nur in sofern determinirt, als er verstärkt und so zu sagen bestätigt wird. Hieran reiht sich als eine dritte charakteristische Erscheinung das nachweislich sehr vielfache Vorkommen von Wurzelreihen mit identischem ersten und zweiten Radikal und starkem Wechsel des dritten, wobei übrigens überall in den verschiedenen Bedeutungen eine identischer Grundbegriff hervortritt. Man vergleiche z. B. קצץ, קצב, קצה, קצה, קצו, קצע, קצח, קצר. In allen diesen Triliteren dominirt der Grundbegriff des Abschneidens, Abtrennens. Dieser Begriff kann nicht an dem zweiten und dritten Radikal haften, sondern nur am ersten und zweiten. Die Gruppe קץ muss also irgendwie und irgendeinmal im Semitischen an und für sich schon die Bestimmtheit erlangt haben, dass sich in ihr der Begriff des Abschneidens ausdrückte, und alles was in den Triliteren an diese Gruppe angetreten ist, kann nur secundäre Bedeutung haben, d. h. den Grundbegriff so oder so modificiren."

Ähnliche Urtheile fällen indoeuropäische Etymologen, obschon die Erscheinung auf ihrem Gebiet bei dem weniger zahlreichem Auftreten von Triliteren, und zumal von ähnlich bedeutenden, nur in einem Laut differenzirten Triliteren, nicht so dringend zur Erklärung aufforderte. Dennoch ist der Versuch, den Bedeutungswerth der Determinative festzustellen, sowohl im Semitischen als im Indoeuropäischen längst als ein hoffnungsloser anerkannt, und, mit einer weiter unten zu erwähnenden speciellen Ausnahme, niemals auch nur in einigem Umfange gemacht worden. Ancessi, in seinen Adformantes dans les langues semitiques, resümirt in entschlossener Weise:

„Mais, dira-t-on, au lieu d'expliquer la nuance de sens, qu'apporte l'adformante au thême bilittère par le son de cette consonne, ne serait-il pas plus naturel et plus logique, de voir dans cet élément nouveau ajouté au radical le debris d'un mot, d'un verbe, qui se serait plus on moins atrophié, mais qui aurait encore conservé sous cette forme réduite le sens du radical? L'adformante, en un mot, ne serait-

elle qu' un son, ou répresenterait-elle un sens? A priori, cette explication semble plus vraisemblable. Mais l'examen attentif des adformantes ne permet pas de l'admettre. Les adformantes ne sont que des sons et non des thèmes verbaux; elles répresentent un ton, et non pas une idée. La gamme des adformantes, en effet, est trôp graduée; les transitions sont trop ménagées pour qu'il soit possible, d'y voir autre chose qu'une série de notes: פרא, פרה, פרח, פרע, פרך, פרק — פלה, פלח, פלג — פרם, פרש, פרש, פרז — פרט, פרד, פרץ. A coté de l'Hebreu, l'Arabe a ses gutturales, ses dentales, ses sifflantes supplémentaires, qui prennent rang sur cette échelle et garnissent les interstices étroits restés encore vides: فل, فلى, فلح, فلج, فلخ, فلع, فلغ, فلق. Et ce ne sont pas des mots forgés à plaisir pour le besoin d'un système; ils existent tous; ils ont tous une place dans le dictionnaire — فرس, فرش, فرز, فرث, فرص, فرد, فرط."

Das heisst, a priori lässt es sich nicht absehen, warum die angehängten Laute, da sie doch nüanciren, nicht die Reste selbstständiger, nüancirter Bedeutungselemente sein sollen; a posteriori ist die Aufgabe, sie auf solche Elemente zurückzuführen, indess so unmöglich, dass Ancessi auf den Gedanken kommt, sie für musikalische Anhängsel, für interjectionsartige Empfindungslaute zu halten.

Die gelehrte und geistvolle Präfixtheorie des Prof. Delitzsch (Jesurun sive Isagoge in gramm. Hebr.) kritisirend, gelangt Pott zu ähnlichen Resultaten in seinen Etymol. Forsch. 2. A. II. 92:

„Die Annahme schwebt in der Luft, so lange nicht für die verschiedenen Consonanten, die angeblich nach Weise von Präfixen vorgeschoben werden, eine für den Verstand erkennbare, oder mindestens noch leidlich fühlbare, Sinnesfärbung nachgewiesen sein wird, welche sie denjenigen Wurzeln ertheilt, denen sie vorgetreten sein sollen."

In demselben Werke II, 460 begegnet Pott auf indoeuropäischem Gebiete den gleichen Schwierigkeiten:

„Es stösst dies auf nicht geringe Schwierigkeiten, da unverkenn-

bar die Grenzen von Wurzelvariation und von Verben mit z. B. denominativem Charakter sich nicht immer mit der wünschenswerthen Schärfe auseinanderhalten lassen."

Corssen, Krit. Beitr. 116, sucht vergeblich einen anderen, nach ihm kaum wieder betretenen Weg zu empfehlen:

„Will man einwenden, das d in claudo sei ein blosses sogenanntes Wurzeldeterminativ, so kann ich dagegen nur erwidern, einmal, dass ich mir überhaupt kein Suffix vorstellen kann, das nicht einen determinativen, den Begriff der Wurzel näher bestimmenden und ausprägenden Charakter hat, zweitens aber, dass ich mir nicht denken kann, wie blosse kahle Consonanten ohne vokalischen Beiklang, für sich allein unsprechbare Lautbestandtheile, keine selbstständige wirkliche Lautwesen, sondern gedachte Lautmonaden, die der grübelnde und zerlegende Geist des Sprachforschers unterschieden hat, die aber für sich allein kein sinnenfälliges oder gedachtes Wesen bezeichnen — wie also diese Consonanten allein an Wurzeln gefügt werden konnten, um deren Bedeutung genauer auszuprägen. Man weiss nicht, woher diese sogenannten Suffixe überhaupt gekommen sein sollen, wenn man nicht annimmt, dass sie einst ein selbstständiges Lautleben und in ihrem Lautleib eine Gedankenseele, einen eigenen Sinn hatten, dass sie dann an die bedeutungsvolleren Wörter des Satzes sich anschlossen, nach Verlust ihres Hochtones allmählich ihre Selbstständigkeit einbüssten, mit jenen untrennbar verwuchsen, und nur in der näheren Bestimmung und Ausprägung des Begriffes derselben ein Andenken an ihr ehemaliges selbstständiges Bestehen in der Sprache zurückliessen".

Demgemäss führt Corssen das d in claudo auf da, dare zurück. Er würde für seine scheinbar völlig rationelle Theorie nicht erst zu streiten haben, wäre man nicht ziemlich allgemein vor dem Wagniss, die Bedeutung und den Ursprung einzelner Consonanten bestimmen zu wollen, zurückgeschreckt. Dies Wagniss würde gross genug sein, wäre die Bedeutung, oder richtiger der Bedeutungseffect der betreffenden Laute auf die Worte, denen sie dienen, immer derselbe; da dies nicht entfernt der Fall ist, so lässt sich die Theorie vielleicht annehmen, aber nimmer in die Praxis übertragen.

Fick in seiner Abhandlung „Wurzeln und Wurzeldeterminative“ (Vergleich Wörterb. 1. Aufl. IV) giebt nur gelegentliche Andeutungen; Curtius, Gr. Etym. 4. Aufl. S. 71 schliesst die Untersuchung in einsichtiger und entsagender Recapitulation wie folgt:

„Wurzelerweiterung ist eine aller Nominalbildung offenbar vorausgehende Erscheinung, insofern selbst die Ausprägung verschiedener Verbalformen schon erweiterte Stämme voraussetzt. Es ist eine Art Wortbildung vor der Wortbildung, oder mit anderen Worten eine ältere Schicht von Bildungen, über welche sich die in historischer Zeit übliche Flexion und Stammbildung gelagert hat. In Bezug aber auf den Ursprung dieser Zusätze bleibt uns, wenigstens für jetzt, schwerlich etwas anderes übrig, als zu bekennen, dass wir von ihrem Ursprung nichts wissen. Wir stehen hier an einer Grenze, über die unser Erkennen für jetzt wenigstens nicht hinausgeht. Demnach betrachten wir alle diese Laute als solche Elemente, welche, ohne in den Kreis wortbildender Suffixe zu fallen, wie Pott, Etymol. Forsch. I². 172. sagt, dem Principe der Bedeutsamkeit dienen.“

Hiermit werden also die Determinative auch im Indoeuropäischen nicht allein als eine unerwiesene, sondern als eine zunächst unerweisbare Hypothese erklärt.

Dem gegenüber stellen wir die Thatsache, dass sich die ungeheuere Ueberzahl dieser angeblich selbstständigen Ansätze drei- und mehrconsonantiger Wurzeln durch die Laut- und Stammbildungslehre des Aegyptischen nicht nur für das Aegyptische, sondern auch, da sich zahlreiche identische Wurzeln in allen drei Gruppen nachweisen lassen, für das Semitische und Indoeuropäische, als An- und Auslautswiederholung zweiconsonantiger mit gesetzmässiger phonetischer Differenzirung erklärt; dass dieser Ursprung dieser Lautgebilde durch die paralelle Erhaltung der betreffenden ägyptischen Wurzeln und der ihnen entspringenden erweiterten Stämme dargelegt und im einzelnen erkannt wird; und dass er auf nachweisbare ägyptische Lautgesetze zurückführt. Die nachstehende Dritte Abtheilung, und die folgende Vierte Abtheilung zeigen die Erscheinung an einer Anzahl der wichtigsten ägyptischen, sowie an einigen semitischen und indoeuro-

päischen Stämmen; das Wörterbuch wird Belege auf dem weiten gemeinsamem Gebiet zusammenstellen.

Soweit sie ohne Vergleichung des Aegyptischen erkennbar wird, ist die Erscheinung im Indoeuropäischen und Semitischen öfter behandelt worden. Curtius, welcher sie „Gebrochene Reduplication" nennt, handelt davon in seiner Griech. Etym. 4. Aufl. 299. 302. 361. 470. und in „Tragweite der Lautgesetze" 17—19. Anlautreduplication im Anlaut im Indogermanischen weist besonders an Schallwörtern nach Pott, Doppelung 210; an Intensivirungen Gerland, Intensiva und Iterativa 44. Einige Beispiele von Anlautreduplication im Auslaut, und Auslautreduplication im Auslaut, ebenfalls für das Indogermanische, hat Pott, Doppelung 215; Fälle der ersten Art für das Indogermanische Gerland Intensiva, 152; Fälle der letzteren Gerland für das Semitische, Intensiva 78, Pott, Doppelung 18. Ueber die Ausdehnung und Bedeutung der Iteration für die Bildung der Sprache spricht Pott, Doppelung 13—24, Gerland, Intensiva S. 151. 171.

Eine selbstständige Entstehung drei- und mehrconsonantiger Wurzeln wird durch ihre häufige Geburt aus zweiconsonantigen natürlich nicht verneint. Zumal solche, welche die drei auch im Aegyptischen gemeinhin unvertauschbaren Gruppen der Gutturalen, Labialen und Liquiden in sich schliessen (von den häufig zweifelhaften Sibilanten und Dentalen nicht zu reden), werden unmittelbaren Ursprung beanspruchen dürfen. Die Unmöglichkeit, die Entstehung von sar, sarp chronologisch zu ordnen, bringt Max Müller (Lectures II. 313); die Unthunlichkeit in פרד, פרץ erkennbare Ansätze nachzuweisen, Renan (Hist. des langues sémitiques 89) zu demselben Schluss. Auf indogermanischem Boden besonders empfiehlt Curtius bei Besprechung der „Gebrochenen Reduplication", die Wurzeldeterminative zu Gunsten dieser Gebilde einzuschränken (Tragweite der Lautgesetze 17—19). Auch Ewald, in seiner Kritik von Meier's Hebräischem Wurzelwörterbuch, führt vorzugsweise derartige Wurzeln als Beweis von Pluriliteren im Indoeuropäischen an (Götting. Gel. Anz. 1845. 196. St.)

Was die angeblich determinirten zweiconsonantigen betrifft, so reduciren sie sich auf einen Wurzel- und einen Determinativconsonanten, und werden bei dieser Dürftigkeit des zu analysirenden Materials nicht

allgemein aufgestellt. Fick, (Wurzeln und Wurzeldeterminative, Wörtb. IV.) und Curtius (Chronologie 208) gehen allerdings so weit. Ihnen wiederspricht das Aegyptische in manchen Fällen nicht. Die neuesten Erklärungen siehe in Delbrück's Einleitung S. 79—85.

Zum Schluss gelangen wir zu dem, seinerzeit vielbesprochenen Meier'schen Wurzelwörterbuch der Hebräischen Sprache. In wesentlichen Grundsätzen nach allem Obigen richtig, war es dennoch ein vollkommener Fehlschlag. Meier erkannte Anlautsverdopplung in An- und Auslaut und Auslautsverdoppelung im Auslaut mit gleichzeitiger phonetischer Differenzirung der angewucherten Laute als den fruchtbaren Keim der Triliteration. Da aber das Semitische weder die biliteren Wurzeln seiner Triliteren erhalten hat, noch aus sich selbst heraus die behaupteten Lautwandlungen erweisen konnte, so fehlte jeder Maassstab zur Aussonderung der biliteren Urbestandtheile, und die Triliteren hatten völlig willkürlich gespalten zu werden. Das Aegyptische, welches ihm alle Desiderata, Lautgesetz, Urwurzel und erweiterte Wurzel nebeneinander hätte liefern können, wurde von Meier, trotzdem er eine Indoeuropäisch-Semitische Sprachverwandschaft annahm, perhorrescirt (Anhang III.) Das Hieroglyphische war allerdings 1845 noch nicht genügend entziffert, um für etymologische Zwecke verwendbar zu sein; aber ägyptisches Sprachgut und Lautgesetz konnte auch aus den Koptischen in allen wesentlichen Zügen erkannt werden und hat seine Vernachlässigung darum mit Recht gerächt. Bunsen, der schon damals Aegyptisch-Semitisch-Indoeuropäische Wurzeleinheit behauptete (Outlines of the philosophy of history 1,185), konnte nicht umhin, von Meier's Abweisung des Aegyptischen ironisch zu reden (Ebendaselbst 1, 176). Zu Meiers Irrthümern kommt ferner die Capricirung auf lauter bilitere Primitive, die Annahme von lauter triliteren Perfecten mit Vermischung von Stamm und Flexion, und der ausschweifende Gebrauch, den er von der allerdings hergebrachten Willkür in der Metapherannahme macht. Er giebt das traurige Beispiel einer intuitiven Einsicht in ein Princip, die durch Unkenntniss exoterischer, auf einem anderen Gebiete liegender Thatsachen auf Abwege geräth, dadurch gegen gekannte Gesetze des eigenen Stoffes fehlt, und schliesslich nur zu oft zu völlig irrigen

Ergebnissen führt. Dennoch war das Wahre in seinen Grundlagen selbst vom rein semitischen Standpunkt so weit ersichtlich, dass seine herbsten Kritiker es nicht anders als anerkennen konnten. Grill l. c. 441 macht ihm folgende bedeutsame Concessionen:

„Würde Meier unter seiner Reduplication nur so viel verstehen, dass je und je einer der Wurzelconsonanten in den Triliteren doppelt auftrete (eigentlich oder uneigentlich), und diese Erscheinung ausschliesslich mit der verbalen Begriffsbildung, also mit dem materiellen Wesen der Wurzel in Verbindung bringen, so wäre hiergegen nichts zu sagen. Allein wie er die semitischen Urwurzeln sich nach indogermanischem Schnitt einsilbig gedacht hat, so wendet er nun auch den Begriff der Reduplication in indogermanischem Sinn auf das semitische Verbum an, macht die Triliteren aus Wurzeln zu Stämmen, und legt dem dritten, hinzugetretenen Consonanten die rein formale Function der Perfectbildung bei, so dass wir im semitischen Perfect eine allbeherrschende Analogie zur indogermanischen reduplicirten Perfectbildung hätten."

Und weiter S. 442:

„Was übrigens noch ganz besonders die Meiersche Theorie wiederlegt, ist die ganz unklare und unnatürliche Combination der vermeintlichen Reduplication mit der sog. Stammbildung, die wir deutlicher Wurzel- und Begriffsmodification nennen. Offenbar sind hier die disparatesten Dingen zusammengeworfen: ist in der Wurzel דבק der dritte Consonant Reduplication, so kann er ebendeswegen nicht die ursprüngliche Wurzel begrifflich modificiren, sondern hat eben eine bloss formale Funktion für den Wurzelbegriff."

Meier konnte sich dieses Irrthums nicht entschlagen, weil derselbe gleichzeitig die Quelle der Wahrheit war, die er besass. Mit dem Aegyptischen ungenügend bekannt, und im Hebräischen die Anwendung des An- und Auslautwiederholungprincipes für stammbildende Zwecke nicht erkennen könnend, kam er nur allzu natürlich darauf, die geschaute Iteration nach indoeuropäischem Muster als Perfectum zu erklären.

Auch Philippi, im „Grundstamm des starken Verbums im Semitischen und sein Verhältniss zur Wurzel" (Festschrift für Prof.

Fleischer S. 102.) fügt seiner Ablehnung eine halbe Annahme hinzu:

„E. Meier's Reduplicationstheorie ferner, nach der der sogenannte dritte Consonant durch Wiederholung des ersten oder zweiten Wurzelconsonanten der ursprünglichen zweiconsonantigen Wurzel zwecks Bildung eines Perfectstammes, und eventuelle Dissimilation des so wiederholten Lautes entstanden sein soll, ist längst zu den Todten gewandert . . . Bei Lösung dieses Problems muss man sich unseres Erachtens davor hüten, alles über einen Kamm zu scheeren. Das Wurzeldeterminativ kann einen sehr verschiedenen Ursprung gehabt haben. In Fällen wie שרשׁ, עלע, כרר etc. טוט, ריר etc. liegen anerkanntermaassen verkürzte Reduplicationsformen vor, שרש aus שרשר טט aus טוטו etc. In anderer Weise dürfte durch Ausfall des dritten Radicals aus einem שׁרשׁר ein שׁרר, aus כרכר ein כרר entstanden sein. Im Athiopischen sind oft aus den in Rede stehenden Quadriliteris durch Assimilation des zweiten und dritten Consonanten Trilittere hervorgegangen, so qaqaja aus qajâqaja."

Ebenso lebten in Porges, Verbalstammbildung der semitischen Sprachen, die Meier'schen Principien mit einigen neuen Modificationen wieder auf, trotzdem die Anwendung, die er von denselben gemacht, mit Recht eingesargt war. Nirgends kam man aber zu einer eingehenden Durchführung, weil das, was Meier entbehrte, die ursprünglichen Biliteren und das Lautgesetz ihrer iterirten Dissimilation, mit semitischen Mitteln eben nicht zu ermitteln war. Es ist ja klar, dass wollte es seine Wurzeln vervielfältigen, das Semitische zur wesentlich triliteren Bildung gelangen musste. Den Vokalwechsel zur Flexion gebrauchend, vermag es aus je zwei Consonanten nur zwei Wurzeln zu schaffen; dazu ist seine Consonantenentwickelung eine mässige, seine Suffigirungs-, Präfigirungs-, und Compositionsfähigkeit eine geringe, und ein Triliteralismus überdies auch für die Durchführung vokalischer Flexion unumgänglich. Die verwandten Sprachen dagegen konnten sich an einer grösseren Mischung von bi- und triliteren Wurzeln genügen lassen, weil sie in den erwähnten Punkten vom Semitischen mehr oder weniger verschieden sind. Das Hieroglyphische scheut, hauptsächlich in seinen zweiconsonantigen Wurzeln, vor der

ausgiebigsten Homonymie noch nicht zurück; das Koptische, theilweis auch schon das Hieroglyphische, differenzirt die somit glücklich bewahrten oder durch das bewahrte Gesetz wiederherstellbaren Biliteren, durch Iteration, Dissimilation und Vokalisirung; während das Indoeuropäische den Vokal fast ausschliesslich zur Wurzelbildung verwerthet, über den reichsten Consonantismus verfügt, und obenein die grösste Leichtigkeit in Vor- Nach- und Zusammensetzungen jeder Art von der ältesten bis in die neueste Zeit bewährt.

DRITTE ABTHEILUNG.

Ueber Aegyptischen Laut- und Wurzelwandel.

In Sinn und Laut ist das Aegyptische von einer Wandelbarkeit, welche in dieser Fülle unseren, aus entwickelteren und gefesteteren Idiomen gezogenen Sprachbegriffen stracks widerspricht.

Nicht allein sind Thun und Leiden, That und Gethanes, Ursache, Mittel und Zweck in den Bedeutungen ziemlich regelmässig vermischt [1]); nicht allein durchschweifen die Metaphern weite Gebiete, in denen nur eine kindliche Auffassung das Uebereinstimmende dem Abweichenden gegenüber vorzugsweise betonen konnte [2]); nicht allein finden sich in der älteren Periode eine Anzahl mehr oder weniger gleichsinniger Worte für die nöthigsten Begriffe, und gleichlautender

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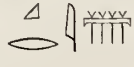
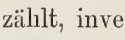
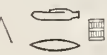
1) ϥⲱϩ scindere, scindi, vulnus; ϥⲱⲥⲓ rumpere, rumpi, truncus; ⲙⲁϣϫ securis, occisus; ϩⲱⲧⲡ abscondere, occasus, Occidens; ⲥⲁϩ litera, literae, scriba, doctor, magister; ϩⲟⲩϩⲉⲭ affligere, affligi, afflictio, afflictus; ϣⲱⲧ mactare, mactari, mactatio, victima; karp-u, ⲕⲗⲓⲡ-ⲓ ferire, demot. *krap,* baculus, ⲕⲉⲗⲓⲡ-ⲥ pugnus, ictus, fissura, ⲕⲉⲗⲉⲩ̈-ⲙ securis, ⲕⲣⲓⲩ̈-ⲱⲥ frustum.

2) ϩⲱⲩ̈ opus, res, causa, aliquid, negotium, lucrum; ⲕⲉⲕⲉ pupilla, caligo, caecitas; demot. *kek,* caligo, lux, ignis; ⲥϭⲣⲁϩⲧ quies, silentium, meditatio, solitudo, vita contemplativa; ϣⲱⲗ vindemia, praeda, auferre, devastare, dens molaris; ϣⲉⲗⲉⲉⲧ nurus, sponsa, nuptiae; ⲕⲙⲙ sufficere, deficere, finire, consummare, cessare, sinere, quiescere, permanere; ϣⲙⲉ nuditas, pudor, turpitudo, opprobrium, revereri; ⲧⲱⲩ̈ϩ mendicare, orare, laudare, vovere, expiare;  qer-à, fumus, nubes, coelum, kar, pluere, ϩⲁⲗ-ⲁⲧⲉ avis etc.

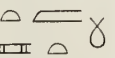
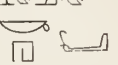
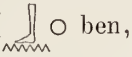
für die verschiedensten Bedeutungen [1]): sondern die ersten und nöthigsten Begriffe werden oftmals gradezu mit ihrem Gegentheil in demselben Worte untergebracht [2]), und haben ohne das Gegentheil ursprünglich nicht gedacht, nicht gefasst werden können. Diese eigenthümlichen Verhältnisse sind des näheren erörtert in des Verf. Abhandlungen über den Ursprung der Sprache, die Unterscheidung sinnverwandter Worte, den Gegensinn der Urworte, den Koptischen Untersuchungen und den Oxford Ilchester Lectures.

Der Flüssigkeit der Bedeutungen entspricht der schwankende Lautstand der Wurzeln. Eine ägyptische Wurzel kann reduplicirt werden (χet, χetχet, sequi). Sie kann, wenn sie einen oder mehrere Consonanten zählt, invertirt werden ( ṭeb ḥнт, ficus; dem. pert'  ṭerp, rumpere [3])); und, wenn sie

1) aseχ, àn, ṭen, ṭent, ṭenu, ṭenà, àṭn, ṭem, tem, ṭemu, mtes, šā, šāt, šetā, šet, nesp, peḥt, peχ, beχn, beḥi, sau, us, usḥ, ust, ṭes, χab, χeb, χebs, χet, ḥebt, hent, hesb, sek, seχ, usχ, àsχ, seḥa, keša, also 37 Worte für scindere; àb, saltare, cor, vitulus, murus, abire, ab, poscere, laeva manus, forma, species; χer, subvertere, victima, myrrha, sepulcrum, igitur, navis caerimonialis, vociferare, hostis, impius, subjectus, ferre, victus, ea ratione, illud spectans, per, dum etc.

2) qen, fortis ⋁ qen, debilis; χenp, capere ⋁ χenp, dare; tem, includere ⋁ tem, excludere; ṭerp, prehendere ⋁ dedicare; sept, destruere ⋁ sept, construere; ⲟⲩⲁϩ unus ⋁ atque; un, esse ⋁ un, deesse; ⲥⲱϥ purgare ⋁ contaminare; ⲥⲱⲗϫ scindere ⋁ adhaerere; ϩⲗⲓ aliquid ⋁ nihil; ϫⲉⲗⲗⲟⲩ collis ⋁ vallis; ⲥⲁⲛ vox, ⋁ auditus; ⲟⲩⲱⲱϥ junctura ⋁ scissura; ⲁⲓ sumere ⋁ reddere etc.

3) In Bezug auf die Pronominalstämme beobachtet schon Schwartze Alt. Aegypt. 1801 diese Erscheinung. Auch sonst spricht er gelegentlich von „nur metathetischen Verschiedenheiten", Alt. Aegypt. 1801. Gramm. § 363. Brugsch beobachtet einige auffallende Metathesen im Wörterbuch, und bezeichnet sie als „dialektische" oder „graphische" Umstellungen. Für die erstere Vermuthung wird ein Beweis nicht angetreten; die letztere Erklärung übersieht sowohl die Häufigkeit der Erscheinung im Hieroglyphischen, als ihre Uebertragung ins Koptische, das keine Bilderbuchstaben mehr hat, also auch keine symmetrische Vertheilung seiner Schriftzeichen beabsichtigen kann.

deren mehr als zwei einschliesst, in zweien, gewöhnlich zwei zunächststehenden, mit oder ohne Gesammtmetathese eine Theilumstellung erfahren (ⲩⲱⲙϧ, ⲩⲱϧⲙ, jungere). Sie kann ihren Anlaut im An- oder Auslaut wiederholen (sen, s-sen, respirare; ϫⲉⲗ, ϫⲱⲗ-ϫ vestire); und ebenso ihren Auslaut im Auslaut verdoppeln (mes, mes-s, nasci); und die so verdoppelten Consonanten durch Vokale verknüpfen, und durch den gewöhnlichen Lautwandel des Idioms differenziren. Sie kann eine jede dieser Wandlungen mehrfach ( tem, tam-m, tam-m-a-m, cutis), oder mehrere derselben nacheinander ( keh, ⲕⲉϩ-ⲕⲱϩ, ⲕⲉϩ-ⲕ, qeḥqeḥ-u, incidere), oder mehrere derselben gleichzeitig ausführen ( ben, b-ben-n, circulus; ⲙⲉⲕ-ϩ, ⲙⲕ-ⲁ-ϩ ⲁ ⲧ-ϩⲉⲙ-ⲕ-ⲟ, affligere). Sie kann diese Processe mit polarischem Bedeutungswechsel und zahlreichen Suffigirungen und Präfigirungen verbinden; kann letztere auch allein, einzeln oder gehäuft, annehmen; und sich noch einigen andern, selteneren Aenderungen unterziehen, welche für die nächsten Zwecke dieser Schrift nicht aufgezählt zu werden brauchen. Sie kann schliesslich — und dies ist ihr häufigster Wandel — in einer ausserordentlich starken phonetischen Variation auftreten, welche sowohl Consonanten als Vocale berührt, in vielen Fällen neue Bedeutungsnuancen schafft, in anderen dagegen keine erkennbaren Sinnveränderungen zu Wege bringt. Die Gesammtheit des regelmässigen ägyptischen Wurzel- und Lautwandels mit den Seitenzahlen der näheren Nachweise in des Verf. Koptischen Untersuchungen zeigt die folgende Uebersicht:

1. Wechsel von ⲡ, ⲃ, ⲙ, ⲛ, ⲫ, ⲫ, S. 20, 155.
2. Wechsel von ⲟⲩϥ, ⲃ, ⲫ, ⲟⲩ, ab, in An- und Auslaut S. 208. 465. 611. 424.
3. Wechsel von ⲡ, ⲃ, ⲁⲩ, ⲁⲓ, ⲉⲓ, ⲫ S. 327.
4. Wechsel von ⲕ, ⲭ, ⲩ, ϩ, ᾽, Spiritus lenis.
   Wechsel von ⲕ, ⲥ, ⲩ, ϫ, ⲧ, ⲥ.

S. 20. 326. 423. 463. 598.

5. ⲕ, ⲕⲡ, ⲛ, S. 463 (?)
6. Wechsel von ⲣ, ⲛ — ⲗ, ⲛ — ⲣ, ⲗ, ⲙ, ⲙⲣ S. 466.
7. Abfall des auslautenden ⲣ mit Ersatzdehnung S. 132.
8. Auslautmetathesen dreiconsonantiger Stämme:
   ⲙⲣ, ⲣⲙ, (ⲣⲡ, ⲣⲟⲩ) S. 422.
   ⲕⲡ (ⲕⲙ, ⲕⲉ̂), ⲡⲕ (ⲙⲕ, ⲉ̂ⲕ) S. 424.
   ⲣⲧ, ⲧⲣ S. 464.
   ⲙⲧ, ⲉ̂ⲙ S. 465.
   ⲥⲧ, ⲧⲥ S. 465.
   ⲉ̂ⲣ, ⲉ̂ⲩ S. 465.
   ⲉ̂ⲥ, ⲥⲉ̂ S. 465.
   ⲍⲙ, ⲉ̂ⲕ u. s. w. S. 465.
9. Suffigirtes t, bildet Metathese und verdrängt Auslaut S. 326.
10. Präfigirung von ⲁ, ⲥ, ⲧ, Rougé, Chrestomathie Egyptienne § 348 ffl.
11. Suffigirung von ⲓ, ⲥ, ⲧ, ⲥ, ϯ, ⲧⲥ, ⲧⲥ S. 297. Stern, Kopt. Gramm. 53 ff.
12. Suffigirung von *a*, *ā*, *ȧ*, *i*, *ī*, *u*, *ū* S. 388.
13. Präfigirung von ⲉ, ⲁ, ⲟⲩ, ⲉⲓ S. 133.
14. Präfigirung von *ȧ*, ⲁ Lepage Renouf, Egyptian Grammar 8. Brugsch, Hieroglyphische Grammatik S. 37. Schwartze, Koptische Grammatik S. 232.
15. Unbestimmter Vocal S. 396. Vocaldifferenzirung S. 255—400. Abel, Sprachwissensch. Abhdlgn. S. 380—394. Révillout, Mélanges d' Archéologie 1876 VIII. Stern, Kopt. Grammatik S. 56—78.

Lautwuchs: 16. Doppelung S. 237. Erman, Neuägypt. Gramm. § 69.
17. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut oder Auslaut und Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut S. 207 cf. Rossi, Grammatica Copto-Geroglifica 25 ffl. Brugsch, Hieroglyphisches Wörterbuch S. 8. Bötticher, Wurzelforsch. S. 6. Bei welchen Processen häufig der wurzelhafte oder angewucherte Laut in verwandte Laute übergehen; und zwar, thun es beide: in verschiedene

18. Gegenlaut (Phonetische Metathese) S. 616. 620. 694. und Abel, „Ursprung der Sprache".
19. Gegensinn (Begriffsgegensatz) S. 460. 694. und Abel, „Gegensinn der Urworte".

Diese Lautwandlungen bewegen sich meist innerhalb der, auch im Indoeuropäischen erkannten Reihen, und fallen mehr durch ihre Fülle und Häufigkeit als durch die Natur der Vorgänge an sich auf. Guttural, Palatal, Lingual zumal (der Palatal mit seinen Auflösungen in Spiranten), und m, n, sind im Indoeuropäischen ebenfalls belegt. Die Beschränkungen des Wandels werden in den Schlussbemerkungen dieser Dritten Abtheilung erörtert. Cf. Sievers, Lautphysiologie 61. 97. 71—74. Gustav Meyer, Griech. Gramm. 190. 195.

Für sämmtlichen Wandel cf. Schwartze, Koptische Grammatik §. 233—316. Schwartze, Altes Aegypten S. 1246—1308. Stern, Koptische Grammatik S. 11—56. Rouget, Introduction à l'Etude S. 27—49.

Zur weiteren Erläuterung sei schon hier besonders hingewiesen auf die unserer nachstehenden Beispielsammlung folgenden Schlussbemerkungen des Vierten Kapitels.

Aus der Fülle von Belegen für die meisten regelmässigen Wandlungen der ägyptischen Consonanten folgen nunmehr einige Beispiele der gebräuchlichsten. Diese Beispiele sind sehr überwiegend so gewählt, dass sie nur die in dem betreffenden Fall zu belegende Veränderung zeigen, also mindestens zwei, nur in einem Punkte abweichende Worte enthalten. Dies, und die fast gänzliche Ausscheidung gegenlautender und gegensinniger Fälle haben die Wahl auf ein ungleich kleineres Gebiet beschränkt, als es von der lebendigen Sprache geboten wird. Im Wörterbuch fallen die Rücksichten, welche der Einleitung diese Beschränkungen aufzuerlegen schienen, fort.

Der Lautwandel ist zunächst an selbstständigen, und danach an lautwüchsigen Worten belegt; einigemal sind, um die längeren Reihen zu vervollständigen, lautwüchsige Fälle zu denen der selbstständigen Worte voraufgenommen. Für die Vocale, welche bei den Lippenlauten nur gestreift werden, verweist der Verfasser bis zum Erscheinen einer besonderen Abhandlung auf seine Koptischen Untersuchungen,

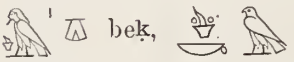
Stern's und Schwartze's Koptische Grammatiken, Schwartze's Altes Aegypten, Misteli's Besprechung von Abel's und Stern's theilweis entgegengesetzten Ansichten in Steinthal's Zeitschrift XIII und Abel's Sprachwissenschaftliche Abhandlungen S. 380—394. Den Beispielen, die durch die hergebrachten Bezeichnungen S. M. B. K. in sahidische, memphitische, baschmurische und Kircher'sche geschieden werden, sind einige erläuternde Bemerkungen am Schluss der ganzen Sammlung hinzugefügt. Die letzteren enthalten die nöthigsten Ergänzungen zur Würdigung der Beispiele. Daran knüpft sich die Erwägung des örtlichen und zeitlichen Nebeneinander.

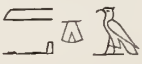
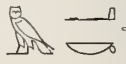
KAPITEL I.

Lautwandel in selbstständigen Worten.

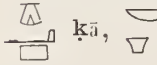
1. k, ḳ, **K.**

a-ḳeb, clamare, â-keb, lamentari.

 beḳ, bek, M. ϧaɪ, ϧнх, S. ϧнϭ, accipiter.

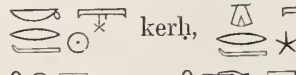
emḳ,  emḳ-a,  emk, M. ємк, devorare.

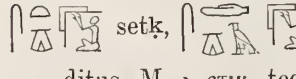
ka, ḳa-ḳ, S. ⲁ-ⲱⲓ-ⲕⲁ-ⲕ, vocare.

 ḳā, kā, lapis quidam.

ḳu, ka, taurus, ka-uī-t, vacca.

ḳann, kenn, canna dulcis.

 kerḥ, ḳerḥ, M. ϵ-ϫωρϩ, S. ϭωρϩ, nox, quies.

 setḳ, seṭḳ-a, seṭḳ-u, abditus, reconditus, M. ⲁ-стик, tectum, domus.

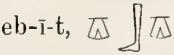
2. k, ḳ, q, **K.**

qā, ḳā, kā, lapis quidam.

qeb, a-ḳeb, frigidus.

qeb-ḥ, libatio, ḳep, aqua.

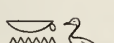
qebn-i, kebn-t, navis.

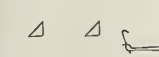
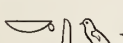
qebqeb-ī-t,  ḳebḳeh, S. ϭιϧ ϭιϧ, contundere, frustum

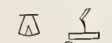
 qem, ḳem, Sylbenzeichen.

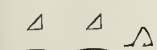
qem, ḳem, Sylbenzeichen.

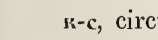
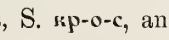
qem-ḥ, ḳem-ḥ, ḳam-ḥ, B. ϲⲁⲙ-ϲ, videre.

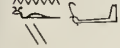
qen,  ken-n-u, M. ⲕⲉⲛ-ⲱⲟⲩⲧ, pinguis.

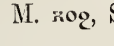
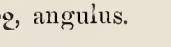
 qenqen,  ken-àu, percutere.

qer-s, sepelire,  ḳer, occultare.

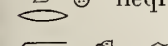
 qerqer, kerker, M. S. ⲕⲉⲗ, volvere, ⲕⲟⲣ-ⲕ-ϲ, circulus, annulus, S. ⲕⲣ-ⲟ-ϲ, annulus.

 qe-n-f-i,  ḳaf-i, pistor.

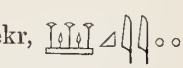
 qāḫ, M. ⲕⲟϩ, S. ⲕⲟⲟϩ, angulus.

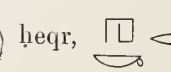
Demot. lek,  ā-rq,  req-a, desistere.

neqr, neḳr, cribrare.

 mqaār, mḳa, fumus.

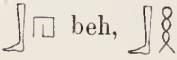
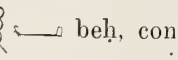
req-a, demot. rek, separare, dividere.

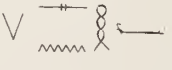
śekr,  śeqī, annulus.

ḥeqr,  hekr, M. ϩокр, ϩко, famelicus, esurire.

3. h, ḥ, ϩ.

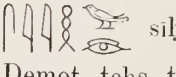
àḥī, àhī, jubilare.

 beh,  beḥ, confodere, M. паϩ, фωϫ, scindere.

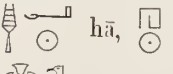
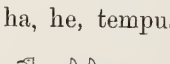
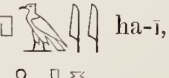
nek, neh, M. неϩ, S. неϩ, нне, scindere, неϩч, неϫч, excussio  s-neḥ, funis.

reṯḥ, S. λωхϩ, contundere.

sḫur, M. ϩρονωρ, S. ϩρονορ, maledicere.

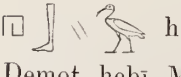
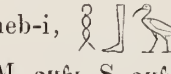
 sīḥ, M. ειϩ-ι, dementia.

Demot. ṭeḫs, ṭehs, S. τωϩϵ, M. ϑωϩϵ, ungere.

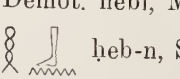
 hā,  ha, he, tempus, dies  M. аϩ-ι, S. аϩ-ϵ, vita.

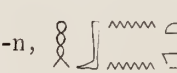
ḥa, ha-ī, frons.

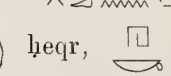
heb, ḥeb-nu, M. ϩϵϧ-ι, S. ϩϧ-ϧ-ϵ, aratrum.

 heb-i,  ḥeb, M. ϩιπ, Ibis, S. ειϧ-ιϵ, avis.

Demot. hebī, M. ϩнϧι, S. ϩнϧϵ, plangere, lugere.

 ḥeb-n, S. ϩοϧ-ϵ, humilis.

heb-n,  ḥeb-nn-t, S. ϵϧ-ιω, mel.

ḥeqr,  hekr, M. ϩокр, ϩко, fames, famelicus.

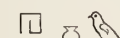
hekr, ḥetr, M. ϩωϯ, tempus opportunum.

hen, ḥun, orare, adorare.

ḥun, M. ϩϵⲛ, S. ϩⲛⲓ, han, movere.

her-u, ḥir, praeter.

her, ḥur-u, M. ϩⲟⲩⲣ-ⲱⲟⲩ, S. ϩⲟⲣ-ⲕ, tranquillus.

ḥun-t,  hen-nu, puteus.

ḥesm-n, M. ϩⲟⲥⲙ, S. ϩⲁⲥⲙ, hasm-nn, nitrum.

ḥeḥ, ḥeḥ-i, heh-à, quaerere, petere.

4. k, ḳ, **K**, *q, h, ḥ,* ϩ.

à-keb, M. ϩⲕϧ-ⲓ, S. ϩⲓϧ-ⲉ, lugere.

ànq, ànq-u, ànḥ-u, circumdare, amplecti.

S. ϧⲱⲕ, ⲡⲱϩ, venire.

ḃeḥ, curvare, M. ϧⲓⲕ-ⲓ, cingulum.

M. S. ⲡⲱϩ, disrumpere, peḳ, beh, impingere M. ϩⲟⲛ, nuptiae, S. ϩⲓⲟⲩ-ⲉ, impingere.

beh, impingere, M. ϧⲟⲕ-ⲓ, conceptio.

ⲉⲛⲕⲟⲧ, ⲉⲛϩⲟⲧ, fidelis.

ka, ḥā, essentia.

ka, ḥā, magis, etiam.

M. ⲕⲟⲓ, S. ϩⲟⲓ M. ⲓⲟϩ-ⲓ, ager.

M. ⲕⲟϧ, M. S. ϩⲟⲩ-ⲟ, multus.

kab, ḥeb, plangere, luctus.

S. ⲕⲃ̄-ⲁ, vindicta, M. S. ⲭⲁⲡ, B. ⲭⲉⲡ, judicium.

M. ⲕⲁⲃ̄-ⲓ, ⲭⲟⲃ̄-ⲉ, vas.

M. ⲕⲱⲕ, S. ⲕⲱⲭ-ⲧ, ignis, flamma.

S. ⲕⲉⲗⲗ̀ⲯ, pulsare ⋀ S. ⲡⲱⲗⲭ, M. ⲫⲟⲗⲭ, vulnerare.

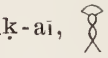
kemkem, M. ⲭⲱⲙ-ⲓ, S. ⲭⲙⲭⲙ, destruere.

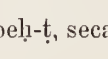
S. ⲕⲓⲡ, M. ϫⲓⲡ, ⲭⲉⲃ̄-ⲉ operire (⋁ M. ⲭⲉⲃ̄-ⲉ lampas), S. ⲭⲱⲫ-ⲧ, furtum.

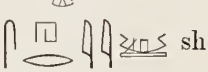
S. ⲕⲟⲣⲕⲉⲣ, ḥer, volvere, volutare.

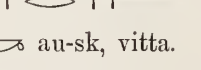
ḳaut, S. ⲭⲱⲧ, videre.

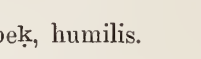
nek, neh, sternere.

uḳ-aï,  ūaḥ, edere.

peḥ-ṭ, secare,  beḳ-s, pugio.

Demot. sker, navigare,  sher-ī, navis.

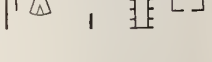
seḥ,  au-sk, vitta.

S. ⲭⲟⲃ̄-ⲉ ⋀  beḳ, humilis.

ḥa-q, S. ⲕⲁ, sumere.

S. ⲭⲱⲱⲗ-ⲉ ⋀ M. ⲗⲟⲕⲗⲉⲕ, evellere.

M. ⲭⲗ-ⲟ-ⲗ, caligo ⋁ ⲕⲉⲓⲁⲗ, ⲕⲟⲣ-ⲭ, urere, lucere.

Demot. ḥer-ḥ, S. ⲭⲁⲣ-ⲉ-ⲭ, custodire, protegere, 

s-ḳer, arx.

5. ϫ, ⳉ.

S. ⲙⲉⲣⲉϫ, M. ⲙⲉⲣⲉⳉ, spiculum.

S. ⲙⲟⲩⲥ-ϫ, M. ⲙⲟⲩⲩⲥ-ⳉ, cinctura.

M. ⲛⳉⲣⲏ, ⲛϫⲣⲏ, S. ϫⲣⲁⲓ, infra, in.

S. ⲡⲟϫ, M. ⲫⲉⳉ, secare.

S. ⲛⲁϩⲣⲉ, M. ϥⲁϩⲣⲓ, sanare.

S. ⲥⲁϩ, M. ⲥⲁϩ, scriba, scribere.

ϥⲁϩ, ϥⲁϩ, rumpere, scindere.

M. ⲱⲛϩ, M. ⲍⲓⲱⲛϩ, vita.

M. ⲍⲁ, S. ϩⲁ, erga.

M. ⲍⲛⲃⲓ, ϩⲛⲃⲓ, S. ϩⲁⲃⲉ-ⲥ, umbra.

M. ⲍⲕⲟ, ⲉ-ϩⲕⲟ, fames.

M. ⲍⲉⲗ-ⲗ-ⲟ, senex, M. ϩⲉⲗ-ⲱⲙⲣ-ⲓ, B. ϩⲉⲣⲱⲙⲗ-ⲓ, S. ϩⲉⲣⲱⲙⲣ-ⲉ, juvenis,

šer, juvenis.)

M. ⲍⲉⲗⲗⲟⲧ, ϩⲉⲗⲗⲟⲧ, vallis.

M. ⲍⲉⲗⲙ, S. ϩⲉⲗⲙⲉ, umbilicus.

M. ⲍⲉⲙ, S. ϩⲉⲙ, fervidus.

M. ⲍⲙ-ⲟ-ⲙ, S. ϩⲙ-ⲟ-ⲙ, M. ϩⲙ-ⲟ-ⲙ, calere.

M. ⲍⲟⲩⲛ, M. ⲍⲉⲛ, S. ϩⲛ, in.

M. ⲍⲣⲱⲟⲩ, S. ϩⲣⲟⲟⲩ, vox, M. ϩⲱⲣⲙ, sonus.

M. ⲍⲟⲣⲙ, vola manus, S. ϩⲱⲣϧ, percutere, evellere, destruere.

M. ⲍⲣⲟϯ, ⲉⲙϩⲣⲟϯ, filii.

M. ⲍⲣⲓⲍ, ϩⲗⲓⲍ, stridor.

M. ⲍⲓⲥ-ⲓ, S. ϩⲓⲥ-ⲉ, M. ϩⲁⲥ-ⲫ, B. ϩⲓⲥ-ⲓ, labor.

M. ⲍⲁⲧ, M. ϩⲁⲑ, K. ⲍⲁⲑ, pinguis.

M. ⲍⲉⲧⲍⲉⲧ, S. ϩⲟⲧϩⲉⲧ, scrutari.

S. ϩⲁⲛ, M. ⲍⲁⲉ, finis.

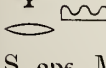
ḥeb-t′, secare, M. ⲍⲱⲧⲉϧ, ϩⲟⲧϧ-ⲥ, S. ϩⲟⲧⲉϧ, B. ϩⲱⲧⲉϧ, interficere.

S. ϩⲁⲗⲗⲟ, M. ⲙⲉⲧ-ⲍⲉⲗⲗⲟ, senectus.

S. ϩⲙⲉⲡⲉ, M. ⲍⲁⲙⲡⲉ, octoginta.

S. ϩⲱⲛⲧ, M. ⲍⲱⲛⲧ, vicinus.

ḥap, velare, M. ⲍⲛⲃ-ⲓ, ϩⲛⲃ-ⲓ, S. ϩϧ-ⲥ, tegere.

 ḥer, M. ⲍⲉⲗ-ⲗ-ⲟ-ⲧ, K. ϩⲉⲗⲗⲟⲧ, mons ⋁ vallis.

S. ϩⲣⲉ, M. ⲍⲣⲉ, cibus.

S. ϩⲓⲥ-ⲉ, M. ⲍⲓⲥ-ⲓ, pati.

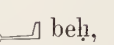
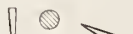
M. ϱaϫ, ϫaϫ, collum.

S. ϫωϱм, M. ϭωϫєм, polluere.

6. *k*, *ḳ*, **K**, *q*, ϱ, ⲥ.

aq, M. ⲁⲥ-ω, ⲁⲕ-ω, perdere.

S. ⲁⲛⲕ, ⲁⲛⲥ, ego. M. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ, B. ⲁⲛⲁⲕ.

beḳ,  *beχ-n*, secare,  *beq-n-q-n*, S. ϧⲁⲕ-ω-ⲛ, bipennis, S. ϧⲁⲩ-ω-ⲙ-ⲉ, hasta.

M. ⲩⲁⲗⲗ-ⲟⲩ, ϫⲁⲗ-ϫ-ⲟⲩ, ϭ-ⲓ-ϭⲗ-ω, vespertilio, ϱⲉⲗ, volare.

S. ⲩⲙ, S. M. ⲕⲙ, movere.

S. ⲙⲁⲩⲁⲧ, ⲙⲁⲕⲁⲧ, telum.

S. ⲙⲟⲛⲕ, ⲙⲟⲛⲥ, M. ⲙⲟⲩⲛⲕ, formare.

S. ⲡⲱⲛⲥ, M. ⲫⲉⲛϱ, ⲫⲉⲛϫ, vertere.

S. M. ϱⲓⲕ, daemon, *ḥek* magia, S. ϱⲁⲩ-ⲟ, magus.

S. ⲧⲱⲟⲩⲙ-ⲩ, surge, ⲙⲩⲟⲩⲱⲩⲧ, adorabis &c. ⲩ bei ⲙ siehe Schwartze, Gramm. § 315.

M. ϫⲉⲙⲉϥⲱⲣ, ⲩⲉⲙⲉϥⲱⲣ, tectum.

7. *k*, *ḳ*, **K**, *q*, ϫ, *χ*.

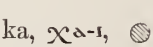
aq, Demot. *aχ-ī*, M. ⲁϭ-ⲓ, panis.

S. ϧⲱⲕ, *a-beχ*, ire.

S. ϧⲉⲕⲉ, M. ϧⲉϫⲉ, merces.

M. ⲉⲙ-ⲕⲁ, ⲉⲙ-ϫⲁⲓ, aliquid.

S. ⲕⲁ, B. ⲕⲉ, M. ϫⲁ, *χā*, ponere.

S. ⲕⲁ, S. ⲙ-ⲕⲁ, M. ⲕ-ϫⲁⲓ, res, aliquid,  *ka*, ϫⲁ-ⲓ, *χu*, substantia.

S. ⲕⲁⲓⲉ, M. ⲕⲟⲓ, *χa*, ager dimensus.

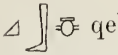
M. ⲕⲱϧ, ϫⲱϧ, infirmitas.

 qeb, K. M. ⲕⲁϧ-ⲓ, ⲕⲓϧ-ⲓ, χeb-b, vas.

 ḳab, a-χb, aqua.

S. ⲕϧⲁ, vindicta, M. χϧⲁ, violentia, nefas.

S. ⲕϧⲟ, M. χϧ-ⲟ-ϧ, refrigerare.

 kek, S. ⲕⲁⲕ-ⲉ, M. χⲁⲕ-ⲓ, obscurus.

M. ⲕⲱⲕ, K. M. χⲱⲕ, decorticare.

M. ⲕⲉⲕⲁⲩⲓ, ⲕⲉχⲁⲩⲓ, Plur. Pron. Indef.

M. ⲕ-ⲁ-ⲕⲟⲗ-ⲓ, Demot. χelχel, racemus.

M. ⲕⲱⲗ, involvere, χer-š, fasciculus.

S. ⲕⲗⲁⲗ, M. χⲗⲁⲗ, collare.

S. ⲕⲉⲗ-ⲗ-ⲉ, M. χⲗ-ⲁ-ⲗ, flectere, torquere.

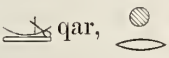
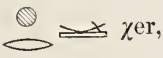
Demot. klem, S. ⲕⲗⲟⲙ, M. χⲗⲟⲙ, B. ⲕⲗⲁⲙ, corona.

M. ⲕⲁⲙ, χⲁⲙ, arundo.

kem, S. ⲕⲓⲙ, M. χⲁⲙ-ⲉ, niger.

S. ⲕⲓⲁⲩ, M. χⲓⲁⲩ, manipulus.

S. ⲕⲓⲟⲥ, M. χⲱⲓⲥ, foetare.

 qar,  χer, navis.

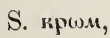
S. ⲕⲣⲟϥ, M. χⲣⲟϥ, furari.

M. K. ⲕⲟⲣϧⲓ, M. χⲣⲟϧⲓ, culter.

S. ⲕⲣⲱⲙ, B. ⲕⲗⲱⲙ, M. χⲣⲱⲙ, splendor, ignis.

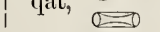
S. ⲕⲣⲙⲧⲥ, M. χⲣⲉⲙⲧⲥ, fumus.

S. ⲕⲣⲟⲩⲣ, M. χⲣⲟⲩⲣ, rana.

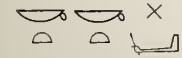
 qr-r, S. M. ⲕⲟⲩⲗ-ⲱ-ⲗ (ⲕⲉⲗ), M. χⲗ-ⲟ-ⲗ, vas.

S. ⲕⲣⲟϥ, M. χⲣⲟϥ, dolus.

S. ⲕⲁⲥ, χⲁⲥ, etsi.

 qat, χet, frumentum, cibus.

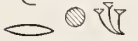
S. ⲕⲉⲧ, M. χⲉⲧ, alius.

 ketket, χet, secare, caedere.

S. ⲕⲱϩ, M. χⲱϩ, aemulari.

M. ⲕⲟϩ, ϫⲟϩ, angulus.

S. ⲕⲁϥ, M. ϫⲁϥ, truncus.

M. ⲗⲉⲕ,  u-reχ, viridis.

M. ⲗⲁⲕⲙⲏ, ⲗⲁϫⲙⲏ, frustum.

meχ, m-n-q, vacuus, deficere.

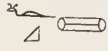
Demot. rek, reχ-s, scindere.

M. ⲣⲟⲕ-ϩ, S. ⲣⲟϫ-ⲏ, comburere, combustio.

skem, S. ⲥⲕⲓⲙ, M. ⲉϫⲓⲙ, K. ⲉϫⲏⲙ canities.

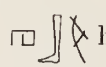
tekn, teχn, tangere.

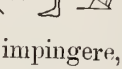
M. ϫⲱⲗⲉⲙ, B. ⲕⲱⲗⲉⲙ, festinare.

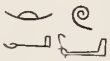
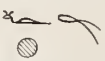
 feq, M. ⲃⲉϫ-ⲉ, S. ⲃⲉⲕ-ⲉ, mereri, merces.

ḥḳeb, ḥχeb, sacerdos.

8. k, ḳ, q, **K**, *h, ḥ,* ϩ, ϫ, *χ.*

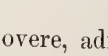
ā-ḳu, χeb,  heb, ḥ-heb, aratrum.

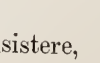
beq, conceptio, beḥ, ⲡⲁϩ, impingere,  beḥ phallus, ϧⲱⲕ-ⲓ, gravida, beχ, parere.

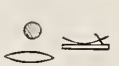
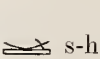
S. ϧⲛⲕ,  beḥ-ā,  feχ, prehendere.

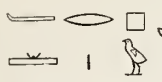
S. ⲕⲱϧ, M. ϫⲱⲡ, ϩⲟⲡ, abscondere.

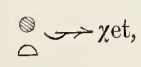
ḳeb, aqua, t-χeb, irrigare, ϩⲟϫ, aqua.

M. ⲕⲓⲙ, S. ⲕⲓⲛ, χen,  ḥen, movere, adire.

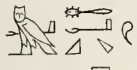
qen, sedes, χen, stare, consistere,  hem-s, requiescere.

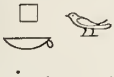
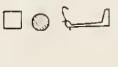
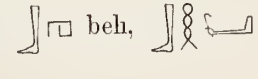
qar,  χer,  s-her-ī, navis.

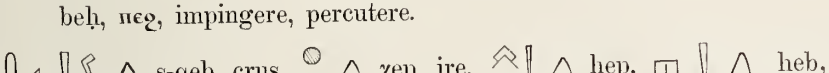
M. ⲕⲟⲣϩ-ⲓ, ⲭⲣⲟϩ-ⲓ,  ḥrp-u, gladius.

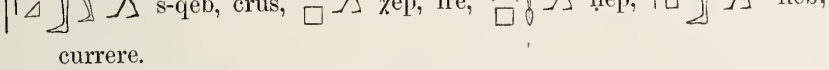
ket, ḥet′,  χet, arbor, truncus, lignum.

kauϑ, elevare ṭeχ, cadere facere, praecipitem dare, ṭeḥ-a, humilis, ⲧⲁϩⲧϩ, inclinare.

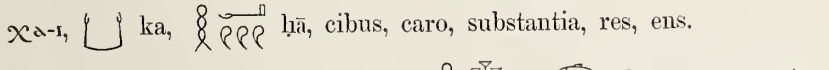
S. ⲙⲁⲕ-ϩ,  mχ-ā-q, collus.

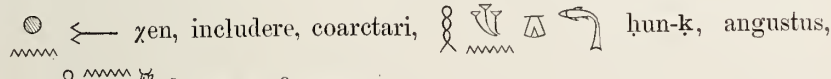
peḳ,  pek,  peχ, beh,  beḥ, ⲡⲉϩ, impingere, percutere.

 s-qeb, crus, χep, ire, ḥep, heb, currere.

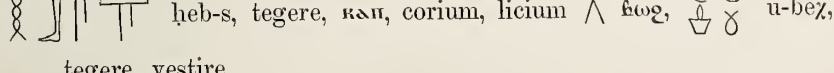
 tek-n, ṭeh-n, teχ-n, tangere.

ⲭⲁ-ⲓ, ka, ḥā, cibus, caro, substantia, res, ens.

 χen, includere, coarctari, ḥun-ḳ, angustus, ḥen-ḳ-ḳ, fauces.

 ḥeb-s, tegere, ⲕⲁⲡ, corium, licium ϭⲱϩ, u-beχ, tegere, vestire.

ḥen-k-t, vas, ā-χen, vas.

 ḥet-ḥ-u, χet, qat, frumentum, cibus.

9. k, **K**, ϭ.

M. ⲁⲕⲱⲣⲓ, ⲁϭⲱⲣⲓ, aspis.

M. ⲉⲣϭⲟⲧ, ⲉⲣⲕⲱⲧ, plaga.

S. ⲕⲉⲗⲯ, pugnare, M. ϭⲟⲣⲡ, pugillus.

ket, M. ⲕⲱϯ, S. ⲕⲱⲧⲉ, M. ⲍⲓⲧ-ⲓ, curvare, volvere.

S. ⲡⲟⲩⲍⲕ, M. ⲡⲟⲩⲍⲍ, adspergere.

sek, S. ⲉⲕ-ⲁⲓ, B. ⲉⲕ-ⲉⲓ, M. ⲉϫ-ⲁⲓ, arare, ⲉⲍⲁⲓ, sculpere.

sek, secare, M. ⲉⲁⲍ, sculpere.

M. ⲍⲁⲍ, ⲍⲱⲕ, radere.

M. ⲍⲱⲗ ⋀ S. ⲗⲟⲕ-ⲉ, M. ⲗⲟⲝ, pungere, incitare.

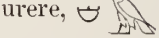
M. ⲍⲛⲉ̂-ⲉ, ⲕⲁⲉ̂-ⲓ, lucerna.

M. ⲍⲛⲉ̂-ⲓ, tegere, cutis, ⲕⲁⲓ, corium, licium.

S. ⲍⲓϯ, curvare, M. ⲕⲟⲧ, vertere, rota.

10. q, K, *h*, *ḥ*, ϩ, ⲍ.

M. ⲕⲱⲕ, M. ⲍⲱⲕ-ϩ, S. ϩⲱⲕ, radere.

M. ⲍⲉⲙ, S. ϩⲉⲙ, urere, u-hem, urere,  hem, videre.

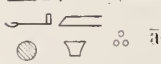
B. ⲕⲁⲓ, M. ⲍⲛⲉ̂-ⲓ, M. ϩⲛⲉ̂-ⲓ, ḥeb-s, S. ϩⲉ̂-ⲉ, tegere.

M. ⲗⲁⲕ-ϩ, S. ⲗⲁϩⲙ, triturare, M. ⲗⲁⲍⲉⲙ, truncus(?).

M. ⲍⲟⲩⲓ, S. ϩⲓ, in, Demot. qn-ḥ-t, S. ⲕⲛ-ϩ-ⲉ, angulus (cf. ⲕⲗ.).

11. ϫ, *γ*, ϩ, *h*, *ḥ*.

a-seγ, M. ⲱ-ⲉⲍ, S. B. ⲱ-ⲉϩ, secare, metere.

 ā-γem, lucerna, u-hem, lucere.

aγ. aḥ, substantia.

beγ-n, secare, beḥ-n, S. ⲡⲁϩ, M. ⲫⲱⲍ, dimicare, percutere.

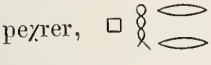
u-beγ, S. ϧⲱϩ-ⲛ tectum, tegere.

maχ, Demot. meḥ, M. ⲙⲟϩ, S. ⲙⲟⲩϩ, ardere.

meχ, vacuus meḥ, plenus.

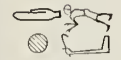
neḥ-b, neχ-b, lotus.

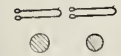
peχ, peḥ, secare.

peχrer,  peḥrer, currere.

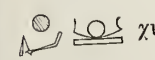
peḥ-ṭ, peχ-ϭ, scindere, lacerare.

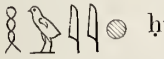
seχ, S. ϣⲱϩ, surdus.

 ṭeχ, S. ⲧⲁϩⲧϩ, inclinare.

 ϭeχoeχ, S. ⲧⲁϩⲧϩ, miscere.

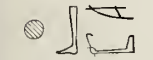
teḥ-a, sumere, teχ-n, tangere.

 χu, ḫu, dux.

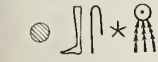
χu,  ḫu-ī, lux.

χui, ϩⲉⲏ, lugere, plangere.

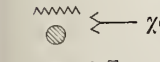
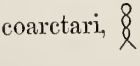
χuu, S. ϩⲟⲟⲩ, B. ϩⲁⲩ, malus.

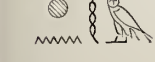
 χeb, ḥeb-s, secare.

χeb, S. ϩⲁⲏ-ⲓⲟⲩⲓ, apis, vespae.

 χeb-s, M. ϩⲙⲏ-ⲥ, S. ϩⲏ-ⲥ, B. ϩⲙⲏ-ⲉ-ⲥ, lucerna, lux.

χemī, M. ϩⲙⲙⲓ, K. ϩⲙⲉ, pelicanus.

 χen, coarctari,  ḫun-ḳ, angustus.

 χen-m, M. ϩⲙ-ⲓ-ⲙ, S. ϩⲙ-ⲏ, dormire.

χen-p, M. ϩєп-ϥ, ḥen-b, capere, spoliare.

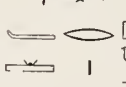
χep, ḥep, heb, M. ϩⲓⲡ, S. ϩⲓϧ-ⲱⲓ, avis.

χep, M. ϩⲁϥ, M. S. ⲁϥ, M. S. ⲁⲁϥ, scarabaeus.

χepr-u, M. ϫєрєϩ, S. ϩрϩ, simulacrum, forma.

χer, aha, B. ⲁϩⲏ, M. єϩє,

aḥ, a, bos, vacca.

ϫроϩ-ι, culter,  ḥrp-u, gladius.

χerp, herp, irrigare.

χet, ḥet-ḥ-u, cibus, frumentum.

χet, S. ϩοτ, scala.

χet, M. ϩⲁϯ, S. ϭⲁϯ, fluere.

ḥeb, ligo, marra, rastrum, χeb-s, sarrire, perforare.

heb, S. ϩⲓϧ-ϵ, M. ϩєϧ-ι, aratrum, χeb-χeb, secare.

ḥap, ϩєп, tegere, M. ϫнп-ι, tectum.

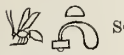
12. ϫ, χ, ϭ.

aχ, ⲁϭ-ο, quantus.

aχ-u, S. ⲁϫ-ι, M. ⲁϭ-ι, herba virens, juncus.

Demot. meleχ-au, M. ⲙⲗⲁϭ, dimicare.

s-χem, M. ⲥⲁ-ϭⲉⲙ, pulsare.

 seχt, M. ⲥⲁϩⲟⲧ, gazophylacium.

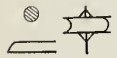
teχ, K. ⲧⲓϩ-ⲓ, grus, avis.

χabs, M. ϩⲙⲁϩⲥ, ϩⲙⲁϩⲥ, S. ϩⲁϩⲥ, B. ϩⲙⲁϩⲉⲥ, lucere, lucerna

χab-t, M. ϫⲉⲙ, ϩⲙⲁϩ-ⲓ, ϩⲙⲁϩ-ⲓ, S. ϩⲁⲙϩ-ⲉⲥ, B. ϩⲙⲁϩ-ⲉⲥ, umbra, protectio.

M. ϫⲱⲗⲉⲙ, S. ϩⲱⲗⲉⲙ, festinare.

Demot. χelep, M. ϩⲟⲣⲡ, pugillus.

 χem-nif, K. M. ϩⲁⲙ-ⲙⲉⲓ, difficultas spirandi.

Demot. χem-m, M. ϩⲉⲙ, S. ϩⲙⲙ, M. ϩⲙⲟ-ⲙ, calidus.

M. ϫⲉⲙ-ⲥ, ϫⲉⲙ-ⲥ, (ϩⲉⲙ-ⲥ?), obscuritas.

χen, M. ϩⲉⲛ, S. ϩⲟⲩⲛ, pars interior.

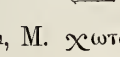
M. ϫⲉⲣ, M. ϩⲉⲣ, perdere.

χer, M. ϩⲉⲗϩⲉⲗ, ϩⲉⲣ, vastare, delere.

K. ϫⲣⲟϯ, M. ϩⲣⲟϯ, cognati, filii.

χer-š ∧ M. ϫⲱⲓϩ-ⲓ, ligare, laqueus.

M. ϩⲙⲁϩ-ⲥ, ϩⲙⲁϩ-ⲥ, lucerna, χab-s, āb, stella.

M. ϩⲱⲕ,  χekr, χek.

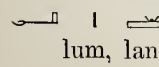
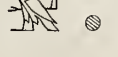
M. ϩⲱⲧⲁϩ, M. ϫⲱⲧⲁϩ, ϩⲟⲧ-ϩⲉ, χaṭb, jugulare.

13. χ, *h*, *ḥ*, ϩ, ϩ.

äh, etiam, äχ, ϩϩ-ο, quantus.

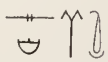
S. ϩⲣⲣⲉ, S. ϩⲕ-ⲉ, M. ϩϫ-ⲓ, ϩϩ-ⲓ, calamus.

Demot. mleχ, M. ⲙⲗϩϩ, S. ⲙⲗϩϩ, pugnare.

 mroḥ,  mreχ, S. ⲙⲣϩ, M. ⲙⲣⲉϩ, spiculum, lancea.

reχ, M. ⲣⲱϫ, M. ⲣⲁϫ, S. ⲣⲱⲣ-ⲉ, lavare.

sχ-aī, M. ⲥϫ-ⲁⲓ, S. ⲥⲣ-ⲁⲓ, ⲥⲁⲣ, scribere, literae.

seχm,  seḥem, M. ⲥⲁϩⲉⲙ, ⲥⲁϧⲉⲙ, contundere.

seχt, M. ϫⲛⲧ, S. ⲥⲁ-ⲣⲛⲧ, Aegyptus inferior.

seχ-t, S. ⲥⲱⲣ-ⲉ, M. ⲉⲱϫ-ⲓ, texere, textor.

ṯeχ, M. ⲑⲁϫ-ⲓ, ⲑⲓϫ-ⲓ, S. ϯⲣ-ⲉ, ⲧⲁⲣ-ⲉ, bibere, ebrius.

teχteχ, M. ⲑⲉϫⲑⲱϫ, M. ⲑⲟⲣ, ⲑⲱϫ, S. ⲧⲁⲣⲧⲣ, turbare.

χa, M. ϫⲉ, S. ⲣⲉ, S. B. ⲣⲛ, modus.

Demot. χel(?), M. ϫⲉⲗ-ⲱⲛⲣⲓ, S. ⲣⲉⲣ-ⲱⲛⲣⲓ, B. ⲣⲉⲣ-ⲱⲛⲗⲓ, juvenis.

χal, M. ϫⲓⲣ, S. ⲣⲓⲣ, bivium, via.

Demot. χel-ā, M. ϫⲉⲗⲗ-ⲟ, S. ⲣⲗⲗ-ⲟ, B. ⲣⲉⲗⲗ-ⲁ, senex.

χem, M. ϫⲉⲙϫⲱⲙ, M. ⲣⲱⲙ-ⲓ, rumpere.

Demot. χmem, M. ϫⲙⲟⲙ, B. ⲣⲙⲁⲙ, S. ⲣⲙⲟⲙ, calidus esse.

χems, M. ϫⲉⲙⲉ, S. ⲣⲉⲙⲉ, spica.

χun, M. ϫⲟⲛⲛ, M. ϫⲉⲛ, S. ⲣⲉⲛ, in, pars interior.

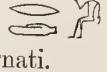
χen-ti, M. ϫⲉⲛ-ⲧ, B. ⲣⲁⲛ-ⲧ, S. ⲣⲛⲛ, proximus, intimus.

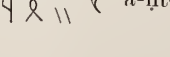
χent, M. ϫⲉⲛⲧ, S. ⲣⲛⲧ, progredi, accedere.

χer, M. ϫⲣ-ⲉ, S. ⲣⲣ-ⲉ, S. B. ⲣⲣⲛ, ḥer-u, victus.

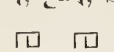
χār, M. K. ϫⲉⲣϫⲉⲣ, S. ⲣⲣⲣ, sonum per nares emittere.

χer, χr-u, M. ϫⲣ-ⲱⲟⲩ, S. ⲣⲣⲟⲟⲩ, clamare, dicere.

χrot,  ḥrot, M. ϫⲣⲟϯ, M. ⲣⲣⲟϯ, K. ϫⲣⲟϯ, puer, juvenis, cognati.

χet, M. ϫⲛⲧ, S. ⲣⲛⲧ, venter  á-ḥt-i, venter.

χet, M. ϫaϯ, ϥaϯ, S. ϥaτ-ϵ, fluere, natare, navigare.

χetχet,  heṭheṭ, M. ϫoτϫϵτ, S. ϥoτϥϵτ, quaerere, inquirere.

χaṭb-u, ḥeṭb-u, M. ϫωτϵϧ, ϥωτπ, S. ϥωτϵϧ, interficere.

ḥir, supra ∨ χer, sub, M. ϫp-ϖ, S. M. ϥp-ϩ, sub.

M. ϥaϫ, ϫaϫ, χeχ, šeš̌, collum.

14. K, ϰ, χ, ϫ.

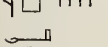
S. ak-ϵ, M. aϰ-ι, aϫ-ι, juncus.

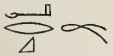
K. kaϧ-ι, M. ϫiϧ-ϵ, M. ϥiϧ-ϵ, S. ϥϧ-ϵ, B. ϥiϧ-ϵ-ϵ, χab-s, M. ϫϵϧ-ϵ, lucere, lucerna, scintilla.

15. k, ϥ, ϰ, ϫ.

kep, B. kaπ, celare, M. ϫiϧ-ι, M. ϰϵπ, M. ϥiϧ-ι, S. ϥϧ-ϵ, ḥap, M. ϥωϧ-ϵ, tegere, occultare.

16. k, ḳ, K, *q,* ϭ.

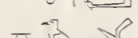
 ȧ-ḳep, M. ϭiπ-ι, S. ϭiπ-ϵ, nubes.

 ārq, τ-a-λϭ-ϵ, cessare.

qa, B. kiн, S. ϭϊϵ, hoedus.

qȧ, S. ϭa, substantia, species.

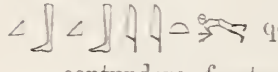
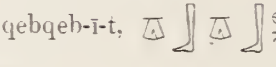
 ke, S. M. B. kϵ, ka, B. ϭи, S. ϭϵ, alius, amplius.

 ḳūa. S. ⲥⲱⲟⲩ, arctari, S. ⲥⲛⲩ, M. ⲭⲛⲟⲩ, angustus.

ḳa. S. ⲥⲱ, M. ϫⲱ, impedire. morari.

B. ⲕⲓⲛ, S. ⲥⲓⲉ. hircus.

qab-t. S. ⲥⲁⲡ-ⲉ. scapula.

 qebqeb-ī-t,  ḳebḳeb, S. ⲥⲓⲃⲥⲓⲃ, contundere, frustum.

ḳaḳ. M. ⲥⲁⲕ. clamare. plaudere.

M. ⲕⲟⲗ, S. ⲕⲗ, ⲥⲟⲟⲗ, ⲥⲱⲗ-ⲉ-ⲉ, ⲭⲱⲗ-ⲭ, ⲉ-ⲕⲟⲣ-ⲕⲉⲣ. volvere. involvere.

Demot. kla-ā. M. ⲥⲗⲟ. sepes.

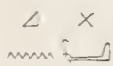
M. ⲕⲉⲗⲡ. spoliare. demere, K. ⲥⲁⲗⲡ. pugnus.

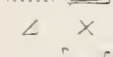
Demot. kmkm. s-χem, S. ⲥⲙⲥⲟⲙ, B. ⲥⲉⲙⲥⲟⲙ, M. ⲭⲉⲙⲭⲟⲙ, posse. praevalere.

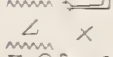
Demot. km-ā. S ⲥⲱⲱⲙ-ⲉ. laedere, detorquere.

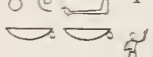
kamāāar. M. S. ⲥⲁⲙⲟⲩⲗ M. ⲭⲁⲙⲟⲩⲗ, camelus.

ken. S. ⲭⲡ-ⲁⲁⲩ, M. ⲥⲡ-ⲁⲩ, M. ⲥⲉⲡ-ⲡ-ⲉ, piger.

 qen. M. ⲥⲉⲡ-ⲱⲟⲩ, S. ⲭⲡ-ⲟⲟⲩ, multus, acervus.

 qen, M. ⲥⲡ-ⲉ, ⲥⲡ-ⲟ-ⲡ, prosternere.

 qen-u. M. ⲥⲡ-ⲟ-ⲡ, affligere, fortis.

 kenken, S. ⲥⲛⲥⲡ, M. ⲭⲙ, cantus, canere.

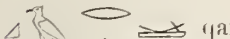
Demot. ken-n, S. ⲥⲟⲛ, M. ⲥⲡ-ⲟ-ⲡ. mollis, liquidus.

ken-á-n-ául. S. ⲥⲙⲡⲣ-ⲁ, cythara.

S. ⲕⲱⲛ(?). ⲥⲉⲛ, capere.

ḳer, S. M. ⲥⲟⲗ, rapere. capere.

ḳer, S. ⲥⲟⲗ, B. ⲥⲁⲗ, mendacium, furtum.

 qar, navis, Demot. s-ker, navigare, S. ϵ-ϭнр, navigare.

qer-ā, S. ϭλ, scutum.

S. кoop-ϵ, evellere, furari, S. ϭop-ϭ, ϭop-ϭ-ϵ, furari, abripere.

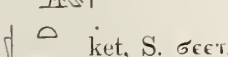
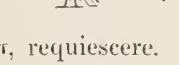
M. K. кopẖ-ı, culter, S. ϭopϥ, abscindere.

Demot krap, S. ϭpии-ϵ, M. ϭpии-ı, diadema, sceptrum.

Demot. kartı, S. ϭopтϵ, culter.

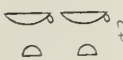
ḳer-ḥ, S. ϵ-ϭpa-ϱ-т, quiescere.

qer-ḥ, S. ϭaλ-a-ϱ-т, lebes, olla

 ḳas,  ḳaš, S. ϭϵщϫщ, B. ϭϵщϫoщ, irrigare.

ḳet, S. ϭϵϵт, requiescere.

ḳet, S. ϭωт, piscina.

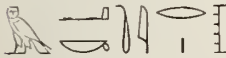
 ketket, S. ϭϵтϭωт, caedere.

keṭ-nu, figura, effigies, S. кат-н, parabolae, S. ϭoт, species, qualitas.

qef, robur, potestas, M. ϭaq-н, vir autoritate praeditus.

Demot. lek, M. λoк, S. λoϭ, congius.

Demot. lekh, S. λωϭϱ, λϵxϱ, M. λωxϱ, lingere.

 mekϑär, S. мϵтoλ, arx.

neḳ-a, neḳ-au, S. нϵϭ-ω, fractus, difformis, contundere.

peḳa, S. пиϭa, vacuus, inanis.

S. пo'λϭ, пωpx, B. пωλx, secare, destruere.

seq, S. щϫ-a, percutere.

Demot. sker, S. ϵϭнр. M. щϫнр, proficisci, navigare.

Demot. srekrek, M. ϵλϭλωϭ, laevigare, K. ϵapoγκı, calvus.

ṭeq, S. тaϭ, massa, „Teig".

ṭeḳ-as, S. ⲧⲁϭ-ⲥⲥ, M. ⲧⲁⲧ-ⲥⲓ, ingredi, gressus.

Demot. šākā, S. ⲱⲱⲟϭ, vulnerare.

S. ⲱⲕⲓⲗⲕⲓⲗ, ⲱϭⲗϭⲓⲗ, tintinnabulum.

Demot. šknīn, M. ⲱϭⲓⲛⲓ, rixari.

Demot. šekr, K. M. ⲱϭⲓⲣ, S. ⲥϭⲛⲣ(?), vectigal, tributum.

hebq, S. ϩⲱϭϥ, S. ϩⲟϭⲃ̄, flaccescere.

S. ϩⲣⲟⲕ, ϩⲣⲛϭ, cessare, ḳer-ḥ, S. ⲥ-ϭⲣⲁ-ϩ-ⲧ, quiescere.

S. ⲟⲗⲙⲗⲱⲙ, M. ⲕⲗⲟⲙⲗⲥⲙ involvere.

17. k, ḳ, q, **K**, ϩ, ⲭ, χ, ⳉ, ϭ.

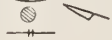
ḳer, M. S. ϩⲁⲗ, decipere, S. ϭⲟⲗ, B. ϭⲁⲗ, mentiri, M. S. ⳉⲟⲗ, ⳉⲱⲗ, negare, S. ϩⲱⲣ-ⲕ, ϭⲟⲣ-ϭ, insidiari.

S. M. ϩⲱⲗ-ⲕ, rete, S. M. ϭⲱⲣ-ϭ-ⲥ, M. ⳉⲱⲣ-ⳉ, rete, laqueus, S. ⲟⲗ-ⳉ, capere.

M. ϩⲗ-ⲟ-ⲗ, obscurus ⩚ S. ⲁⲕ-ⲧ, obscurari, latebra, ⲁⲛϭ, obscurari.

M. ⳉⲁⲣⲁⲃ̄-ⲁⲓ, S. ϩⲣⲟⲩⲃ̄-ⲁⲓ, S. ϩⲣⲟⲩⲙⲡ-ⲥ, tonitru, M. ϩⲱⲣⲡ, M. ϭⲱⲣⲉⲙ, sonare.

M. ⲕⲥⲗⲓ, furari, Demot. qerf-i, S. ⲕⲣⲟϥ, B. ⲕⲣⲁϥ, M. ϫⲣⲟϥ, dolus ⩛ M. ϭⲟⲣⲡ, detegere, revelare.

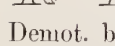
ⲕⲱⲗ-ϩ, kerker ⩚ S. ⲗⲟⲕ-ⲥ, B. ⲗⲱϩ-ⲧ, M. ⲣⲱⳉ-ⲧ, S. ⲣⲱϩ-ⲧ, percutere, mordere, laedere,  reχ-s, mactare.

18. k, ḳ, q, **K**, ⳉ. (siehe auch *16. 17. 20.*)

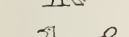
à-keb, M. ⲟⲓ-ⳉⲁⲡ-ⲓ, fluctuare.

a-ḳap, M. ⲟⲩⲟ-ⳉⲡ, destruere.

Demot. bik, M. ⲃⲓⳉ-ⲓ, naufragius.

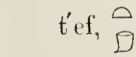
 qa, S. ⳉⲱ, altus, vastus.

ḳa, S. ⲭⲱ, ⲭⲱ-ⲓ, M. ϣⲓ-ⲱ, vas testaceum, urceus.

 ḳa, M. S. ⲭⲉ, ⲭⲱ, vocare, canere, canticum.

ḳeb, aqua, M. ⲭⲁϥ, gutta.

M. ⲕⲛϩ, S. ⲕⲛϥ, frigidus kep, urere, S. M. ⲭⲟϥⲭⲉϥ, Demot.

 ṯ'ef, tauf, urere.

qen-âu, M. ⲕⲉⲛ-ⲓ, ⲭⲓⲛ, pinguis.

qanr, M. ⲭⲓⲙⲣ-ⲓ, pulvis, fimus.

Demot. ḳer-ḳ, M. ⲕⲱⲣ-ⲭ, frangere, caedere.

qer-r, S. ⲭⲉⲣ-ⲉ, M. ϭⲉⲣ-ⲉ, urere.

K. ⲕⲉⲣ-ⲉ, S. ⲭⲓⲣ, pisciculus quidam.

S. ⲁⲕ, M. ⲁⲱⲭ, ⲁⲁⲭⲗⲉⲭ, reṭ, jungere, contrahere.

S. ⲁⲉⲕⲗⲱⲕ, ⲁⲉⲭⲗⲱⲭ, infirmus, M. ⲁⲁⲭⲗⲉⲭ, languere.

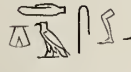
Demot. lekh, M. ⲗⲱⲭϩ, S. ⲗⲉⲭϩ, ⲗⲱϭϩ, lingere.

emḳ, S. ⲙⲭ-ⲟ, crocodilus.

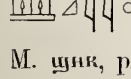
req-a, Demot. lek, M. ⲗⲱⲭ, S. ⲗⲉⲭⲗⲱⲭ, cessare, desistere.

M. S. ⲣⲱⲕ-ϩ S. ⲣⲱⲭ-ϩ (ⲭⲉⲣ-ⲉ), urere.

teq, M. ⲧⲱⲭ findere.

 teḳ-as, S. ⲧⲁϭ-ⲥⲥ, ⲧⲟⲟⲥ, M. ⲧⲁⲧ-ⲥⲓ, ingredi, vestigium.

M. ⲡⲉⲣⲕ, ⲫⲱⲣⲭ, evellere.

 šeq-ī, S. ϭⲁⲭ-ⲉ, inaures.

M. ϣⲛⲕ, profundus,, S. ϭⲱⲭ-ⲉ, fodere.

Demot. helk, ϩⲟⲗⲭ, (?) hart'-ṯ', dulcis.

19. ϭ, ⳝ.

Demot. lekh, S. ⲗⲱϭϩ, ⲗⲉⳝϩ, M. ⲗⲱⳝϩ, lingere.
M. ϥⲟⳝ, S. ϥⲟϭ, exsilire.
M. ⲃⲱⳝ, S. ⲡⲱϭ-ⲉ, scindere.
M. ⲟⲩⳝⲓⲥ, S. ⲟⲩϭⲓⲥ, dimidium.
S. ⲡⲱⲣⳝ, M. ⲫⲟⲣⳝ, B. ⲡⲱⲗⳝ, S. ⲡⲟⲗϭ, separare.
S. ⲥⲗⲉϭⲗⲱϭ, M. ⲥⲗⲉⳝⲗⲉⳝ, laevigare, ⲥϥⲥⲗⲉϭⲗⲟϭ, laevis.
M. ⲥⳝⲣⲉϥⲧ, S. ⲥϭⲣⲁϥⲧ, quies.
M. ⲱⳝϥ, ⲱϭⲥⲃ, frigere.
M. ϩⲟⲗ-ⳝ, S. ϩⲗⲟ-ϭ, B. ϩⲁⲗ-ϭ, dulcis
S. ϩⲱⳝⲃ, ϩⲱϭⲃ, emarcescere.
S. ⳝⲟ, M. ϭⲟ, semen.
M. ⳝⲱ, ϭⲓ, ducere.
S. ⳝⲟⲟⲃ-ⲥ, ϭⲱϥ, depauperare.
M. ⳝⲱⲃ, ⳝ-ⲟ-ⳝⲃ, infirmitas, S. ϭⲱⲃ, ϭ-ⲟ-ⳝⲃ, curvatus, debilis.
M. ⳝⲁⲃ-ⲓ, S. ϭⲱⲃ (K. ⲥⲟⲩⲃ-ⲉ?), timor.
M. ⳝⲁⲗ, S. M. ϭⲁⲗ, ϭⲁⲗ-ⲱ, deponere.
M. ⳝⲟⲙ, S. ϭⲟⲙ, vis.
Sah. ⳝⲱⲗ. ϭⲟⲗ-ⲕ-ⲥ, extendere, extensus, M. ϭⲟⲗ-ⲕ, extendere.
S. ⳝⲛⲁϩ, M. ϭⲛⲁϩ, bracchium.
S. ⳝⲣⲟⲡ, B. ⳝⲗⲁⲡ, M. ϭⲣⲟⲡ, scandalum.
S. ⳝⲓⲥⲉ, M. ϭⲓⲥⲓ, dorsum.
M. ϭⲟⲡ, S. ϭⲱⲡ, M. ϭⲓⲟⲩ-ⲓ, capere, S. ϭ-ⲱ-ⳝⲃ, M. ⳝ-ⲥ-ⳝⲥⲃ, capere.
S. ϭⲱⲗ, ⳝⲟⲟⲗ-ⲉ, M. ϭⲟⲗ, vindemiare.
S. ⳝⲟⲛⳝⲡ, ϭⲥⲡ-ⲏ, M. ⳝⲁⲡⳝⲥⲡ, festinare.
M. ϭⲟⲥ-ⲓ, S. ⳝⲟⲥ-ⲉ, excelsus.
M. ϭⲟⲥⳝⲥⲥ, saltare, S. ϭⲟⲥϭⲥⲥ, saltare.

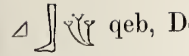
20. k, ḳ, q, **K**, ⳝ, ϭ. (siehe auch *16. 17. 18.*)

á-qem, qem, kem, M. ⳝⲉⲙ, B. ϭⲓⲙ-ⲓ, S. ϭⲙ, invenire.

qeb, M. ⲕⲏⲃ, ⲕⲛⲡ, S. ⲕⲛϥ, ⳝⲁⲃ, M. ⳝⲁϥ, ω-ϭⲃ, M. ω-ⳝϥ, frigidus, gelu.

 qeb, Demot. keb-t, S. ϭωωϧ-ϵ, M. ϫωϧ-ι, folium.

 qeb, S. ϭϧο-ι, M. ϫϥ-οι, S. ϫϧ-οι, brachium.

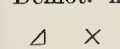
 ḳab, M. ϰωϧ, S. ϭωϧ, M. ϫωϧ, ϧωϧ, afflictus.

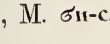
M. ϰολϧ-οϵ, K. ϫορϧ-ϵϵ, S. ϭϵλμ-ϩ, B. ϭϵλμ-ϩϵι, vas.

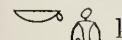
Demot. kelk, S. ϭλοϭ, M. ϭλοϫ, lectus.

S. ϰϵλπ-ϵ, ictus, pugnus, M. ϭρπογτ (?), S. ϫϵρϩϵιτ, victor, superare.

Demot. kemkem, sχem, S. ϭμϭομ, M. ϫϵμϫομ, posse.

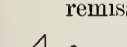
 qen, M. ϭιι-ϵ, S. ϫιι-ϩ, percutere, pulsare, subjicere.

ken,  ḳen-n, M. ϭϵιι-ιι-ϵ, S. ϫιι-ϩϩτ, piger, cunctari remissus.

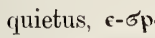
 qenṭ, S. ϭωιτ, M. ϫωιτ, irasci.

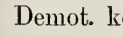
S. ϰαρ-ϩϲιτ, quietus, ϵ-ϭρϩ-ϧ-τ, M. ϵ-ϫρϵ-ϧ-τ, quies.

Demot. kerker, S. ϭιιϭωρ, M. ϫιιϭωρ, talentum (moneta).

 qerqer-tu, M. ϫρ-ο-ϫ, S. ϭρ-ο-ϭ, semen.

ḳerḥ, M. ϫωρϧ, S. ϭωρϩϧ, S. ϵ-ϭρϩϧ-τ, M. ϵ-ϫρϵ-ϧ-τ, nox, quies.

ḳarḥ,  s-ḳarḥ, S. ϵ-ϭρϩϧ-τ, M. ϵ-ϫρϵϧ-τ, quiescere.

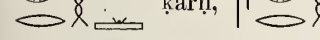
 ḳeskes, M ϭοϵϫϵϵ, S. ϭοϵϭϵ, saltare.

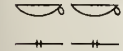
Demot. kīt′, M. ϫιϫ, S. B. ϭιϫ, manus.

qeḥ, M. ϭοϧ, S. ϫωϧ, B. ϫοϧ, tangere.

Demot. lek, M. λωϫ, ārq, M. ϯα-λϭ-ϵ, desistere.

Demot. lekeh, S. λωϭϧ, λϵϫϧ, M. λωϫϧ, lingere.

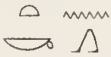
 māk-u-māk-u, superare, jubere, ⲙⲁⲕ, potentem esse, M. ⲙⲁϭ-ⲡⲉϫ-ω-ⲕ, subjicere.

 peḳ, S. ⲡⲱϭ-ϵ, scissura, M. ⲫⲱϫ-ι, scindere, fissura

S. ⲡⲟ̀ⲗⲥ, ⲡⲱⲣⲭ, M. ϥⲟⲣⲕ, ϥⲟⲣⲭ, secare.

saḳ, S. ⲥⲟⲥ, M. ⲥⲟⲭ, stultus.

sekn, S. ⲥⲟⲥⲛ, ⲥⲟⲭⲛ, M. ⲉⲟⲭⲉⲛ, unguentum.

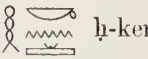
 tek-n, M. ⲧⲟⲭ, S. ⲧⲟⲥ, appropinquare, adhaerere.

uḳa, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲥ, S. ⲟⲩⲟⲥⲟⲩⲉⲥ, B. ⲟⲩⲁⲭⲓ, M. ⲟⲩⲟⲭⲓ, ⲟⲩⲭⲓ, ⲟⲩⲥⲉ, manducare, maxilla.

Demot. helk, S. ϩⲟ̀ⲗⲥ, M. ϩⲟ̀ⲗⲭ, B. ϩⲁ̀ⲗⲥ, dulcis.

21. k, ḳ, q, K, *ḫ,* ϩ, ⲥ.

ḳan, S. ⲥⲉⲛ, ḫun, ϩⲟⲉⲓⲙ, aqua, humidus.

kenken,  ḫ-ken, S. ⲥⲉⲛⲥⲉⲛ, cantare, sonare.

qerqer, volvere, kerker, cylindrus, S. ⲕⲗ̀-ⲗ̀-ⲉ, genua, S. ϩⲁ̀ⲗ-ⲁ-ⲕ, M. ⲁ̀ⲗⲁⲕ, circulus, annulus, M. ⲥⲗⲁ-ⲕ, torquere. S. ⲡⲟⲩⲁⲕ, ⲡⲟⲩⲁⲥ, M. ⲡⲟⲩⲁⲥ́, adspergere.

22. q, ḫ, ϩ, ⲭ.

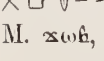
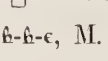
Demot. ḫāir, S. ϩⲁⲓⲣ-ⲉ, qanr, M. ⲭⲙⲣⲓ, stercus.

23. ḫ. ϩ, ⲭ, ⲥ.

M. ⲁ-ⲙⲁϩ-ⲓ, S. ⲁ-ⲙⲁϩ-ⲧ-ⲉ, potiri, M. ⲙⲁⲥ-ⲙⲉⲭ-ⲱ-ⲕ, potiri.

M. ϩⲉ̀ⲗ, ⲭⲁ̀ⲗ-ⲭ-ⲟⲩ, S. ⲥ-ⲓ-ⲥⲗ̀-ⲱ, M. ⲩⲁ̀ⲗ-ⲗ̀-ⲟⲩ, vespertilio.

S. ϩⲱⲱ̀ⲗ-ⲉ, ⲭⲉⲣ-ⲉ, ⲥⲉ̀ⲗ, M. ⲭⲉ̀ⲗ-ⲉ, ⲥⲟ̀ⲗ, colligere.

 ḫep,  χep, M. ϩⲁⲡⲭⲉⲡ, ⲭⲁⲡⲭⲉⲡ, S. ⲥⲉⲡ-ⲡ, ⲭⲟⲡⲭⲡ, festinare.

M. ⲭⲱⲃ̀, S. ⲥⲉⲃ̀-ⲃ̀-ⲉ, M. ⲭ-ⲱ-ⲭⲉⲃ̀, S. ⲥ-ⲱ-ⲭⲃ̀, ϩ-ⲱ-ⲥⲃ̀, demere, deficere.

24. χ, ϭ.

Demot. χelp, K. ϭⲁⲗⲡ, S. ⲕⲥⲗⲡ-ⲥ, pugnus.

 s-χer, mulgere, M. ϭⲥⲗ-ⲓ, (S. ϭⲁⲗ?), lac.

25. **K**, χ, ϭ.

S. ⲕⲥⲗⲡ-ⲥ, Demot. χelp, pugnus, K. ϭⲁⲗⲡ, pugnus.

26. ϫ, χ, ⳝ.

M. ϫⲱϧ, M. ⳝⲱϧ, infirmus.

M. ϫⲟⲗ, ⳝⲟⲗ, foramen.

M. ϫⲥⲙⲉ, ⳝⲉⲙⲉ, B. ⲕⲙⲧⲉ, obscuritas.

M. ϫⲣⲱⲙ, S. ⳝⲣⲱⲙ, ignis.

M. ϫⲣⲉⲙ-ⲥ, ϫⲣⲉⲙ-ⲧⲉ, caligo ϧⲣⲓⳝ, S ϧⲣⲓϭ-ⲥ, fulgur, ⲙⲉⲣⲡ, rufus, flavus.

χet, S. ⳝⲟⲧ-ⲍ, claudere.

27. k, ḳ, **K**, ϫ, χ, ⳝ.

 ḳeb, χab, flectere, curvare, S. M. ⲕⲱϧ, debilitas, M. ⳝⲟϧ-ⲥ, inclinare.

M. S. ⲕⲱϧ, M. ϫⲱϧ, M. ⳝⲱϧ, infirmus.

S. ⲕϧ-ⲁ, M. ϫϧ-ⲁ, ⳝϧ-ⲓ-ⲛ, ultio, violentia.

B. ⲕⲙ-ⲧ-ⲥ, M. ϫⲥⲙ-ⲥ, ⳝⲥⲙ-ⲥ, obscuritas.

S. ⲕⲣⲱⲙ, B. ⲕⲗⲱⲙ, M. ϫⲣⲱⲙ, S. ⳝⲣⲱⲙ, splendor, ignis, carbo.

K. ⲕⲟⲣϧ-ⲓ, M. ϫⲣⲟϧ-ⲓ, culter ⩚ S. ⲡⲱⲣⲕ, ⲡⲱⲣⳝ, secare, scindere, separare.

kef, capere, S. ⲫⲱⲫ-ⲧ, furari ⩚ M. ⲫⲟⳝ, S. ⲫⲟϭ, fraudare.

M. ⲕⲟⲣⲫ, confringere, S. ⳝⲟⲣⲡ, M. ϭ-ⲓ-ϭⲣⲟⲡ, impingere, ⳝⲟⲣⲓ, pugillus.

S. ⲕⲱϩ, M. ϫⲟϩ, S. ϫⲟϩ, aemulatio.

B. ⲗⲱⲕ, M. ⲗⲱϫ, ⲣⲟⲕ-ϩ, S. ⲣⲟⲕ-ϩ, comburere, combustio.

mek, tegere, cingere, M. ⲙⲟϫ-ϩ, ⲙⲟϫ-ϩ-ϥ, ⲙⲟϫ-ϥ-ϩ-ϥ, cingulum,

u-beχ, tegere

28. ϫ. χ, ϫ, ϭ.

M. ϫⲱⲃ̀, M. ϫⲱⲃ̀, S. ϭⲱⲃ̀, infirmus.

s-χem, M. ϫⲟⲙ, S. ⲩ-ϭⲟⲙ, ϭⲟⲙ, potestas, posse, possidere.

29. ⳇ, ϫ.

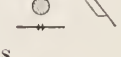
M. ⲗⲱⲓⳇ-ⲓ, laqueus, S. ⲗⲱϭ, captare ⋀ ϫⲱⲣ-ϫ, illaqueare, captare ϭⲱⲣ-ϭ-ⲥ, rete, S. ϭⲥⲗ, ϭⲗ-ϫ, prehendere.

S. ⲡⲱⲣϫ, M. ⲫⲱⲣϫ, rumpere, dividere ⋀ M. ⳇⲟⲣⲡ, pugillus, ⳇⲟⲣϥ, frangere, occidere.

M. ⳇⲱⲕ-ⲓ, ϫⲟⲕ-ϩ, mandere, mordere.

30. ϩ, ⳇ, χ, ϫ.

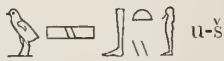
M. ϧⲱϫ, ⲛⲁϩ, ⲫⲁϩ, ⲫⲁⳇ, beḳ-s, scindere.

M. ⲗⲱϫ-ϩ,  reχ-s, scindere ⋁ ⲗⲁϫⲗⲉϫ, conjunctio, ⲗⲱⲓⳇ-ⲓ, laqueus.

S. ⲙⲁϩ-ⲉ, ⲙⲟϫ-ϩ, M. ⲙⲟⲩϫ-ⳇ, ⲙⲟϫ-ϩ-ϥ, cinctura.

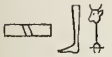
M. ϫⲉⲣ, M. ⳇⲉⲣ, S. ϫⲱⲗ-ϩ, exterere, ejicere, evellere.

31. ś, š, ⲩ.

u-śau-ti,  u-šeb-ti, M. ⲩⲛⲃ̀-ⲓ, ⲩⲛⲟⲩ-ⲓ, statua.

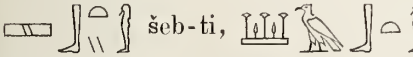
śaā, M. ⲩⲉ, centum.

šā, initium, usque, S. ⲯⲁ, usque.

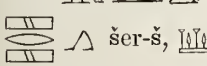
 šeb, Demot. šen-b-t, S. ⲯⲟⲩⲱⲃ-ⲥ, M. ⲯⲃ-ⲱ-ⲃ-ⲓ, guttur.

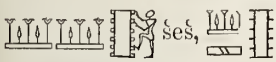
šūḍb, šaūab-u, arbor quaedam.

šeb-n, Demot. šeb-n, S. ⲯⲟⲛ-ⲃ, M. ⲯⲟⲛⲍ, conjungere.

 šeb-ti, šab-t, statua, simulacrum.

šam-ā, ⲯⲉⲙ-ⲥⲓ, cupere.

 šer-š, šar-š, M. ⲯⲥⲣ, currere.

 šeš, šeš, S. ⲯⲁⲱ, M. ⲯⲛⲱ, aequare, construere (√ ⲯⲁⲱ, conterere).

32. k, ḳ, q, K, *š,* ⲯ.

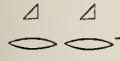
ka, vocare, sonare, M. ⲯ-ⲕⲁ-ⲕ, clamor, s-še-š, sistrum.

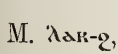
ḳebḳeb, M. ⲯⲟⲃⲯⲉⲃ(?), ferire.

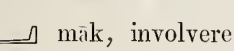
K. ⲕⲁⲕⲟ̀ⲗⲓ, M. ⲕⲁⲯⲟⲩ̀ⲗⲓ, fructus.

M. ⲕⲁⲗⲡⲉⲣⲫⲉⲓ, S. ⲯⲁⲗⲉⲣⲡⲉ, sacrilegus.

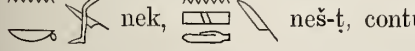
M. ⲕⲉ̀ⲗ-ⲁ, ⲯⲱⲗ-ⲕ, plectere.

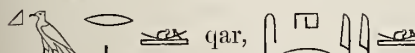
 qerqer, volvere, M. ⲕⲟⲣ-ⲕ-ⲥ, ⲯⲥⲟⲩⲣ, annulus.

 qerqer, fluere, šer-ḥ, rivulus.

M. ⲗⲁⲕ-ⲉ,  leś-aȧu, apex.

 māk, involvere, mes-ḥ, vertere, mes-ḥ-u, redire, S. ⲙⲉⲯ, ⲙⲉⲯⲧ, circumire, iter facere.

 nek, neš-ṭ, contundere.

 qar, s-her-ī, navis, M. ⲯ-ⲥⲏⲣ, ⲥ-ⲯⲏⲣ, navigare.

šem, M. ⲕⲓⲙ, movere, proficisci.

S. ⲧⲟⲕ ⋀ M. ⲩⲁⲧ, S. ⲩⲁⲁⲧ, repetere.

S. ⲧⲉⲕ-ⲥ ⋀ M. ⲩⲟⲧ, durus.

33. h, ḥ, ḫ, š, ꜩ.

neh, S. ⲗⲉϩ, S. M. ⲣⲟⲟⲩⲩ, B. ⲗⲁⲟⲩⲩ, cura.

peḥ ⋀ ḥep, šep, M. ⲩⲱⲡ, ire, commovere.

ḥeṫ, arbor, B. ⲩⲧ-ⲁ, silva.

nehp, S. M. ⲛⲉϩⲡ, ⲛⲉϩⲡ-ⲓ, percutere, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲩⲡ, excutere.

M. ⲟⲩⲁϩ, ⲟⲩⲁⲩ, addere.

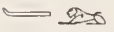
S. ⲥⲥⲩϩ, B. ⲩⲁⲓⲩ, jungere, jugum.

ḥā, M. ϩⲏ, šā, S. ⲩⲁ, principium, ordiri, M. ⲍⲁ, usque.

M. ϩⲱⲃ, lucrum, S. ϩⲏⲩ, B. ⲩⲉⲩ, M. ⲩⲁⲩ, utilis.

M. ϩⲟⲗ-ⲓ, putrescere, ⲩⲟⲗ-ϩ-ⲥ, cadaver.

M. ϩⲱⲗ-ⲕ, ⲩⲱⲗ-ⲕ, plectere.

 ḥelel, S. ⲩⲗⲟⲩⲗ-ⲁⲓ, laudare, clamare.

M. ϩⲏⲡ-ⲓ, domuncula, mansiuncula, ⲩⲱⲡ-ⲓ, manere, commorari.

S. ϩⲏⲙ, ⲩⲓⲙ, calidus.

her, lacus, šer-ḥ, rivulus.

ḥer, M. ⲩⲉⲣ, šer-š, volare, ire, effugere.

heh, M. ⲩⲁϩ, B. ⲩⲉϩ, ignis.

S. ϩⲣⲫⲱⲧ, M. ⲩⲁⲣⲫⲱⲧ, baculus.

S. ϩⲉⲣⲡ, fluctus ⋀ S. ⲡⲣⲁⲩ, rivulus.

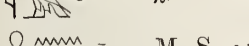
ḥut, šeṭ, fasciculus.

S. ⲁϩϩ, M. ⲁⲉⲩ, ungere.

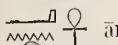
34. χ, š, ś.

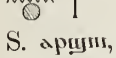
 a-meχ, M. ⲙⲉϫ, deficere; nequire ⲙⲉϩ, plenus.

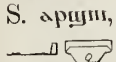
ānχ, M. S. ⲁⲛⲁϫ, jurare.

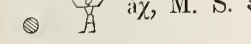
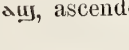
 ānχ, ānš, suspendere.

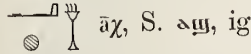
S. ⲁⲣϫⲓ, M. S. ⲁⲣⲭⲓ, lens.

 āχ, M. S. ⲁϫ, ascendere, elevare.

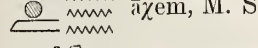
 āχ, S. ⲁϫ, ignis, fornax.

 āχem, M. S. ⲟϫⲉⲙ, extinguere.

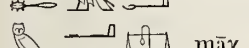
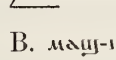
 āχem,  āšem, M. S. ⲟϫⲉⲙ, ⲱϫⲉⲙ, deficere.

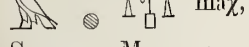
 māχ, B. ⲙⲁϫ-ⲓ, S. ⲙⲁⲁϫ-ⲉ, libra.

S. ⲙϫⲓⲣ, M. ⲙⲉⲭⲓⲣ, nomen mensis.

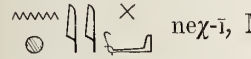
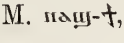
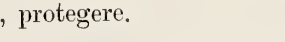
 neχ-ī, M. ⲛⲁϫ-ϯ, protegere.

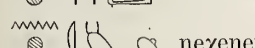
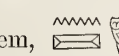
neχenem, nešenem, oleum sacrum.

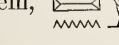
 neχt,  nešṭ, M. ⲛⲁϫⲧ, potens, asper, durus.

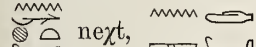
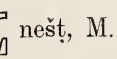
 neχ-χ, M. ⲛϫ-ϯ, S. ⲛⲁϫ-ⲉ, magnus, major natu, optimates.

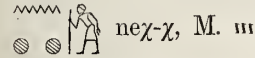
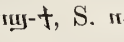
S. ⲛⲁϫⲟⲛⲥ, M. ⲛⲁⲭⲱⲛ, Nomen mensis.

 ureχ, virere,  s-ureχ,  s-ureš, virescere.

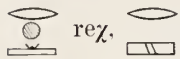
 uχ-a,  uš, cacare.

uχ-a,  uš, S. ⲟⲩϫ-ⲛ, nox.

 uχ-a,  uχ-a-χ, quaerere, ⲟⲩⲁϫ, ⲟⲩⲟϫ ⲱϫ-ⲱⲟⲩⲟ, cupere.

 peχ,  peš, S. ⲡⲉϫ, dividere.

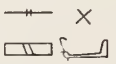
perχ, S. ⲡⲟⲣϫ, M. ϥⲉⲣϫ, sternere.

 reχ, reš, cognoscere, M. ⲣⲱϫ-ⲓ, videre.

s-ānχ, M. ⲥⲣ-ⲁⲛⲁϫ, juramentum facere.

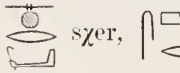
s-beχ, tegere, protegere, S. ⲥⲃϫ-ⲥ, M. ϫⲉⲃϫ-ⲓ, scutum.

sreχ, sreš, altus, alta sedes.

seχ,  seš, S. ⲥⲁϫ, M. ϫⲁϫ, percutere, projicere.

seχ-u, S. ⲥⲓϫ-ⲥ, M. S. ϫⲁϫ-ⲓ, fel.

sχun, M. ϫⲱⲙ, S. ϫⲛⲙ, ϩⲛⲙ, calor, irasci.

 sχer, šer, trahere, mulgere.

seχt, sešt, frux quaedam.

sefeχ, seχef, S. ⲥⲁϫϥ, M. ϫⲁϫϥ, septem.

χā, S. ϫⲁ, M. ϫⲁ-ⲓ, nasci, oriri.

χau, M. ϫⲱⲟ, olla, M. ϫ-ⲟ-ϫⲟⲩ, S. B. ϫ-ⲁ-ϫⲟⲩ, lagena.

χe, χau, M. ϫⲉ, B. S. ϫⲛ, S. ϫⲛ-ⲛ, M. ϫ-ϫⲛⲛ(?), lignum, arbor.

χaui, S. ϫⲛⲟⲩⲉ, M. ϫⲛⲟⲩⲓ, ara.

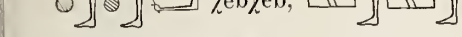
χaui, S. ϫⲟⲟⲩⲉ, thus.

χu, dignus esse, M. ϫⲟⲩ, dignus esse.

χeb, M. ϫⲱϥ, ferire, delere.

χab-t, M. ϫⲱϥ-ⲧ, delictum, iniquitas.

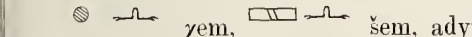
χebeb, šebeb, vas.

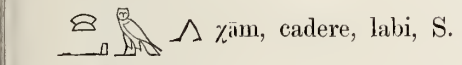
 χebχeb, šebšeb, M. ⲥⲟⲃⲥⲉⲃ, dissecare.

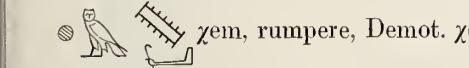
Demot. χal, M. ⲥⲟⲩⲣ-ⲛ, vas.

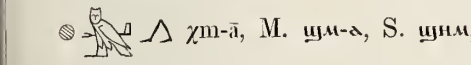
Demot. χel, M. ⲥⲁⲗ, myrrha.

Demot. χelχel, M. ⲥⲉⲗⲥⲛⲓⲗ-ⲓ, uva.

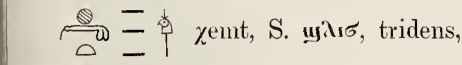
 χem, šem, adytum.

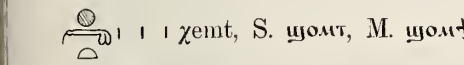
 χām, cadere, labi, S. ⲥⲱⲙ-ϩ, praecipitium.

 χem, rumpere, Demot. χem, M. ⲥⲟⲙ, S. ⲥⲟⲙ-ϩ, ⲥⲛⲙ, parvus, tenuis.

 χm-ā, M. ⲥⲙ-ⲁ, S. ⲥⲛⲙ, comminuere.

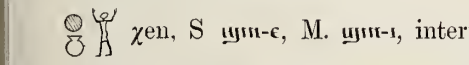
χm-aa, S. ⲥⲛⲙ, M. ⲥⲟⲙ, gracilis, tenuis.

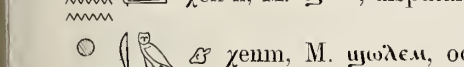
 χemt, S. ϫⲗⲓϭ, tridens, furca.

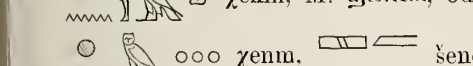
 χemt, S. ⲥⲟⲙⲧ, M. ⲥⲟⲙϯ, B. ⲥⲁⲙⲉⲧ, tres.

χamṭ, S. ⲥⲟⲙϫ, nasus.

Demot. χen, M. ⲥⲁⲛ, usque ad.

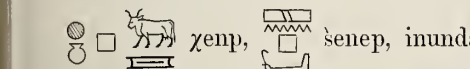
 χen, S ⲥⲛ-ϩ, M. ⲥⲛ-ⲓ, interrogare.

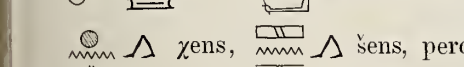
 χen-n, M. ⲥⲛ-ⲓ, disputare, plaga.

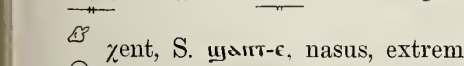
 χenm, M. ⲥⲱⲗⲉⲙ, odorari.

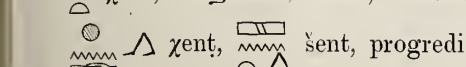
 χenm, šenem, amethystus.

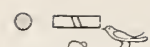
χenm-m-s, M. ⲥⲱⲗⲙ-ϩ-ϩ, culex.

 χenp, šenep, inundatio Nili.

 χens, šens, perquirere.

 χent, S. ⲥⲁⲛⲧ-ϩ, nasus, extrema pars (culmen, vertex).

 χenṭ, šent, progredi.

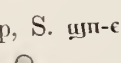
 χenš, šan-a-š, putredo, M. ϣοπϣ, χωπc, S. κπoc, foetere, putrescere.

χenf, K. ϣπoʏϥ, corbis, placenta.

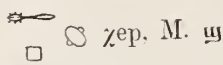
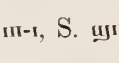
χep, šep, M. ϣєп, capere.

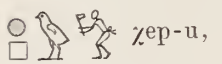
χep, šep, šep, M. ϣωп, amovere.

Demot. χep, S. ϣп-є-п-ϣωп, subito.

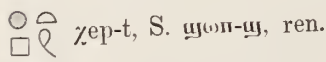
χep,  χen-p, S. ϣωп-ϥ, tradere.

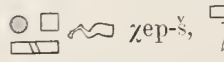
χep, M. ϣп-ı, S. ϣп-є, pudor, pudenda.

 χep-u,  šep, M. ϣп-ı, turpitudo.

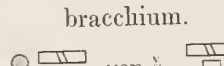
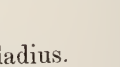
 χep-ā, šeb, cibus.

χep-t, S. ϣωп-ϣ, ren.

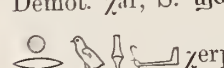
 χep-š, šep-a-š, femur, M. ϣωп-ϣ, ϣωϧ-c, ϣοϧ-ϣ, bracchium.

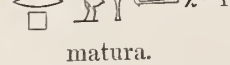
 χep-š, šep-š, Demot. šep-š, falx, gladius.

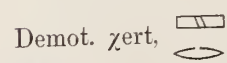
Demot. χār, S. ϣaap, M. ϣap, B. ϣєєλ, pellis.

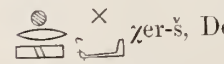
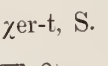
 χerp-u, M. ϣopп, B. ϣapп, primus,  šerp-u, satio matura.

Demot. χert, šert, fascia.

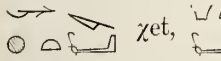
 χer-š, Demot. χer-t, S. ϣop-т, fascia?

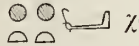
 χesbeṭ, šesbet, nitere.

 χes-ṭ, M. ϣaϣ, S. caϣ, ulcus.

 χet, χet-u,  šet-u, B. ϣєx-ı, S. ϣax-є, res, aliquid, negotium, causa.

χet, S. ϣⲱⲱⲧ, res sacrificata.

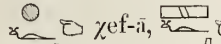
 χet, šet, S. ϣⲉⲧ, secare, dividere.

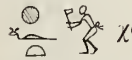
 χetχet, M. ϣⲉⲧϣⲱⲧ, caedere.

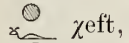
χetem, S. ϣⲧⲉⲙ, M. ϣⲱⲧⲉⲙ, ϣⲟⲁⲙ, claudere.

χaχ, Demot. ŝāŝ, S. M. ϣⲁϣ, amplificare, spargere.

Demot. χef, S. ϣϥ-ⲉ, M. ϣϧ̄-ⲉ, impurus.

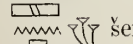
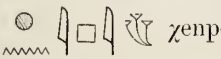
 χef-ā, šef-ā, M. ϣⲉⲛ, K. ϣⲱϥ-ϯ, capere, pugillus.

 χeft, S. ϣⲁϥϯ, impius.

 χeft, χtef, spät štef, prae, pro.

M. ϫⲁϩ, ϣⲁϩ, flamma.

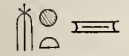
ϫⲙⲓⲛ, ϣⲙⲓⲛ, nomen urbis Panopolis.

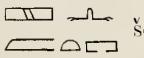
 šenp,  χenp-ī, corbis, K. ϣⲛⲟⲩϥ, S. ϫⲛⲟϥ, corbis.

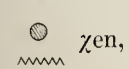
sχeχ, S. ϣⲁϣ, parem reddere, aequare.

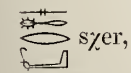
35. sχ, š, ϣ.

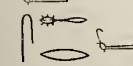
s-χem, M. ϣϫⲟⲙ, S. ⲥⲉⲙⲥⲟⲙ, posse.

 mesχet, mesšeṭ, M. ⲙⲉϣϣⲱⲧ, ⲙⲉϣϣⲱⲧ, campus.

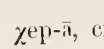
sχem,  šem, sanctuarium.

 χen, s-χen, M. ϣ-ⲁ-ϣⲛ-ⲓ, incidere.

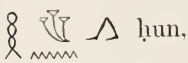
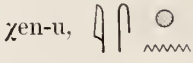
 sχer, s-šer, trahere, mulgere.

 s-χer, irrigare, šer, fluctus.

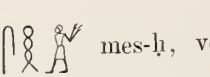
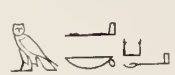
M. ϩⲟⲛ, ϫⲱⲛ, ϣⲱⲟⲩ-ⲓ, occultare.

χep-ā, cibus,  s-χep, cibus.

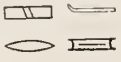
šeb, cibus, S. ⲱⲉⲛⲱⲉⲛ, nutrire.

 ḥun, χen-u,  á-sχen-u, accedere.

36. sh, sḥ, š, ⲱ.

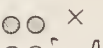
mes-ḥ, vertere,  mes-ḥ-u, redire, ⲙⲉⲩⲱ, circumire, neben  māk, volvere, meh, S. ⲙⲁϩ-ⲉ, cinctura.

pesḥ, mordere, M. ⲟⲩⲟϫ-ⲓ, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲱ-ⲥⲙ, maxilla, confringere.

s-her-ī. navis,  šer-ḥ, fluctus (?) neben qar, navis.

37. ḥ, χ, š, ⲱ.

χebχeb, M. ⲱⲉϧⲱⲟϧ, ḥeb-t', secare, sarrire?, χep-š, secare.

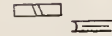
ḥet,  χetχet, M. ⲱⲥⲧⲱⲟⲧ, S. ⲱⲟⲧⲱⲥⲧ, percutere.

38. ⲱ, ⳇ.

M. ⲣⲁⳇ-ⲧ ⋀ S. ⲱⲁⲁⲣ, excoriare.

S. ⲱⲁ, M. ⳇⲁ, ⲱⲁ-ⲛ, usque ad.

39. ⲍ, ⳇ, š, ⲱ.

 šer, flumen, aqua, K. ⲱ-ⳇⲉⲗ-ⲧ, M. ⲱ-ⲍⲉⲗ, humor (⋀ ⲗⲉⲕ, ⲗⲏⲕ, humidus).

M. ⳇⲁⲧ, ⲱⲁⲧ, ⲍⲁⲧ, S. ⲍⲓⲧ-ⲉ, excoriare.

40. ϩ, χ, ϫ, š.

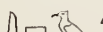
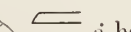
M. ϩⲁϭ, ϫⲁϭ, χeχ, šeš, collum (S. ⳝⲁⳝ-ω).

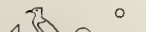
41. k, q, **K**, *h,* ϩ, *š,* ⳟ.

beq, videre, S. ⲟⲩⲥϩ, M. ϧⲱⳟ, revelare.

S. ⲕⲉⲗ-ⲗ-ⲉ, flexio, M. ⲕⲉⲗ, ⳟⲟⲗ-ⲕ, M. ϩⲱⲗ-ⲕ, flectere, plectere, plexus.

M. ⲕⲉⲗ-ⳝ, ϩⲟⲗ-ⳝ, S. ϭⲗ-ⳝ, M. ϩⲱⲗ-ⲕ, ⳟⲱⲗ-ⲕ, plectere, plexus.

M. ⲕⲓⲙ, movere, šem,  ā-ham, ire ( māš-ā, M. ⲙⲟⳟ-ⲓ, proficisci).

 qat, cibus, ḥet′, cibus, šeṭ, cibare.

qerqer, M. ⲕⲉⲗ, volvere, S. ⲕⲉⲗ-ⲗ-ⲉ, genua, ϩⲁⲗ-ⲁ-ⲕ, M. ϩⲱⲗ-ⲕ, annulus, M. ⳟⲟⲗ-ⲕ, plicare.

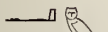
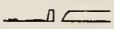
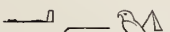
S. ⳝⲱⲗ-ϩ, ⳟⲗ-ϩ, frons, neben M. ⲉ-ⲕⲁⲣ-ⲁ, folium.

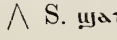
42. k, **K**, ϩ, ⳟ, ϭ.

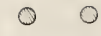
M. ⲕⲱⲗ-ϩ, S. ⲕⲱⲗ-ⲁ-ϩ, B. ⲕⲱⲗ-ⲉ-ϩ, ⳟⲛⲓⲗ-ⲓ, percutere, S. ⳟⲁⲁⲣ, secare ⩚ M. ⲣⲱϭ-ⲧ, S. ⲣⲉϩ-ⲧ, secare.

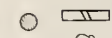
M. ϭⲁ, ϭⲁ-ⲉ, ⳟⲁ-ⲛ, S. ϩⲁ-ⲉ, ⳟⲁ, ultimus, usque ad, S. ⳝⲱ, M. ⳝⲱ-ⲕ, finis, ḳau-t, finis, ta, finis.

43. k, q, **K**, ⲭ, χ, ⳟ, *š.*

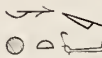
 āqm,  āχm,  āšm, involvere.

beq,  uχ ⩚ S. ⳟⲁⲩ, arbor, truncus arboris.

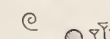
qeb, multus, šefšef,  χefχef, abundare.

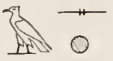
S. кнос, M. χωнс, S. ɯноɯ, cadaver, foetere,  χenš,

šanaš, putredo.

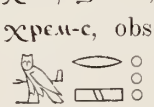
ketket,  χet, šet, M. ɯєтɯωт, percutere.

menχ, menš, formare.

 u-reχ, u-reš, viridis, M. λєк. viridis.

sek,  a-seχ, a-šā(?), secare, metere, S. ск-аι, arare.

M. χоλ, ɯ-кωλ, ϫоλ, foramen.

M. χρєм-с, obscuritas ⋁ M. χром, B. кλωм, ignis ⋀ S. мерɯ,  merš, rufus.

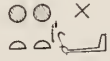
M. S. с-кєр-кωр, cavus, M. ɯ-кωλ, χоλ, caverna.

44. ḥ, ḫ, ϩ, χ, ɯ, š.

 aχ-t, S. оєɯ ⋀ M. ка-ϩ-ι, pulvis(?).

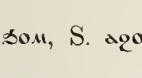
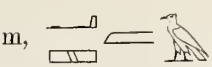
B. λєɯ-ι, reš, M. рaɯ-ι, gaudere ⋁ Demot. ruš, S. роотɯ, B. λaотɯ, M. рωотɯ, cura, S. λєϩ (neh), cura M. ɯaιр-ι, gaudium ⋁ χer, cura.

χeb, M. S. ɯωq, u-heb, perforare.

ḫet, pulsare,  χetχet, M. ɯєтɯωт, percutere.

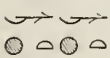
45. ȣ, χ, ɯ, š.

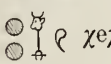
aȣ, M. aɯ, B. єɯ, quis, M. aȣ-o, B. єɯ, cur.

M. ⲁϩⲟⲙ, S. ⲁϱⲟⲙ,  āχm,  ā$\check{s}$m, aquila.

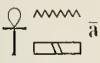
u-$\check{s}$em, χem-s, M. ϩⲥⲙ-ⲉ, S. ϱⲙ-ⲉ, spica.

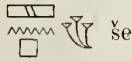
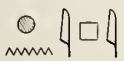
χetχet, M. ⲱⲥⲧⲱⲱⲧ, caedere.

 χetχet, M. ϩⲥⲧϩⲱⲧ, inquirere.

 χeχ, M. ϩⲁϩ, M. ϱⲁϩ, $\check{s}$e$\check{s}$, collum, cervix.

46. ϱ, ϩ, χ, $\check{s}$, ⲱ.

ānχ,  ān$\check{s}$, M. ⲟⲛϩ, S. ⲟⲛϱ, B. ⲁⲛϱ, B.S. ⲁⲛⲁϱ, vita, vivere

 $\check{s}$enp,  χenp-ī, K. ⲱⲛⲟⲩϥ, S. ϫⲛⲟϥ, corbis.

47. χ, ϫ, $\check{s}$, ⲱ, ϫ.

M. ϧⲣⲛϫ, S. ϧⲣⲛϭ-ⲉ, fulgur, ⲙⲉⲣⲱ, mer$\check{s}$, rufus

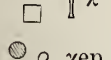
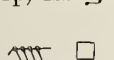
mšer, vesper ⋀ M. ϫⲣⲉⲙ-ⲉ, ⲕⲉⲣⲙ-ⲓ, caligo, fuligo.

χer-$\check{s}$, ligare, M. ϫⲱⲣ-ϫ, illaqueare.

M. ϫⲟⲗ, ⲱ-ⲕⲱⲗ, ϫⲟⲗ, foramen.

48. χ, $\check{s}$, ⲱ, ϭ.

χerp, M. ⲱⲟⲣⲡ, primus, antiquus ⋀ S. ⲡⲉⲗϭ-ⲉ, antiquus.

 χep,  $\check{s}$ep, M. ⲱⲉⲡ, S. ϭⲉⲡ, sumere, auferre.

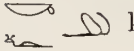
49. ϫ, ⲱ, ϭ, ϫ.

S. ϧⲟϭ, B. ϧⲁϭ, M. ϧⲉⲱ, M. ⲫⲟϫ ⋀ ⲱⲉⲡ (χωπ?), privare.

M. ϫⲉⲡ, tegere, S. ϭⲟⲡ-ⲉ, M. ⲱⲉϧ-ⲱ-ⲓ, tegere, scutum.

50. k, **K**, ⲭ, ⲯ.

S. ⲕⲟⲧⲕ, M. ⲭⲟⲩⲯⲧ, M. ⲯⲟⲩⲯⲧ, respicere.

 kef, M. ⲯⲟⲡ, B. ⲯⲁⲡ, S. ⲯⲡ, ⲭⲡ-ⲟ, sumere.

M. ⲕⲉⲗ, ⲕⲉⲗ-ⲭ, flectere, S. ⲕⲁⲗ-ⲁ-ⲕ, M. ⲕⲱⲗ-ⲕ, annulus, circulus, ⲕⲟⲗ-ⲭ, plicatus, ⲕⲣ-ⲙ-ⲯ-ⲓ, torques, ⲕⲱⲗ, ⲕⲱⲗ-ⲕ, S. ⲥⲱⲗ-ⲕ, curvare.

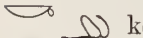
M. ⲭⲱ, ⲭⲱ-ⲕ, finis.

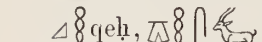
B. ⲕⲉⲙⲥ, M. ⲭⲉⲙⲉ, caligo.

51. k, ḳ, q, **K**, ⲥ, ⲯ, *š*, *s̀*.

 ḳau, M. ⲭ-ⲉ-ⲭⲉϧ, S. ⲥ-ⲱ-ⲭⲉϧ ⋀ M. ϧⲉⲯ, ϧⲁⲯ, ⲕⲟⲭ, spoliare.

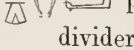
S. ⲕⲥⲟⲣ, annulus, M. ⲥⲗ-ⲁ-ⲕ, torquere, M. ⲯⲟⲗ-ⲕ, plectere, S. ⲕⲁⲗ-ⲁ-ⲕ, annulus, M. ⲕⲣⲙ-ⲙ-ⲯ, torquere.

 kef, M. ⲯⲟⲡ, B. ⲯⲁⲡ, S. M. ⲯⲡ, ⲯⲉⲡ, S. ⲥⲱⲡ, M. ⲥⲱⲡ-ⲓ, capere.

 qeḥ, ḳeḥ-s, S. ⲥⲭ-ⲟ-ⲥ, ⲯⲭ-ⲟ-ⲥ, dorcas.

M. ⲕⲉⲗⲕⲓⲗ, ⲯ-ⲕⲉⲗⲕⲓⲗ, S. ⲯ-ⲥⲗⲥⲗ, tintinnabulum.

nek, neš-ṭ, S. ⲛⲥⲥ-ⲉ, contundere, affligere.

 peḳ, S. ⲡⲱⲥ-ⲉ, peš, percutere, S. ⲛⲉⲯ, M. ⲡⲱⲯ, ⲫⲁⲯ, dividere.

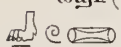
šker, M. ⲯⲥⲟⲩⲣ, M. ⲕⲥⲟⲩⲣ, annulus.

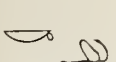
ḳaḳa, clamare, ḳaḳ, M. ⲥⲁⲕ, ⲯ-ⲕⲁ-ⲕ, clamare, plaudere.

52. k, **K**, ⲭ, ⲥ, ⲯ.

S. ⲉ-ⲛⲁⲁⲕ-ⲉ, ⲛⲟⲥ, M. ⲛⲟⲭ, ⲛⲩⲯ†, magnus.

kep, tauf, Demot. t'ef, S. M. ⲭⲟϥⲉⲥϥ, urere, ⲭⲛϥ, urere ⋁ M. ⲕⲛϧ, S. ⲕⲛϥ, M. ⲭⲁϥ, S. ⲭⲁϧ, M. ⲱ-ⲭϥ, S. ⲱ-ⲥϧ, ⲱⲩϧ (?), frigere.

 kep-u, suffimentum, odores, S. ⲥϧ-ⲯ-ⲁ, ⲯⲟⲙ-ⲭ, K. ⲭⲥⲙ-ⲯ-ⲁⲓ, nasus, nares.

 kef, capere, M. ⲥⲟⲛ, S. ⲥⲱⲛ, M. ⲥⲓⲟⲩ-ⲓ, S. ϫⲓⲟⲩ-ⲉ, M. ⲩⲉⲛ, S. ⲩⲛ, capere, sumere, furari.

M. ϫⲉⲛ, ⲍⲛⲃ-ⲓ, ⲉⲛⲃ-ⲓ, tegere, S. ⲥⲟⲛ-ⲉ, M. ⲩⲉⲃ-ⲩ-ⲓ, S. ⲥⲃ-ⲩ-ⲉ, scutum, K. ⲕⲟⲃ-ⲧ, murus.

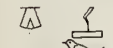
M. ⲉⲱⲗ·ⲕ, complicatio, M. S. ⲕⲉⲗ, ⲕⲉⲗ-ϫ, ⲩⲱⲗ-ⲕ, S. ⲥⲱⲗ-ⲥ, involvere, plectere.

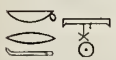
Demot. ksur, S. ⲕⲉⲟⲩⲣ, M. ⲩⲥⲟⲩⲣ, ⲥⲩⲟⲩⲣ, annulus.

S. ⲥⲉⲡ-ⲏ, ϫⲟⲡ-ϫⲏ, ⲩⲡ-ⲉ-ⲏ-ⲩⲱⲡ, festinare, ⲉⲉⲡ-ⲏ, celeritas, M. ⲉⲁⲡ-ϫⲉⲡ, festinare ⩘ ⲃⲱⲕ, currere (?).

53. k, ḳ, **K**, ḥ, ⲉ, ϫ, ⲥ.

S. ⲃⲉⲉ, S. ⲡⲉⲉ-ⲧ, inclinare ⩘ M. S. ⲕⲱⲃ, M. ϫⲱⲃ-ⲉ, S. ⲥⲱⲃ, M. ϫⲱⲃ, incurvatus, infirmus, debilis.

 ḳer, occultare, M. ⲕⲟⲗ, tegere, ⲉⲱⲗ-ⲕ, involutus, S. ⲥⲣⲉ-ⲉ-ⲧ, vestitus, M. ϫⲱⲗ-ⲉ, vestis, S. ϫⲱⲗ-ϫ, involvere, ⲥⲟⲟⲗ involvere, ⲥⲟⲟⲗ-ⲉ-ⲉ, S. ⲥⲱⲗ-ⲉ, vestis ⩘ ⲉⲱⲗ-ⲥ, includere.

 ker-ḥ, ḳer-ḥ, M. ϫⲟⲣ-ⲉ, S. ⲥⲱⲣ-ⲉ, nox, M. ⲉⲗ-ⲟ-ⲗ, obscurus.

B. ⲕⲉⲙ-ⲉ, M. ϫⲉⲙ-ⲉ, ϫⲉⲙ-ⲉ, S. ⲥⲟⲉⲙ, caligo ⩗ ⲉⲉⲙ-ⲙ-ⲟ, ardere.

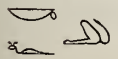
54. k, ḳ, q, ⲉ, ϫ, ⲥ, *š.*

 qeb, kep, S. ⲉⲟⲃ-ⲉ, urere, lucere, ḳem, ḳen, tempus, šep, lux, tempus, hora, B. S. ϫⲉⲡ, hora, M. ϫⲉⲡ, ⲩⲉⲡ-ⲥⲟⲡ, explorare ⩗ M. ⲉⲟⲃ-ⲉ, occultus.

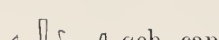
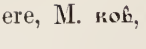
55. k, **K**, ⲉ, ⲥ, ⲩ.

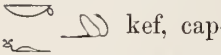
ka, ḥā, etiam, hau, S. ⲉⲁ-ⲉ, M. ⲉⲟⲩ-ⲟ, multus, B. ⲥⲏ, etiam, M. ⲩⲱ ⩘ ⲱⲩ, multus; M. ⲉⲟⲩⲟ, multus ⩘ ⲟⲩⲟⲉ, etiam.

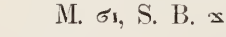
S. M. ⲕⲉⲗ, cingere, S. ⲕⲉⲟⲩⲣ, S. ⲉⲁⲗ-ⲁ-ⲕ, annulus, M. ⲉⲣ-ⲏ-ⲩ, torquere, ⲥⲗ-ⲁ-ⲕ, torquere, M. ⲩⲟⲗ-ⲕ, plectere.

 kef, M. S. ⲩⲉⲡ, ⲥⲉⲡ, S. ⲉⲱⲃ-ⲧ, capere ⩘ S. ⲟⲩⲁⲉⲟⲩⲉ-ⲱ, pignus.

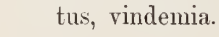
56. k, ḳ, q, **ⲕ, ⲍ, ⲥ, ⲯ.**

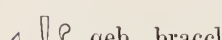
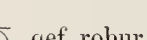
 qeb, capere, M. ⲕⲟⲃ, addere ḳī-a, S. B. ⲕⲟⲩ-ⲓ, M. ⲥ-ⲱ-ⲍⲃ, parum  šu, M. S. ϩⲟⲩ-ⲟ, magis ⋀ M. ⲟⲩⲟϩ, etiam, addere ⋁ S. ⲟⲩⲁϩ, ⲟⲩⲁ, unus.

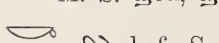
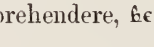
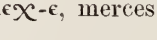
 kef, capere, M. S. ⲯⲟⲡ, ⲯⲡ, S. ϩⲉⲃ-ⲧ, ϩⲉⲕ-ⲧ, S. M. ⲥⲟⲡ, ⲥⲱⲡ-ⲓ, sumere, M. ⲯⲱⲃ ⲯ, brachium, M. ⲥⲓⲟⲩ-ⲓ, furari, S. ⲍⲓⲟⲩ-ⲉ, furari, M. ⲥⲓ, S. B. ⲍⲓ, capere.

 q-ḥ-šer, M. ⲕ-ⲁ-ⲯⲟⲩⲗ-ⲓ, K. ⲕ-ⲁ-ⲕⲟⲗ-ⲓ, ⲯⲱⲗ, K. ⲍⲱⲗ, ⲥⲱⲗ, fructus, vindemia.

57. k, q, ḥ, **ϩ, ⲭ, ⲍ, ⲥ, ⲯ.**

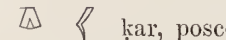
 qeb, bracchium, qef, robur, M. ⲭⲃ-ⲁ, S. ϩⲃ-ⲁ, violentia, M. S. ⲯⲟⲡ, ⲯⲡ, ⲥⲟⲡ, ⲥⲱⲡ-ⲓ, capere.

 kef, S. ⲥⲟⲡ, ḥeb-ī, S. ϩⲉⲃ-ⲧ,  šep-t ⋀ M. ⲃⲉⲯ, capere, prehendere, ⲃⲉⲭ-ⲉ, merces; M. ⲍⲡ-ⲟ, possidere.

 kef, capere, S. ⲍⲱϥ, ⲍⲓϥ, avarus, M. S. ⲥⲉⲡ, sumere, S. ⲥⲃ-ⲟⲓ, M. ⲍϥ-ⲟⲓ, brachium. S. ϩ-ⲱ-ϩϥ, manus, ḥb-ī, capere, M. ⲍϥ-ⲟ, habere,  χen-p, M. ⲥ-ⲱ-ⲍⲃ, capere ⋁  χenp, dare.

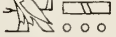
58. k, ḳ, **ⲭ, ⲥ, ⲯ.**

 ḳar, poscere, sumere, Demot. χel, M. S. ⲯⲟⲗ, ⲥⲟⲗ, S. ⲍⲟⲟⲗ-ⲉ, ⲥⲱⲗ, spoliare, vindemiare.

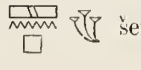
 kef, S. ⲥⲟⲡ, M. ⲯⲟⲡ, capere, χeb-t, capere, separare.

59. **ⲕ, χ, ⲭ, ⲍ, ⲯ.**

K. ⲕ-ⲁ-ⲕⲟⲗ-ⲓ, M. ⲕ-ⲁ-ⲯⲟⲩⲗ-ⲓ, Demot. χelχel, M. ⲯⲉⲗⲯⲓⲗ-ⲓ, S. ⲍⲗ-ⲗ-ⲉ, uva, racemus, fructus.

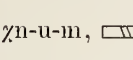
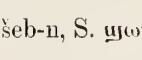
B. ⲕⲗⲱⲙ, S. ⲕⲣⲟⲙ, ϫⲣⲱⲙ, M. ϫⲣⲟⲙ, ignis, carbo ⋁ M. ϫⲣⲉⲙ-ⲥ, obscuritas ⋀ S. ⲙⲉⲣϣ,  merš, rufus, flavus.

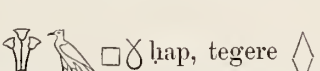
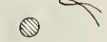
M. ϫⲟⲗ, ϫⲟⲗ, ϣ-ⲕⲱⲗ, foramen.

M. ⲭⲱⲗ-ⲕ, ϣⲱⲗ-ⲕ, ⲕⲉⲗ-ϫ, ḥun-k,  šen-p,

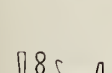
ϫen-p-ī, plectere, corbis.

60. k, **K**, χ, ϫ, ⲭ, *h*, ϣ.

S. ⲕⲱⲃ-ⲭ, tendo,  χn-u-m,  šeb-n, S. ϣⲱⲛ-ⲃ, M. ϣⲱⲛ-ⲫ, S. B. ⲭⲱⲛ-ⲧ, M. ⲭⲱⲧ-ⲛ, conjungere.

B. ⲕⲁⲛ, S. ⲕⲱⲛ, M. ⲭⲟⲛ, M. ϫⲟⲛ, occultare,  ḥap, tegere ◊  feχ, M. ⲃⲉϣ, nudare.

61. ḥ, ϫ, ϫ

 beḥ, M. ⲃⲱϫ, secare.

M. ⲗⲱⲓϫ-ⲓ, S. ⲗⲁϫ-ⲧⲉ, coenum (⋀ B. ϫⲟⲉⲓⲗ-ⲉ, coenum).

S. ⲗⲱϫ-ϫ, B. ⲗⲱϫ-ⲧ, percutere.

M. ⲫⲉⲛϫ, ⲫⲉⲛϫ (S. ⲡⲱⲛⲥ) evertere.

M. ⲫⲁϫ, ⲫⲱϫ-ⲓ, S. ⲡⲱⲥ-ⲉ, rumpere.

M. ϫⲁⲡϫⲉⲡ, M. ϫⲁⲛϫⲉⲡ, S. ϫⲟⲛϫⲉⲡ, ⲥⲛⲏ-ⲉ, festinare.

S. ϫⲟⲃ-ⲉ, ϫⲏϥ, urere, M. ϫⲟϥ, combustio ⋁ ϫⲁϥ, ω-ϫⲉⲃ, ω-ⲥⲉⲃ, frigus.

M. ϫⲉⲣ-ⲓ, ⲉ-ϫⲣ-ⲉ-ϫ-ⲧ, quies.

M. ϫⲉⲗ, S. ⲥⲟⲟⲗ, S. ϫⲱⲗ-ϫ, involvere, M. ϫⲱⲗ-ϫ, ⲥⲟⲟⲗ-ⲉ-ⲉ, vestis.

S. ⲥϫⲟⲉ, ⲥϫⲟⲉ, caprea.

62. ḫ, ϫ, ⲥ.

S. ⲧⲉϫ, ⲧⲟⲥ, jungere.

ḫeb, S. ϫⲉⲃ-ⲧ, ⲥⲟⲡ, capere.

S. ϫⲉⲓⲗ-ⲁ, M. ϣⲉⲗ, ⲥⲉⲗ, spoliare.

S. ϫⲱⲗ-ⲥ, ϫⲟⲗ-ϫ, ⲥⲟⲗ-ϫ ⋀ ⲗⲟϫ-ⲧ, adhaerere. M. ϫⲱⲗ-ϫ, ⲕⲟⲗ, adhaerere, involvere, circumdare.

S. ϫⲣⲃ-ⲱ-ⲧ, ⲥⲉⲣⲱⲃ, baculus.

M. ϩερ-ι, S. ϲ-ϭρ-ⲁ-ϩ-ⲧ, quies.

M. ϩωⲙ-ι, S. ϭⲥⲥⲙ-ϵ, vertere.

S. ϩρн-ϭ, M. ϩορ-ⲩ, frigere ⋁ ϭερ-ϵ, S. ⲭερ-ϵ, urere.

ḥetr, Demot. ḥeti, M. ϩωϯ, ⲩ-ϭορ, vectigal, praemium.

S. ⲭнϩ, ⲭнϭ, tinctus, M. ϲⲁ-п-ϭнⲭ-ι, tinctor.

63. ϩ, ⲭ, ϭ (siehe *61. 62*).

M. ϩερ-ι, ϲ-ⲭр-ϵ-ϩ-ⲧ, S. ϲ-ϭр-ⲁ-ϩ-ⲧ, quies.

S. ⲗϵϩ-ⲗωϩ, splendere, apparere, M. ⲗωⲭ, urere ⋁ S. ⲗωϭ, occultare, B. ⲗοⲩϩ-ι, vesper.

64. ϩ, ⲭ, ⲩ.

M. ϥⲁϩ, ϥⲁⲩ, ϥωⲭ-ι, rumpere.

M. ⲭом, vis, S. ϭом, ⲩ-ϭом ⋀ M. ⲙⲉⲩ, percutere, nequire, ⲁ-ⲙⲁϩ-ι, dominari, fortitudo

M. ⲛⲉϩ, S. ⲛⲉⲭ, ⲛⲟⲩ-ϵ, excutere.

65. ḫ, ϩ, ϭ, ⲩ.

S. ⲧωϩ, teχteχ, teštešu, miscere, S. ⲧоϭ, M. ⲧоⲭ-оⲩ, jungere.

M. ⲩϫⲗ, S. ϩϵⲓⲗ-ⲁ, spoliare, ϭоⲗ, spolia.

ḥeb, capere pisces, S. ϩϵⲃ-ⲧ, M. S. ⲩϫϵⲡ, ϭоⲡ, capere.

S. ϩρⲃ-ω-ⲧ, M. ⲩⲁρⲃ-ω-ⲧ, S. ϭερωⲃ, baculus.

66. ϭ, ⲩ, š.

S. ⲃоϭ, B. ⲃⲁϭ, M. ⲃⲉⲩ, privare.

neš-ṭ, S. ⲛⲉϭ-ϵ, destruere, affligere.

S. ⲛоϭ, M. ⲛⲓⲩ-ϯ, magnus.

M. оⲩⲭ, S. оϭϵ, linire.

S. ⲡωϭ-ϵ, ⲛⲉⲩ, dividere.

sχem, S. ϭом, robur, praevalere.

M. ⲩⲁⲁⲛ-ⲧ, S. ϭⲃ-ⲩ-ⲁ, nasus.

 šeb-u, M. ϣєп, S. ϭоп, S. ϭωп-є, M. ϭωп-ι, capere.

M. ϣик, ϣок-ϱ, profundus, S. ϭωϫ-є, S. ϫωϫ-ι, fodere.

M. ϣо̀лк, ϭлак, plectere.

Demot. šălf-a, B. ϣ̀лаq, S. ϣ̀лоq, K. ϭ̀лоq, foedus, turpis.

M. ϣ̀лι-т, S. ϭор-т-є, culter, ϣ̀лι-ϭ, furca.

M. ϣωлєм, ϭωлєм, odorari.

M. ϣєп, šep-t, ḥetp, M. ϭιт, capere.

M. ϣар-ι, S. ϭар-ι, S. ϣар-є, percutere.

M. ϣорп ⋀ пєлϭ-є, antiquus.

 šeq-ī, S. ϭах-є, inaures.

M. ϣωл, ϭо̀л, colligere, rapere.

M. ϣа̀л, ϭа̀л-є, claudicare.

M. ϣа̀лаѵϫ, B. ϭа̀лаѵϫ, pedes.

M. S. ϣωп, ϭωп-ι, ϭоп, sumere.

M. ϣо̀лмєє, K. ϭо̀лмєс, culex.

M. ϣϣωоѵ, K. ϭϭωоѵ, desiderium.

M. ϣхє, K. ϭхє, S. є-ϣхє, locusta.

S. ϣхоє, ϭхоє (ϭϱоє, хϱоє), dorcas, caprea.

M. ϣϭоѵр, ϭϣоѵр, annulus.

M. ϭєтϭωт, ϣєтϣωт, concidere.

S. ϭоϭ, ϭωϣ, coquere.

S. ϱрв̂-ω-т, M. ϣарв̂-ω-т, B. ϭарωм, baculus.

S. ϱрнϭ, а-рωϣ, M. а-роϣ, frigere.

M. S. ϭнѵ, хнѵ, M. ϣєп, ϣоѵ, pati.

M. ϭв̂-ϣ-а, K. хєм-ϣ-аι, M. ϣом-х, nasus.

S. ϭєп, M. ϭп-о-п, šen, aqua, humidus.

S. ϭєп-н, хопхп, M. хапхєп, S. ϣп-є п-ϣоп, festinare.

S. ϭоп, capere, K. ϣωq-т, pugillus.

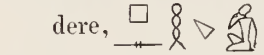
S. B. ϭєϣϭωϣ, S. ϭωϭ, effundere.

67. х, ϣ, š.

M. ϧрих, S. ϧрнϭ-є, fulgur, M. фрнϣ, flavus, S. инрϣ, minium.

M. мєϣфωп, S. мєхпωпє, impetigo.

S. ⲟⲩⲱⲯϥ, M. S. ⲟⲩⲱϫⲡ, ⲟⲩⲱⲯϧ̄, confringere.

B. ⲟⲩⲁϫ-ⲓ, M. ⲟⲩⲟϫ-ⲓ, S. ⲟⲩⲟϭ-ⲉ, S. ⲟⲩⲱϭ-ⲡ, M. ⲟⲩⲉⲯ-ϥ, maxilla, mandere,  pesḥ, mordere.

M. ⲟⲩⲟϫⲃ̄ⲉϫ, ⲟⲩⲟϫⲟⲩⲉϫ, uš-ā, edere.

S. ⲡⲣϫ, ⲡⲱⲣⲯ, M. ⲫⲉⲣⲯ, sternere.

M. ⲉⲁⲯⲉ, ⲉⲁϫⲉ, amarus.

M. ⲫⲁϫ-ⲓ, divisio, ⲫⲁⲯ-ⲓ, frustum, dividere.

S. ⲯⲟⲃ̄-ⲉ, M. ϫⲟϥ, urere, combustio.

S. ⲯⲁⲗ, M. ϫⲁⲗ (ϭⲁⲗ?), ramus.

S. ⲯⲗ̀-ⲉ, S. ϫⲱⲗ-ⲉ, frons neben M. ⲉ-ⲕⲁⲣ-ⲁ, folium.

S. ⲯⲙⲛⲛⲉ, ϫⲙⲛⲛⲉ, octo.

šep, B. ϫⲉⲡ, S. ϫⲡ, M. ⲁ-ϫⲡ, hora.

šeṭ, S. ϫⲁⲧ-ⲉ, nutrire, nutriri, crescere, maturari.

M. S. ⲯⲱϥ, S. ϫⲱϥ-ⲉ, vastare, desolare.

M. ⲯⲫⲓⲧ, ϫⲫⲓⲛϯ, verecundia

S. ϫⲁⲉⲓⲉ, S. ⲯⲁⲓⲉ, desertum.

M. ϫⲱ, ϫⲉ, S. ⲯⲁ-ϫⲉ, B. ⲯⲉ-ϫⲓ, loqui ⋀ Demot. āš, loqui.

S. ϫⲉϧ̄, M. ⲯⲉϧ̄ⲯⲱϧ̄, acutus.

S. ϫⲟⲕ-ϫⲕ, S. ⲯⲱϫ-ⲉ rixa.

M. ϫⲟⲩⲯⲧ, ⲯⲟⲩⲯⲧ, videre.

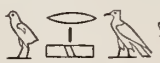
S. ϫⲓϥ, ⲯϥ-ⲉ, sordes ⋁purgamentum.

S. ϫⲏϭ-ⲉ, ⲯⲉϭ-ⲉ, M. ϩⲛϫ-ⲓ, purpura.

M. ϫⲉⲗ-ⲉ, ⲯⲉⲗ, vindemiare.

68. ϭ, ϫ, ⲯ, š.

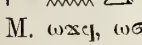
M. ⲡⲟϫ, S. ⲡⲟϭ, M. ⲡⲓⲯ-ϯ, magnus.

S. ⲡⲟⲗϭ, ⲡⲱⲣϫ,  purš-a, percutere, M. ϧⲉⲗϫ, testa.

M. ⲯⲟⲡ, ϭⲱⲡ-ⲓ, S. ϭⲟⲡ, ϫⲓⲟⲩ-ⲉ, capere, furari.

sχem, S. ⲯϭⲟⲙ, M. ⲯϫⲟⲙ, S. ϭⲟⲙ, M. ϫⲟⲙ, potestas.

S. ϭⲉⲡ-ⲏ, M. ϫⲁⲡϫⲉⲡ, S. ϫⲟⲡϫⲡ, S. ⲯⲡ-ⲉ-ⲡ-ⲯⲱⲡ, festinare.

 sχun, S. ϭοn-τ, M. ϫωnτ, irasci.

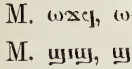
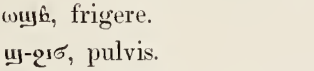
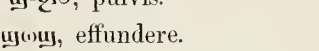
M. ωϫϥ, ωϭϵϧ, S. ωɯϧ, frigere.

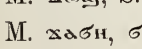
M. ɯɯɯ, ɯ-ϩιϫ, S. ɯ-ϩιϭ, pulvis.

M. ϫωɯ, S. ϭωϭ, ɯωɯ, effundere.

M. ϫaϭн, ϭaɯϵ, ϭaϫϵ debilis.

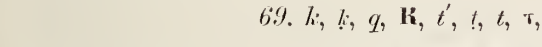
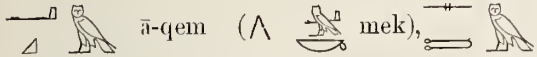
69. k, ḳ, q, **K**, *t', ṯ, ṭ,* τ, ϫ.

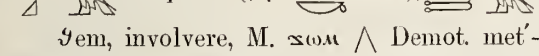
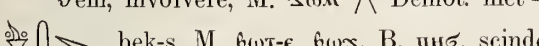
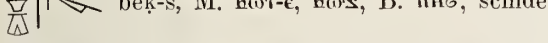
 ā-qem (mek),  s-ϑem,  ϑem, involvere, M. ϫωм ⋀ Demot. met'-i, volumen.

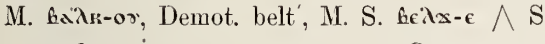
 beḳ-s, M. ϧωτ-ϵ, ϧωϫ, B. пиϭ, scindere, interficere, bellare.

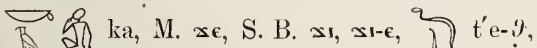
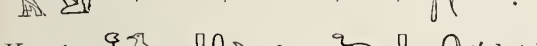
M. ϧϵ̈λκ-ov, Demot. belt', M. S. ϧϵλϫ-ϵ ⋀ S. ϭϵλм-ai, vas.

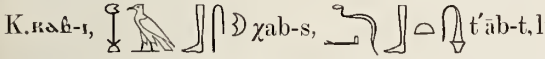
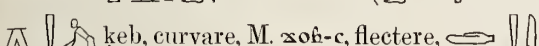
 ka, M. ϫϵ, S. B. ϫι, ϫι-ϵ, t'e-ϑ, loqui.

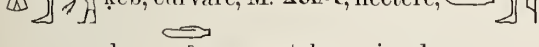
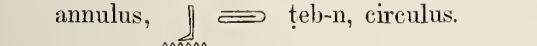
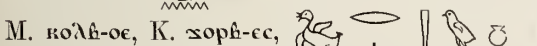
K. ϧaϧ-ι,  χab-s,  t'āb-t, lucerna, M. ϫϵϧ-ϵ, scintilla.

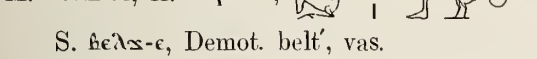
 ḳeb, curvare, M. ϫoϧ-c, flectere,  ṭeb-i, rota, S. τϧ-ϧ-ϵ annulus,  ṭeb-n, circulus.

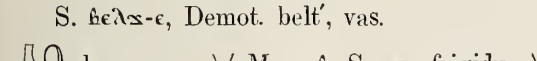
M. κoλϧ-oϵ, K. ϫopϧ-ϵϵ,  t'arb-u ⋀ M. ϧϵ̈λκ-ov, S. ϧϵλϫ-ϵ, Demot. belt', vas.

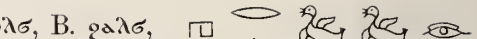
 kep, urere ⋁ M. кнϧ, S. кнϥ, frigidus ⋁  tauf, Demot. t'ef, S. M. ϫнϥ, ϫoϥϫϵϥ, urere ⋁ M. ϫaϥ, S. ϫaϧ, frigus, M. ω-ϫϥ, ω-ϭϵϧ, S. ω-ɯϧ, frigere.

 qer-r,  t'er, Demot. t'er-o, S. ϫep-ϵ, M. ϭep-ϵ, S. τειλ, τ-ϵ-κειλ, urere.

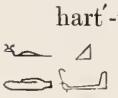
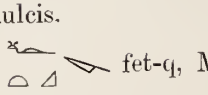
 ken-àu,  ṭen,  ṭen-t, S. ϫн-ϩ, percutere.

 mek, involvere, S. мoϫ-ϱ, cingulum, Demot. met'-i, volumen ⋀ M. ϫωм, liber.

 ḥaq-a-ḥet-i, M. ϱoϫϱϵϫ, S. ϱoϫϱϫ, opprimere.

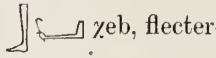
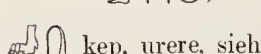
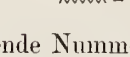
Demot. helk, M. ϩⲟⲗⲕ, S. ϩⲟⲗϭ, B. ϩⲁⲗϭ, 

hart'-t'(?), dulcis.

 feṭ-q,  fet-q, M. ϥⲱⲕ-ⲓ, S. ϥⲱϭ-ϵ, destruere.

70. k, ḳ, q, **K**, *t', ṭ, t,* ⲧ, ⲕ, ϭ.

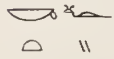
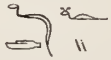
beḳ-s, M. ϧⲱⲧ-ϵ, M. ϧⲱⲕ, B. ⲙⲛϭ, expugnare, occidere.

ḳeb, curvare,  χeb, flectere, M. ϫⲟϧ-ϵ, S. ϭⲱϧ, inclinare, curvatus, debilis, M. ϫⲁϧ-ⲓ, timor, S. ⲧϩ-ϩ-ϵ, M. ⲧϵϩ-ϵ, annulus,  ṭeb-ī, rota,  ṭeb-n, circumire.

kep, urere, siehe vorstehende Nummer.

qer-r, S. ϫϵρ-ϵ, M. ϭϵρ-ϵ, Demot. t'ero, urere, lux.

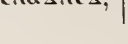
Demot. kek-ī, Demot. kīt', S. B. ϭⲓϫ, M. ϫⲓϫ, S. ⲧⲟⲟⲩ, B. ⲧⲁⲁⲧ, M. ⲧⲟⲩ, manus.

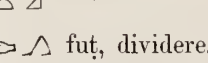
 ketfi,  t'eṭfi, B. ϫⲉⲧϥⲓ, M. ϭⲁⲧϥⲓ, serpens.

qāḥ, capere, cubitus, teḥ, B. ϫⲟϩ, S. ϫⲱϩ, M. ϭⲱϩ, M. ⲧⲁϩ-ⲟ, tangere, sumere.

nek, sternere, neš-ṭ, M. ⲗⲉϣ-ϫ, concutere, S. ⲛⲉϭ-ϵ, affligere, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲧ, contundere, molere.

M. ⲣⲱⲕ-ϩ, urere ⋀ B. ϫⲉⲗ, S. ϫⲉρ-ϵ, M. ϭⲉρ-ϵ, Demot. t'er-o, urere.

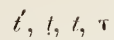
Demot. srekrek, S. ⲥⲗϭⲗⲱϭ, M. ⲥⲗⲁϫⲗⲉϫ,  sert'-ā, laevigare.

peḳ,  fetq, S. ϥⲉϭ, M. ϥⲟϫ, S. ϧⲟϭ, evellere,

fuṭ, dividere.

M. ϭⲣⲏ-ϫ-ⲓ, S. ϭⲣⲏ-ϭ-ϵ, M. ⲩ-ϭⲟⲣ, S. ⲧⲱⲣ-ⲕ-ϵ, merces, dos, donum.

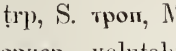
71. k, ḳ, q, **K**, *ϭ, t', ṭ, t,* ⲧ (Vergl. *69—82* miteinander).

 qenqen, ken-âu, S. ⲕⲁⲛ-ⲁ, K. ⲧⲟⲛ-ⲟ, M. B. ⲧⲉⲛ-ⲛ-ⲟ, ⲧⲉⲛ-ⲛ-ⲁ,  â-ten, percutere, scindere, M. ϭⲛ-ⲱⲟⲩ, S. ⲕⲁⲛ-ⲟⲟⲩ, trituratio.

qen, M. ϭⲛ-ⲱⲟⲩ, S. ⲕⲁⲛ-ⲟⲟⲩ, acervus, trituratio, M. ⲧⲟⲛ-ⲁ, S. ⲧⲟⲛ-ⲟⲩ, valde.

S. ⲕⲉⲛϩ-ⲉ, humerus (angulus), M. ϭⲛⲁϩ, S. ⲕⲛⲁϩ, bracchium (ϭⲛⲁⲩϩ, ulna, vincula), ⲧⲉⲛϩ, ala.

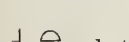
Demot. krp, baculus, securis, ḳarp-u, ṭrp, S. ⲧⲣⲟⲡ, M. ϭⲱⲣⲡ, percutere, pulsus, K. ϭⲁⲗⲡ, pugnus.

S. ⲕⲟⲣⲕⲉⲣ, volutabrum, volvere, M. ϭ-ⲩⲟⲩⲣ, M. ⲩⲓ-ϭⲟⲩⲣ, annulus,  ter-u, circulus.

Demot. kar-t-ī, S. ϭⲟⲣ-ⲧ-ⲉ, culter, ϭⲁⲣ-ⲉ, ⲩⲁⲁⲣ, ṭer, scindere.

ket, requiescere, S. ϭⲉⲧ, ϭⲉⲉⲧ, t'et. manere, t'at-i, sedes.

Demot. kit, S. ϭⲓⲧ, M. ⲕⲓⲧ, ⲧⲟⲧ, manus.

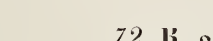
 ṭeḳ-a-s, S. ⲧⲁϭ-ⲉ-ⲉ, M. ⲧⲁⲧ-ⲉ-ⲓ, ingredi, gressus, vestigium, semita.

72. **K**, ϩ, ⲧ (Siehe *77*).

S. ϧⲱⲕ, ⲡⲱⲧ, ire, ⲡⲟϩ, M. ϥⲉϩ, pervenire, S. ⲡⲁⲧ, M. ϥⲁⲧ, pes.

S. ⲉϥ ⲧ-ⲉ-ⲕⲉⲓⲁⲗ, ⲧⲉⲓⲁⲗ, B. ⲉ-ϯⲉⲗ-ⲗ-ⲓ, S. ϩⲓⲉⲗ-ⲉ-ⲗ, lucidus ⋁ M. ϩⲗ-ⲟ-ⲗ, caligo ◇ S. ⲗⲉϩⲗⲱϩ, splendere ⋁ ⲗⲓⲕ-ⲧ, latebra.

M. ⲣⲱⲕ-ϩ, ardere ⋀ S. ⲧ-ⲁ-ⲕⲣ, limpidus (?) ⋁ M. ϩⲗ-ⲟ-ⲗ, caligo.

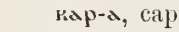
ket, requiescere, ḥeṭ, sedes, S. ϭⲉⲉⲧ, manere, t'et, manere,  t'at-i, sedes, â-ses, statua, sedens.

73. ⲥ, ϩ, ⲧ.

M. ⲥⲉⲗ-ⲗ-ⲟⲧ, mons (⋁ vallis), M. ϩⲣ-ⲁ, B. ϩⲗ-ⲉ, supremus, facies, S. ⲕⲁⲣ-ⲁ, caput, S. ⲕⲣ-ⲟ, collis, M. ⲧⲁⲣ, mons, cacumen, summitas.

M. ⲥⲁⲥ, ϩⲁⲥ, ⲥⲛⲧ, collum. S. ϩⲓϩ-ⲉ, ϩⲁϩ-ⲧ-ⲉ, supra, coram.

74. ⲭ, ⲩ, *ṯ*, *t*, ⲧ.

 tektek, S. ⲭⲟⲕⲭⲉⲕ, rixare, S. ⲩⲱⲭ-ⲉ, rixa.

M. ⲩⲉⲙ, S. ⲥⲉⲙ, sumere, S. ⲭⲙ-ⲟ, B. ⲭⲙ-ⲁ, acquirere, M. ⲧⲉϧ, ⲟⲛϧ, S. ⲧⲙϧ-ⲉ, digitus.

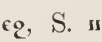
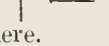
fuṭ, dividere, M. ϥⲁⲭ-ⲓ, pars, M. ϥⲁⲩ, S. ⲡⲉⲩ, dividere ⋁ M. ϥⲁⲩ, laqueus.

S. ⲭⲁⲧ-ⲉ, crescere, M. ⲁ-ⲩⲭ-ⲟ, multiplicare, S. ⲩⲧ-ⲉ, truncus, arbor navis, B. ⲩⲧ-ⲁ, silvae, S. ⲩⲭ-ⲉ, gramen, palea.

M. ⲭⲟⲗ, à-šer, à-šel, à-ter, à-tel, aqua, rivus, fluctus..

75. ϩ, ϫ, *ṭ*, *ṯ*, ⲧ.

S. ⲛⲁⲁϩ-ϫ-ⲉ, ⲛⲁϫ-ⲉ, dens, M. ⲛⲟⲧ, molere, S. ⲛⲟⲩϫ-ⲥ, concutere.

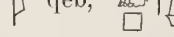
S. ⲛⲟⲩϩ, M. ⲛⲟϩ, ⲗⲱⲓϭ-ⲓ, laqueus, M. ⲗⲁϫⲗⲉϫ,  reṭ, net-t, conjungere ⋁  net', M. ⲛⲉϩ, S. ⲙⲛϩ, separare, M. ⲛⲟⲧ, contundere, molere.

ḥir, fortis, supremus, M. ϫⲟⲣ, S. ϫⲱⲣ-ⲉ, fortis. Demot. t'er, M. ϭⲣ-ⲟ, fortis, potens, S. ϩ-ⲧⲟⲣ, potestas, voluntas, jubere.

S. ϩⲱⲟⲗ-ⲉ, ϭⲉⲗ, M. ϭⲟⲗ, ϫⲉⲗ-ⲉ, S. ϫⲉⲉⲗ-ⲉ, vindemiare, colligere, S. ⲧⲱⲗ-ⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ, evellere, colligere.

76. *k*, *ḳ*, ⲕ, *q*, ϫ, ⲩ, *š*, ϩ, *ṭ*, *t*, ϑ, ⲧ.

ḳa-u-t, ta, S. M. ϫⲱ, ϫⲱ-ⲕ, finis. M. S. B. ⲩⲁ, S. ϩⲁ-ⲉ, usque ad, finis.

qeb, kep, šep, S. ⲩⲟϧ-ϩ, S. M. ϩⲟϧ-ⲥ, tauf,  ṭ'af-f, S. ϫⲏϥ, ϑaf, ardere.

77. *k*, *ḳ*, *q*, K, *t'*, *ṯ*, *t*, т.

beḳ, bek, M. ϧaιτ, ϧιϫ, S. ϧιϭ, K. ϧaιc, accipiter.

S. ϧωκ, πωτ, ποϱ, M. ϕϲϱ, ire, S. πατ, M. ϕατ, pes.

beḳ-s, M. ϧωτ-c, ϧωϫ, debellare, expugnare, percutere.

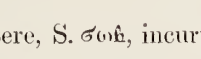
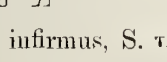
M. ϧaλκ-oτ, Demot. belt', M. S. ϧϵλϫ, ϧaλϫ-c, vas.

ḳa, ϑe, M. ϭι, capere ⋁ S. ταa, το, M. ϯ, dare.

ka, M. ϫc, t'e-ϑ, loqui.

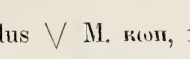
ḳa-u-t, S. M. ϫω, ϫω-ϰ, ta, finis.

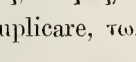
qeb, S. τнοτ, M. ϑнοτ, ventus.

 ḳeb, curvare, χeb, flectere, S. ϭωϧ, incurvus, debilis, infirmus, S. тϧ-ϧ-c, M. тсϧ-c, annulus,  ṭeb-i, rota  ṭeb-n, circumire.

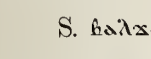
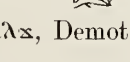
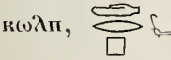
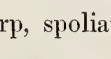
M. кнн, кнϧ, S. кнϥ frigidus ⋁ M. кωн, fermentum, Demot. t'ef, S. M. ϫoϥ, ϫoϥϫϥ, urere ⋁ M. ϫaϥ, S. ϫaϧ, frigus.

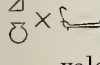
M. кωϧ, duplicare, тωϧ, vicissim, restituere.

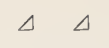
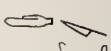
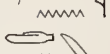
M. коλϧ-o-c, K. ϫoρϧ-c-c,  t'arb-u ⋀ M. ϧaλκ-oτ, S. ϧaλϫ-c, M. ϧϵλϫ, Demot. belt', vas.

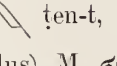
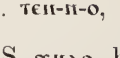
M. кωλп,  ṭerp, spoliare.

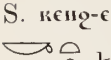
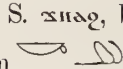
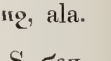
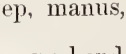
B. кем, кем-c, ксм-т-c, obscuritas, S. томтм, nebula, obscuritas.

 ḳam-š,  tem-a-t, S. тм-м-ι, crinis, lana (neben  sem-a,  ḥam-ḫ-t, ḳem-ḫ-t, crinis).

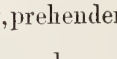
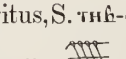
 qen, M. ϭи-ωοτ, S. ϫи-οοτ, acervus, M. топ-ϩ, S. топ-οτ, valde.

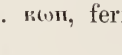
 qenqen, ken-á-u, S. ⲕⲉⲛ-ⲁ,  ṭen, á-ten,  ṭen-t, M. S. ⲧⲉⲛ-ⲛ-ⲟ, percutere, scindere.

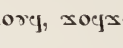
S. ⲕⲉⲛϩ-ⲉ, humerus (angulus), M. ϭⲛⲁϩ, S. ϫⲛⲁϩ, brachium, ⲧⲉⲛϩ, ala. kep, manus,  qeb, bracchium  kef, capere, S. ϭⲉⲡ, M. ⲩⲉⲡ, prehendere, M. ⲧⲉϧ, ⲟⲛϧ, digitus, S. ⲧⲛϧ-ⲉ, digitus, ⲧⲁⲩ-ⲟ, tradere.

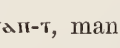
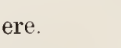
 kep, ardere, M. ⲕⲱⲡ, fermentum,  šep, S. ⲩⲟϧ-ϩ,  tauf,  ϑaf, M. ϫⲟϥ, S. ϫⲟⲩϥ, ϫⲟϥϫϥ, ardere.

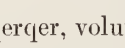
S. ⲕⲓⲡ-ⲉ, palatum, S. ⲧⲁⲡ-ⲧ, mandere.

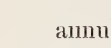
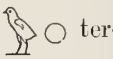
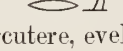
S. ⲕⲟⲣⲕⲉⲣ,  qerqer, volutabrum, volvere, M. ϭ-ⲩⲟⲩⲣ, ⲩ-ϭⲟⲩⲣ, annulus, S. ⲕⲣⲟ-ⲉ, annulus, circulus,  ter-uu, circulus.

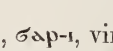
kerker,  ṭer, percutere, evellere, S. ⲧⲱⲗ-ⲕ, ⲕⲱⲗ-ϩ, amputare, evellere, M. ϭⲟⲗ, ϫⲉⲗ-ⲉ, S. ϫⲉⲉⲗ-ⲉ, ϭⲁⲣ-ⲓ, vindemiare, evellere.

S. ⲕⲁⲣ-ⲁ, caput, M. ϩⲣ-ⲁ, B. ϩⲗ-ⲉ, facies, supremus, M. ϩⲉⲗ-ⲗ-ⲟⲧ, mons ⋁ vallis  ⲗⲁⲕ-ϩ, vertex; S. ⲕⲣ-ⲟ, collis, M. ⲧⲁⲣ, mons, cacumen, summitas.

S. ⲕⲣ-ⲟ, collis, extremitas,  t-ger,  ter, finis, M. ⲧⲁⲣ, summitas.

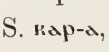
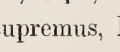
ḳarp-u,  ṭerp-u, ferire.

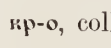
 qer-r, S. ⲧ-ⲁ-ⲕⲣ, S. ⲧ-ⲉ-ⲕⲉⲓⲁⲗ, ⲧⲉⲓⲁⲗ,  t'er, Demot. t'er-o, M. ϫⲉⲣ, S. ϫⲉⲣ-ⲉ, M. ϭⲉⲣ-ⲉ, urere, splendere, S. ⲧⲣ-ⲓ-ⲣ, M. ⲟⲣ-ⲓ-ⲣ, fornax; S. ϩⲓⲉⲗ-ⲉ-ⲗ, B. ⲉ-ϯⲉⲗ-ⲗ-ⲓ, lucere ⋁ M. ϩⲗ-ⲟ-ⲗ, caligo  S. ⲗⲉϩⲗⲱϩ, splendere ⋁ S. ⲗⲓⲕ-ⲧ, ⲗⲓⲕ-ⲉ, latebra ⋁ B. ⲗⲁⲕ-ϩ, urere.

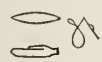
Demot. kar-t-ī, S. ϭⲟⲣ-ⲧ-ⲉ, ensis, culter,  ṭer, scindere.

M. ⲕⲟⲣ-ϩ, comburere, ⲕⲁⲣ-ⲟⲩ-ⲉ, rufus, S. ⲧⲉⲣ-ⲩ, M. ⲟⲣ-ⲟ-ⲩ, rufus.

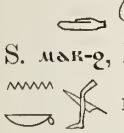
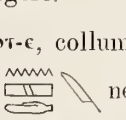
Demot. kit, M. ϫⲓϫ, S. B. ϭⲓϫ, S. ⲧⲟⲟⲧ, M. ⲧⲟⲧ, manus.

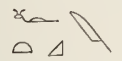
 ketf-i, B. ϫⲉⲧϥ-ⲓ, M. ϭⲁⲧϥ-ⲓ,  t'eṭf-i, serpens.

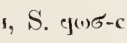
qāḥ, capere, cubitus,  teh, M. ⲧⲁϩ-ⲟ, B. ϫⲟϩ, S. ϫⲱϩ, M. ϭⲱϩ, tangere, sumere.

M. ⲗⲁⲕ-ϩ, conterere, triturare, separare ⋁ ⲗⲱⲓⲥ-ⲓ, laqueus, ⲗⲁⲭⲗⲉⲭ,  ret, conjungere.

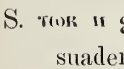
S. ⲙⲁⲕ-ϩ, M. ⲙⲟⲩ, S. ⲙⲟⲩ-ⲉ, collum.

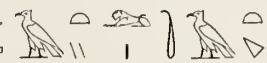
 nek, sternere,  neš-ṭ, S. ⲛⲟⲩϣ-ⲉ, concutere, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲕ, moechari, S. ⲛⲥⲟ-ⲉ, affligere, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲧ, contundere, molere, ⲛⲁⲭ, verberare.

pek,  fet-ϥ, S. ϥⲉⲥ, M. ϥⲟⲭ, S. ϧⲟⲥ, percutere, evellere, M. ⲫⲁϩ, ⲫⲁⲃ-ⲧ, fuṭ, dividere, M. ϥⲉⲧ, delere (⋁ ⲫⲁϣ, laqueus ⋁ dividere, M. ϥⲱⲭ-ⲓ, S. ϥⲱⲥ-ⲉ, evellere).

Demot. srekrek, S. ⲥⲗⲁⲗⲱⲥ, M. ⲥⲗⲁⲭⲗⲉⲭ,  sert'-à, laevigare.

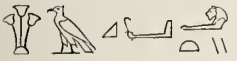
S. ⲧⲱⲕ и ϩⲛⲧ, ⲧⲱⲧ и ϩⲛⲧ, fiducia, ⲧⲱⲕ, ⲧⲱⲧ, confidere, permittere, persuadere, firmare, acquiescere, complacentia.

 ṭeḳ-a-s, S. ⲧⲁⲥ-ⲉ-ⲉ, M. ⲧⲁⲧ-ⲉ-ⲓ, ingredi, planta pedis.

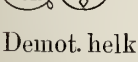
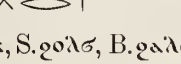
S. ϣ-ⲕⲟⲗ, M. ϣ-ⲕⲱⲗ, M. ϫⲟⲗ,  š-a-til-ϑ-a, spelunca, fissura, foramen.

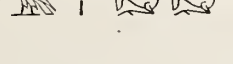
S. ϩⲉⲕ, ϩⲉⲧ, radere, terere.

ḥek-tu, ḥet-u, capere.

 ḥaq-a-ḥet-i, M. ϩⲟⲭϩⲉⲭ, S. ϩⲟⲭϩⲭ, opprimere.

S. ϩ-ⲁ-ⲕⲉⲗϥ, ϩ-ⲁ-ⲕ-ⲕⲗϥ, M. ⲧⲉⲗϥ-ⲓ, lacerta (wenn nicht ϧⲁ-ⲕⲉⲗϥ).

 hekr,  ḥetr, M. ϩⲱⲧ, tempus opportunum.

Demot. helk, M. ϩⲟⲗⲭ, S. ϩⲟⲗⲥ, B. ϧⲁⲗⲥ,  hart'-t', (?) dulcis.

ḥir, M. ϫⲟⲣ, S. ϫⲟⲟⲣ, Demot. t'er fortis, S. ϩ-ⲧⲟⲣ, potestas.

78. ⲥ, t, ṭ, t', ⲧ.

M. ⲁⲧⲥⲣⲙ, M.. ⲁⲥⲣⲙ, sterilis (?).

M. ϧⲁⲓⲧ, ϧⲓⲛⲭ, S. ϧⲓⲛⲥ, accipiter.

M. ⲉϥⲙⲟⲭⲧ, ⲉϥⲙⲟⲭⲥ, mixtus.

net'-a, S. ⲛⲟⲩϭ-ⲥ, ⲛⲟϭ-ⲥ ⋀ S. ϭⲟⲛ-ⲧ, M. ϫⲱⲛ-ⲧ, ira.

S. ⲛⲁⲧⲥⲉ, S. ⲛⲁϭⲥⲉ, sputum.

sàṭ-ṭ-ī, prosternere, S. ⲥⲛϭ, S. ⲥⲓϭ-ⲉ, ϫⲛϭ, paralyticus esse, fieri.

t'aau, M. ϭⲱⲓ, crinis, cincinnus.

ṭua, ṭa-t, t'e, profundus ⋁ M. ϭⲛⲟⲩ ⲉⲡϣⲱⲓ, altus.

M. ⲧⲉϩ, M. ⲟⲛϩ, S. ⲧⲛϩ-ⲉ, digitus, S. ϭⲥⲓ, M. ϣⲉⲓ, capere.

ϑek, S. ϭⲁϭ-ⲥ, M. ϫⲱϫ, panis, cibus.

ti n-neḥ, ṭneḥ, M. ϭⲱⲛϩ, ligare, ϭⲛⲁϩ, vincula, ⲥⲱⲛϩ, ligare.

t'enp, K. ϭⲛⲟⲩⲫ, securis, malleus.

t'er, M. ϭⲗ-ⲛ, K. ϲⲗ-ⲛ, scorpio.

ter, M. S. ⲧⲓⲣ, terminus ⋀ ā-rq, cessare, M. ⲗⲟϫ, cessare ⋁ adhaerere, S. ⲗⲟϭⲗⲥϭ, conjunctio ⋁ M. ⲧ-ⲁ-ⲗⲃ-ⲉ, finire.

t'arb-u, M. ⲕⲟⲗⲃ-ⲟ-ⲥ, S. ϭⲥⲗⲙ-ⲁⲓ, B. ϭⲥⲗⲙ-ⲁⲥⲓ, vas.

ṭerp, S. ⲧⲣⲟⲡ, percutere, spoliare, pulsus, M. ϭⲱⲣⲡ, abscindere.

ϑes, S. ⲧⲟⲓⲥ, M. ⲧⲱⲓⲥ, fascia, K. ϭⲓⲥ-ⲓ, nodi digitorum.

t'et, M. ϭⲱϭ, S. ϭⲟϭ, ϭⲱⲩ, M. ϫⲱϫ, S. ⲧⲥⲕ-ⲥ, urere, coquere.

t'et, S. ϭⲥⲧ, ϭⲉⲥⲧ, B. ϭⲛⲏⲧ, aeternitas, manere, S. ϭⲟⲧ, aetas.

t'at, M. ϭⲉⲧϭⲱⲧ, rumpere ⋀ S. ⲧⲁϭ, fragmentum ⋁ ⲧⲟϭ, jungere.

t'e-ṭen-a, S. ϭⲁ-ϭⲓ-ⲧⲱⲛ, ϣ-ⲧⲏⲛ, vestis.

M. ⲧⲁⲧⲥⲓ, S. ⲧⲁϭⲥⲉ, vestigium.

tef ⋀ S. ϥⲟϭ, M. ϥⲟϫ, salire.

M. ⲧⲁϩ-ⲟ, apprehendere, ⲧⲁϩ-ⲙ-ⲟ, detinere, M. ⲥⲛⲁⲩϩ, manus (allerdings neben M. ⲥⲛⲁⲩϩ, ulna, S. ⲥⲗϩ, humerus).

ḥetem, ḥetem, S. ϩⲉⲥⲙ, extinguere, annihilare.

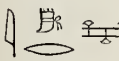
ḥeter, Demot. ḥetī, M. ϩⲱϯ, M. ⲙ̄ⲡ-ⲥⲟⲣ, merces, vectigal.

79. ⲁ, *i*, *ị*, *ɨ*, ⲩ.

M. ⲁ-ⲥ-ⲧⲙⲕ, S. ⲁⲱϩ, tectum, K. ⲥ-ⲟⲉⲕ-ⲉ-ⲟ-ⲉ, tectum, tegmen.

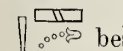
āt′-a, M. ⲟⲁ-ⲓ, fallere.

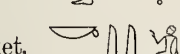
à-teb, plantatio, S. ⲁⲟⲟϥ-ⲉ, plantare, S. ⲥⲱⲃ̄-ⲉ, plantatio.

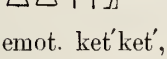
 à-ter, juncus, funus, S. ⲁⲗⲁⲟⲗ, M. ⲥⲗ-ⲟ, ⲙ̄ⲱⲣ, sepire.

à-ter, M. S. ⲧⲓⲣ, S. ⲥⲣ-ⲁ ⟍ S. ⲁ-ⲣⲓⲁ, extremus, terminus.

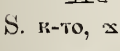
à-tur, M. ⲁⲉⲣ, S. ⲁⲉⲉⲣ, dispergere, dissipare.

 bet′, K. ⲃⲓⲁ, tessera, S. ⲃⲉⲧ, delere.

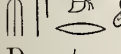
beš,  ṭ-beš, M. ⲁⲟⲩⲙ̄, fundere (?).

ket,  ket-t-ī, M. ⲕⲟⲩⲁ-ⲓ, paucus, parvus.

ket, Demot. ket′ket′, M. ⲕⲉⲁ-ⲱ, S. ϩⲉⲁ, calvus, calvities.

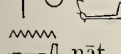
 kati, K. ⲕⲁⲁⲓ, situla.

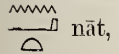
S. ⲕ-ⲧⲟ, ⲁⲟ, M. ⲁⲟ-ⲓ, sepes.

 mestr, S. ⲙⲁⲁ-ⲉ, ⲙⲁⲁⲕ-ⲉ, M. ⲙⲁⲙ̄-ⲁ, auris.

Demot. met′-ī, convolvere, volumen, S. M. ⲙⲟⲁ-ϩ, ⲙⲟⲁ-ⲍ, cingulum ⟍ ⲁⲱⲙ, liber.

Demot. met′-n, M. ⲙⲟⲁ-ϩ, zona, cingulum.

 net, contundere, M ⲙⲟⲧ, molere, S. ⲛⲁⲁⲁ-ⲉ, ⲛⲁⲁⲁ-ϩ-ⲉ, dens.

 nāt, torquere, S. ⲛⲁ-ⲛ, curvus.

naūat′, M. S. ⲛⲥⲁ, projicere.

net′-ḥ-t, M. ⲛⲁⲁ-ϩ-ⲧ, S. ⲛⲁⲁⲁ-ϩ-ⲥ, ⲛⲁⲁⲁ-ⲥ, dens, M. ⲛⲟⲧ, molere.

neš-ṭ, M. ⲗⲉⲓϫ-ⲁ, S. ⲛⲟⲓϫ-ⲥ, concutere.

M. ⲟⲩⲣⲟⲧ, K. ϕⲱⲗⲁ, gaudium (?).

uṭ, K. ⲟⲁ, uṭ-t, prohibere.

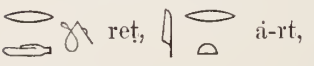
u-t′r-o, M. ⲧ-ⲁ-ⲁⲣ-ⲥ, ⲁⲟⲣ, ⲁⲟⲣ-ⲁ ⋀ ⲱ-ⲣⲁ, firmus, fortis.

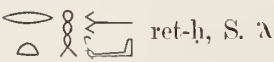
nāšaϑ-ā-t-i, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲁ, linire.

ualḥ t′a, M. ⲟⲩⲁϩ ⲁⲱ, ⲃⲉϩ ⲁⲱ, inclinare caput

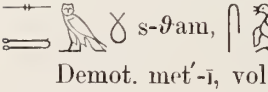
S. ⲡⲁⲧ, M. ϕⲁⲧ, pes, S. ⲡⲱⲧ, M. ϥⲱⲧ, ire ⋀ S. ⲁⲟⲡⲁⲥⲉⲛ, ⲥⲉⲛ-ⲛ, festinare.

Demot. pert′, B. ⲡⲱⲗⲁ, S. ⲡⲉⲣⲁ, M. ϕⲣⲣⲁ, S. ⲡⲟⲗⲥ, dividere, scindere, M. ⲡⲉⲣⲕ, evellere.

 reṭ, ā-rt, net-t, M. ⲗⲁⲁⲗⲉⲁ, ligare, conjunctio.

 ret-ḥ, S. ⲗⲱⲁ-ϩ, contundere, triturare ⋁ M. ⲗⲁⲁⲗⲉⲁ, conjungere.

Demot. set′-āu, S. ⲩⲁⲁ-ⲥ, M. ⲥⲁⲁ-ⲓ, loqui.

 s-ϑam, s-t′am, M. ⲁⲱⲙ, involvere, liber ⋀ Demot. met′-ī, volumen.

t′a, S. ⲁⲟ, mas (maris), semen.

t′a, M. ⲁⲟⲓ, navis.

t′e-ṭ, Demot. te, M. ⲁⲉ, ⲁⲟ-ⲉ, S. ⲁⲟ-ⲧ, dicere.

t′a, t′ā-a, ϑa-i, ϑa-ī, t′a-t, t′a-āu-t, S. ⲁⲁ, ⲁⲉ-ⲧ, transmittere, pervenire.

M. ⲁⲥⲁ, S. ⲧⲁⲥ, ⲕⲟⲧ ⲛ ⲗⲁⲕϩ, frangere.

t'e, t'e-t, M. ⲥⲱⲓ-ⲧ, S. ⲥⲉⲉⲓ-ⲧ, ⲥⲟⲉⲓⲧ, oliva, oleum.

t'e, ṭe, Demot. ta, M. ⲥⲉ, ⲥⲟ, S. B. ⲥⲁ, ⲥⲓ, dicere, loqui.

t'e, S. ⲥⲱ (ⲥⲱⲣ?), penis, seminare.

Demot. t'e, S. ⲥⲱ, calix.

t'āā, M. ⲥⲓⲙ, S. ⲥⲓ, ⲩⲓ-ⲥⲉ, stipes, festuca.

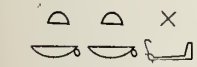
S. ⲧⲁⲩ-ⲟ, B. ⲥⲓⲛ-ⲁ, S. ⲥⲓⲛ-ⲟ, serere, generare.

ṭeb, S. ⲥⲟⲟϥ-ⲉ, S. ⲥⲱⲃ̄-ⲉ, plantatio, plantare.

ṭeb, M. ⲥⲱⲃ̄, S. ⲥⲉⲃ̄-ⲃ̄-ⲉ, deficere, infirmus.

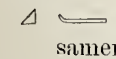
t'āb-t, M. ⲥⲉⲃ̄-ⲉ, lucere, lucerna, scintilla, carbo, S. ⲥⲁⲓⲃ̄-ⲉⲉ, B. ⲥⲓⲃ̄-ⲃ̄-ⲉⲉ, carbo, favilla, cinis

teq, M. ⲥⲱⲕ, ⲥⲱⲥ, scindere, caedere, mors.

 tektek, S. ⲥⲟⲕⲥⲕ, rixa, contendere.

Demot. t'ak, S. ⲥⲟⲕ, vertex.

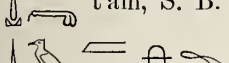
Demot. t'ekm, S. ⲥⲱⲕⲙ, M. ⲥⲱⲕⲉⲙ, B. ⲥⲁⲕⲉⲙ, lavare, lavacrum.

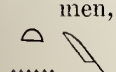
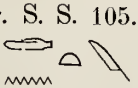
 ṭ-qer, M. ⲥ-ⲟ-ⲕⲣ, ⲥⲟⲣ, S. ⲥⲉⲣ, acrem esse, S. ⲥⲓⲣ, salsamentum.

Demot. ṭlṭil, S. ⲧⲗ-ⲓ, ⲧⲗⲧⲗ, M. ⲟⲗ-ⲓ, ⲧⲉⲗⲧⲉⲗ, M. ⲥⲉⲗⲥⲱⲗ, stillare.

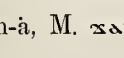
ϑem, t'am, S. ⲥⲱⲙ-ⲉ, involvere, involucrum, M. ⲥⲱⲙ, volumen.

t'am, S. B. ⲥⲱⲙ, creare, generatio.

 t'am-ā, ṭemṭ-t, M. ⲥⲱⲙ, S. ⲥⲱⲙ-ⲉ, volumen, liber. S. S. 105. 95.

 ten,  ṭen-t, S. ⲥⲛ-ⲁ, K. ⲧⲟⲛ-ⲟ, M. ⲧⲉⲛ-ⲛ-ⲟ, secare, percutere ⲁ M. ⲛⲟⲧ contundere ⲩ ⲛⲁⲧ, textrina, net', omnis.

ṭen-à, M. ⲧⲁⲛ-ⲟ, corbis.

ṭen-a,  ṭen-à-t, K. ⲧⲟⲛ, alveus fluminis.

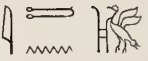
*

t'an-a-n-u, S. ⲧⲛ-ⲁⲁⲩ, gravari.

t'an-r, S. ⲧⲟⲗ, M. ⲧⲱⲗ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ, negare.

Demot. t'epeχ-âu, M. ⲧⲉⲡⲏϩ, S. ⲧⲉⲙⲡⲉϩ, M. ⲧⲉⲙⲫⲉϩ, mala, pomum.

t'ar, S. ⲧⲉⲣ-ⲉ, M. ⲥⲉⲣ-ⲟ, ardere, S. ⲧⲣ-ⲓ-ⲣ, M. ⲟⲣ-ⲓ-ⲣ, fornax.

t'ar, M. ⲧⲉⲣ, S. ⲧⲏⲣ,  à-ϑen, explorare, calculare.

ṭaâr, M. ⲧⲱⲣ-ⲓ, S. ⲧⲱⲣ-ⲉ, opprimere.

t'ār-t, M. ⲧⲁⲗ, S. ⲫⲁⲗ, ramus.

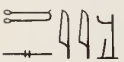
ϑair, M. ⲧⲏⲣ-ⲓ, ⲧⲏⲣ-ⲉ, columna.

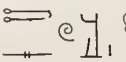
ter, B. ⲧⲁⲗⲧⲉⲗ, S. ⲧⲗⲧⲗ, sepire, septum.

ter-uu, M. ⲧⲟⲗ, ⲥⲟⲗ, S. ⲥⲱⲗ-ⲉ, orbis, circumdare.

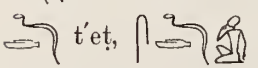
ϑes, M. ⲧⲟⲥ, S. ⲧⲓⲥ, dicere.

t'as, M. ⲧⲟⲥ, S. ⲧⲓⲥ, dicere.

 ϑesī, B. ⲧⲓⲥⲓ, S. ⲧⲓⲥⲉ, ⲥⲟⲥ-ⲉ, M. ⲥⲟⲥ-ⲓ, melior, optimus.

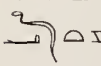
 ϑes-u, S. ⲧⲏⲥ, S. ⲧⲁⲥ-ⲉ, agglutinare, adhaerere.

t'eser, M. ⲧⲟⲥⲉⲓ, tranquillitas.

 s-t'eṭ, M. ⲥⲁⲧ-ⲓ, B. ⲫⲉⲧ-ⲓ, S. ⲫⲁⲧ-ⲉ, loqui.

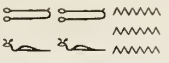
ṭeṭ, M. ⲧⲓⲧ-ⲓ, malus, pomus, fructus.

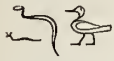
t'at, S. ⲧⲟⲟⲩⲧ, impurus, improbus.

 t'āt, S. ⲧⲉⲉⲓⲧ, M. ⲧⲱⲓⲧ, S. ⲧⲟⲉⲓⲧ, oliva.

t'at'a, M. ⲧⲁⲧⲁⲓ, S. ⲧⲁⲧⲉ, hostis.

t'at'a, M. ⲧⲱⲧ, caput, ⲧⲱⲥⲉ, sublimis.

t'ef,  ϑefϑef, M. ϫⲁϥ, gutta.

 t'ef, K. ϫⲓⲛ-ⲓ, abundantia.

tauf, M. ϫⲟϥ, S. ϫⲏϥ, ardere ⋁ M. ϫⲁϥ, ω-ϫⲉϧ, ω-ϭⲉϧ, ⲕⲏϧ, S. ⲕⲏϥ, M. ϧⲏϧ, frigidus ⋁ kep, ardere (S. ϩ-ω-ϭϧ, ϩ-ω-ϭϥ, urere).

ϑuf, Demot. t'uf-i, S. ϫⲟⲟⲩϥ, M. ⲉⲙϥ-ⲓ, ⲉⲙϧ-ⲓ, papyrus.

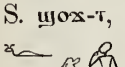
tef, t'ef-n, S. ⲧⲁⲩ-ⲟ, ϫⲡ-ⲟ, M. ϫϥ-ⲉ, B. ϫⲡ-ⲁ, gignere.

t'-ṭḥ-u, S. ϫ-ⲟ-ⲧϩ, claudere, M. ⲧ-ⲁ-ⲧϩ-ⲟ, angustia.

χm-ṭ, S. ϣⲟⲙ-ϫ, nasus.

χat'χat', M. ϩⲟϫϩⲉϫ, S. ϩⲉϫϩⲟϫ, premere.

S. ϣⲟϫ-ⲧ, M. ϣⲉⲧϣⲱⲧ, sculpere, M. ϣⲟϫ, perfodere, ϣⲁⲧ, secare.

 fet, M. ϥⲟϫ, repudiare.

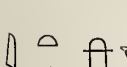
hat', S. ϩⲁϫ, febris (⋁ M. ϩⲱϫ, frigidus).

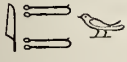
ḥet', S. ϩⲉϫ, laevigare.

S. ⲧⲟϭ, conjungere ⋁ dividere, M. ϫⲉϫ, dividere.

M. ϭⲟⲧϭⲉⲧ, S. ϭⲟϫϭⲉϫ, caedere, percutere.

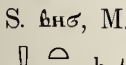
80. ϭ, ϫ, ṯ, ṭ, ṯ, ⲧ, ϑ.

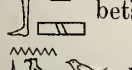
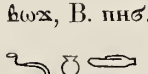
 ȧ-ter, funis, juncus, S. ϫⲗϫⲟⲗ, M. ϭⲗ-ⲟ, sepire(?).

 ȧ-ϑeϑ, S. ϫⲁϫ, M. ϭⲁϫ, passer.

ȧ-fṭ, M. ϥⲟϫ, S. ϥⲟϭ, S. ϧⲟϭ, saltare.

S. ϧⲏϭ, M. ϧⲏϫ, ϧⲁⲓⲧ, accipiter.

 betš, M. ϧⲱⲧⲥ, ϧⲱϫ, B. ⲡⲏϭ, secare, pugnare, S. ⲡⲁϭ-ⲉ, segmentum.

 net'-a ⋀  t'en-nu-ṭ, M. ϫⲱⲡ-ⲧ, S. ϭⲱⲛ-ⲧ, B. ϭⲡⲉ-ⲧ, ira.

Demot. pert', S. ⲡⲣⲧ, ⲡⲱⲣⲭ, S. ⲡⲟⲗⲥ, B. ⲡⲱⲗⲭ, M. ϥⲉⲣⲭ, separare, scindere.

t'a, S. ⲥⲁⲉⲓⲟ, ⲭⲁⲓⲉ, M. ⲭⲁⲓ, impurus, turpis.

ϑe, M. ⲥⲓ, S. B. ⲭⲓ, M. ⲭⲱ, sumere, ducere.

t'ī, ferre, auferre, S. ⲭⲓ-ⲟⲩⲉ, M. ⲥⲓ-ⲟⲩⲓ, auferre (?).

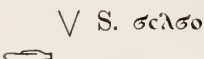
ṭeḳ-as, S. ⲧⲁϭ-ⲥⲉ, M. ⲧⲁⲧ-ⲥ, ingredi, gressus, semita.

t'aui, t'aa, M. ⲥⲓⲟⲩⲓ, S. ⲭⲓⲟⲩⲉ, sumere, tollere (?).

t'a mt-n, Demot. t'e mīt, S. ⲭⲓ-ⲙⲟⲉⲓⲧ, viam indicare, M. ⲥⲓ-ⲙⲱⲟⲩⲧ, dirigere.

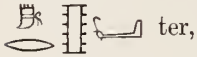
ṭeb-ī, rota, S. ⲥⲱⲃⲥⲱⲃ-ⲉ, curvatus, M. ⲭⲟⲃ-ⲥ, curvare.

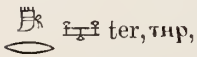
Demot. t'elt'el, M. S. ⲧⲉⲗⲧⲓⲗ, gutta, M. ⲭⲉⲗⲭⲱⲗ, guttatim effundere ⋁ S. ⲥⲉⲗⲥⲟⲟⲗ, refrigerare.

 ṭen, S. ⲭⲛ-ⲉ, M. ⲥⲛ-ⲟⲩ, S. ⲩⲛ, M. ⲩⲛ-ⲟⲩⲓ, B. ⲩⲉⲛ-ⲧ, interrogare, postulare, S. ⲭⲛⲁⲱⲛ, inquirere.

Demot. t'enḥ, S. ⲭⲛⲁϩ, M. ⲥⲛⲁϩ, brachium.

Demot. t'er, M. ⲥⲣ-ⲟ, S. ⲭⲣ-ⲟ, fortis, vincere.

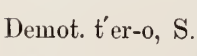
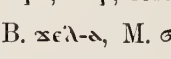
 ter, sepire, ter-ī, M. ⲭⲟⲗ, S. ⲭⲟ, M. ⲭⲟⲓ, M. ⲥⲗ-ⲟ, sepes, paries.

 ter, ⲧⲏⲣ, terminus, omnis ⋀ ā-rq, cessare, M. ⲗⲟⲭ, cessare ⋁ adhaerere, S. ⲗⲟⲥⲗⲉⲥ, conjunctio ⋁ M. ⲧ-ⲁ-ⲗⲥ-ⲉ, finire.

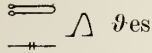
t'ar, M. ⲭⲟⲗ, S. ⲥⲱⲗ-ⲉ, circumdare.

Demot. t'ra, S. ⲭⲣⲟ, M. ⲥⲣⲟ, ⲭⲟⲣ, fortis esse.

Demot. t'er-o, S. ⲭⲉⲣ-ⲟ, B. ⲭⲉⲗ-ⲁ, M. ⲥⲉⲣ-ⲉ, accendere, S. ⲧⲣ-ⲓ-ⲣ, fornax.

 ṭrp,  t'enp, K. ⲥⲛⲟⲩϥ, percutere, securis ⋀ S. Demot. pert', S. ⲡⲱⲣⲭ, ⲡⲟⲗⲥ, M. ϥⲱⲣⲭ, dividere.

ϑes, M. ⲥⲓⲥ-ⲓ, M. ⲥⲟⲥ-ⲓ, S. ⲭⲟⲥ-ⲉ, ⲥⲟⲥ-ⲉ, B. ⲭⲓⲥ-ⲓ, ⲭⲁⲥ-ⲓ, altus altitudo.

 ϑes, u-ϑes, M. ϭιc-ι, S. ⲁoc-ϵ, ϭoc-ϵ, ϭoιc, M. ⲁωϭ-ϵ, excelsus, seq, elevare.

t'et, M. ϭωϭ, S. ϭoϭ, M. ⲁωⲁ, S. τϵκ-ϲ, coquere.

t'et, S. ϭoυϭ, K. ⲁoυⲁ, M. ɣoυⲁ, cnicus, saflor.

t'et, M. ⲁⲁⲁ-ω, S. ϭϵϭ-oϒ, sartago.

t'et, t'at'-au, S. ϭϵϭ-oϒ, M. ⲁⲁⲁ-ω, sartago.

ϑiϑ-i, S. ϭⲁⲁ-ϵ, balbus.

t'eṭb, S. ⲁoτq, vulnerare, mordere, M. ϭⲁτq-ι, S. ⲁⲁτϧ-ϵ, ⲁⲁτq-ϵ, serpens.

t'-e-ṭm-a, S. ϭ-ⲁ-ⲁм-ⲏ, S. ⲁⲁм-ⲏ, pugillus(?).

Demot. t'eḥ-au, S. ⲁωϩ, M. ϭoϩ, tangere.

M. ɣλιτ, S. ɣλιϭ, K. ɣλιⲁ, tridens, culter, stilus ferreus.

fet-q, S. qϵϭ, M. qoⲁ, S. ϧoϭ, evellere.

ḥat-i, M. ϩⲁⲁ-ι, S. ϩⲁϭ-ϵ, laqueus, laqueos disponere

Demot. ḥet'el, S. ϩⲁτϭⲁⲗ, B. ϩⲁτϭϩⲗ, M. ⲁτⲁⲁⲗ, anchora.

S. ⲁoρⲡ, impingere, S. ϭϵρωϧ, baculus, ṭrp, S. τροⲡ, ferire.

teh, M. τⲁϩ-o, capere, M. ϭoϩ, S. ⲁωϩ, tangere.

81. ḫ, ϩ, ṯ, ϯ (siehe ϰ, τ).

M. ⲛoϩ, funis, net-t, ligamen; S. ϩoⲓ, jungere ⋀ ⲛoυϩ, funis ⋁ ⲛoυϩ-ϵ, ⲛoτ, percutere, scindere, separare ⋀ M .τⲉⲡ-ⲏ-o, frangere.

ḥeb, piscis, M. τϵϧ-ϯ, piscis.

ḥel-l, S. τϵλⲏⲗ, M. ϑϵλⲏⲗ, exsultare, jubilare.

M. ϩωⲡ, cornu, M. τⲁⲡ, ṭeb, cornu.

S. ⲉⲕ ⲧ-ⲉ-ⲕⲉⲓⲁⲗ, S. ⲧⲉⲓⲁⲗ, S. ϩⲓⲉⲗ-ⲉ-ⲗ, B. ⲉ-ϯⲉⲗ-ⲗ-ⲓ, splendere ⋁ ϩⲗ-ⲟ-ⲗ, caligo.

S. ϯ-ϩⲉⲙ-ⲙ-ⲉ, ⲧ-ϩⲙ-ⲟ, S. ⲧⲉⲙ-ⲙ-ⲟ, M. ⲑⲉⲙ-ⲙ-ⲟ, calefacere.

82. t, t′, ṯ, ⲧ, ϑ.

ȧt, ȧṭ, āt′-ṭ, puer.

ȧt ⋀ ṭo-ṭ, pars.

āṭ, āt, terra.

at, ȧ-aṭ-t, dorsum, spina.

āt′āt′, ȧt-u, clamare.

ȧṭ, āt′, audire(?).

ȧter, ȧṭ-at, ȧṭ-at, juncus, calamus.

beṭ, bet, malus, S. ϧⲛⲧ, abominandus.

bet-n, beṭ-n, latro, hostis, M. ϧⲟⲧ-ⲥ, ϧⲱⲧ-ⲉ, bellare, debellare ⋀ S. ⲧⲉϧ-ⲉ, tebteb, percutere.

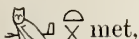
 beṭ, bet-i, beṭ-t, bet-t, frumentum, spelta, hordeum.

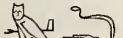
bešṭ, bešṭ, hostis, seditionem facere.

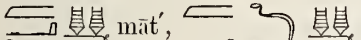
qenṭ, S. ϭⲱⲛⲧ, M. ϫⲱⲛⲧ, irasci.

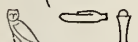
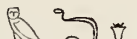
qeṭ, volvere, S. ⲕⲟⲧ, rota, qeṭ-nu, ḥat-inī, volvere.

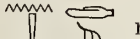
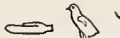
mesṭ-ṭ, mest′-t′-u, S. M. ⲙⲉⲉⲧ, odisse.

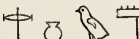
 met, mt-au, māṭ-au, ligare, involvere.

 maṭ'-ṭ, net, humidus.

 māṭ', māṭ'-ṭ, opprimere, torquere.

 meṭṭ,  mett', unguentum.

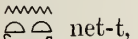
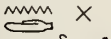
 neḅṭ, nebt-u,  nebṭ-u, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲃⲧ, ⲛⲟⲩⲧⲛ, plectere.

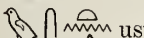
net',  net'-u, nut', texere, M. ⲛⲁⲧ, textrina

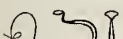
ⲛⲟⲧ, contundere, net', minimus net', omnis.

neṭem, sella, net'em, quiescere.

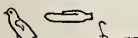
netem, Demot. neṭem, M. S. ⲛⲟⲧⲙ, dulcis.

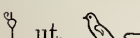
 net-t,  neṭ-ṭ, M. ⲟⲩ-ⲛⲱⲟⲩϯ, ligare, fascia.

 usten, M. ⲟⲩⲉⲥⲑⲱⲛ, M. ⲟⲩⲟⲥⲑⲉⲛ, M. ⲟⲩⲟⲥⲧⲉⲛ, latus esse, dilatari (?).

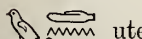
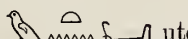
 īnaṭ', Demot. īnat, S. ⲟⲩⲉⲓⲛ, columna.

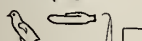
īnaṭ', īnaṭ', Demot. īnat, Demot. īnaṭ, M. ⲟⲩⲟⲧ, M. S. ⲟⲩⲱⲧ, ⲟⲩⲉⲧⲟⲩⲱⲧ, viridis, M. ϧⲟϯ, herba.

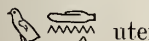
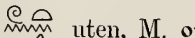
 uṭ, uṭ', transferre, separare.

 uṭ, uṭ' ∧ S. ⲧⲁⲩⲉ, retribuere.

uṭ, uṭ, S. ⲟⲩⲟⲧ-ⲥ, M. ⲟⲩⲉⲧ-ⲉ-ϧ, ⲟⲩⲟⲑ-ⲉ-ϧ, S. ⲟⲩⲟⲧ-ϧ, transferre.

 uṭen,  uten-u, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲛ, perforare.

 uṭen, uten-nu, onus, ponderosus.

 uṭen,  uten, M. ⲟⲩⲟⲑⲛ, ⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲛ, extendere, effundere.

peseṭ, peseṭ′, dorsum.

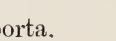
peṭ, pandere, expandere, extendere, aperire, pet,

pet-u, peṭ-š, expansus, S. ⲡⲱϫ-ⲕ, ⲡⲱϫ-ϭ, latitudo.

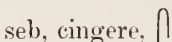
peṭ, pet, S. ⲡⲏⲧ, currere.

reṭ, ret, M. ϩⲣⲟϯ, cognatus.

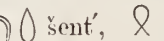
reṭ, M. ⲣⲁⲧ, B. ⲗⲉⲧ, pes.

rut,  ruṭ, foris, porta.

rut, ruṭ, ruṭ, er-uṭ, facere germinare(?), M. ϵ-ⲣⲧ-ⲱ, germinare, oriri.

seb, cingere.  seb-t, seb-ṭ-i, M. ϲⲟⲃⲧ, murus, circumvallatio.

s-met, s-meṭ-t ∧ S. ϲ-ⲧⲙ, M. ⲟⲙ, ϵ-ϲ-ⲟⲙ, colorare, stibium.

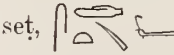
šent′,  šenϑ, šenṭ-t, B. ϣⲁⲛϯ, acacia, spina.

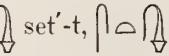
sent, sent, timere, revereri.

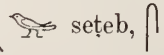
sept, seb-ṭ, M. ϲⲟⲃϯ, S. ϲⲟⲃⲧ-ϲ, construere.

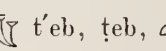
set, seṭ, lapis, saxum.

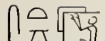
seṭ, Demot. set, M. ϲⲁⲧ, M. ϲⲓⲧ, cauda.

seṭ,  seṭ-t, S. ϲⲱⲧ, extendere.

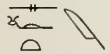
set′-t,  set, set-t, Demot. seṭ-uī, S. ϲⲁⲧ-ϲ, ignis.

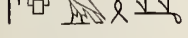
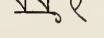
seṭeb,  set′eb, malum, damnum, fortuna adversa.

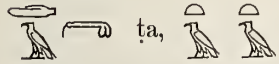
t′eb, ṭeb,  teb-ī ∧ M. ϧⲁⲧ-ⲓ, ramus.

 setḳ, seṭḳ-a, abditus, reconditus, M. ⲁ-ⲥⲧⲓⲕ, tectum, domus.

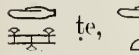
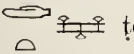
sṭeṭ, stet, M. ⲥⲧⲟⲧ, K. ⲥⲟⲧⲧ, S. ⲥⲧⲱⲧ, tremere, metus.

 seft, seṭf, M. S. ⲩⲁⲧ, ⲩⲁⲁⲧ, mactare.

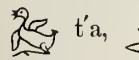
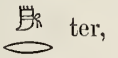
 saḥ,  saḥ-t, set'ḥ-u, crus, tibia.

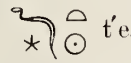
 ṭa, tata, impurus, maculare.

ṭa, S. ⲧⲱ-ⲧ, tremere.

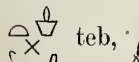
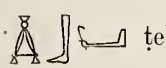
 ṭe,  ṭe-t, S. ⲥⲉⲧ, manere.

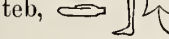
ṭu, ṭu-t, M. S. ⲧⲁ, ⲧⲟⲓ, ⲧⲉⲓ, ϯ, dare.

 t'a,  ter, S. ϩ-ⲧⲟⲣ, ḥ-ter, par, duo, conjugium.

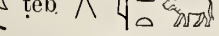
ta,  t'e, S. ⲧⲓ, tempus, hora.

teb, ṭeb, circulus, M. ⲧⲉϧ-ⲥ, S. ⲧϧ-ϧ-ⲥ, annulus.

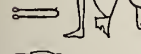
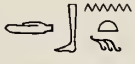
 teb,  ṭeb, S. ⲧⲉϧ-ⲥ, M. ⲧⲟϥ-ⲥ, pungere.

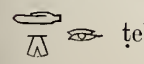
teb,  ṭeb, M. ⲧⲁⲛ, cornu, cornuta animalia, S. ⲧⲉϧ-ⲥ, percutere, confodere.

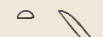
ṭeb, tegere, tep, tectum, caput, M. ⲧⲉⲡ-ⲥ, tegumentum.

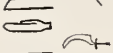
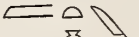
ṭeb  ȧ-pt, hippopotamus.

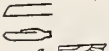
tebteb, t'b-u, M. ϫ-ⲉ-ϫⲉϧ, auferre, extollere.

 ϑeb-n,  ṭeb-n-t, S. ϧⲁⲛ, crinis, cirri.

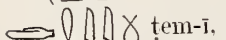
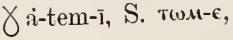
 ṭeḳ, teḳ-au, videre.

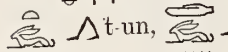
 tem, ṭem, S. тнм, secare, acutus ⋁ M. S тωм, jungere.

 ṭem, gladius ⋀  māt-n, gladius.

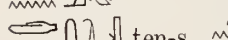
 ṭem, tem-m, M. S. тєп-ϱ, ala.

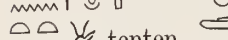
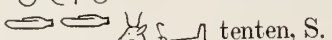
t'emten, aroma.

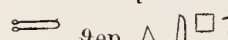
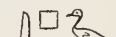
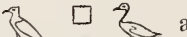
 ṭem-ī,  ȧ-tem-ī, S. тωм-є, saccus.

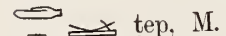
 ṯ-un, ṭ-un, M. оуоп, aperire.

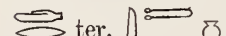
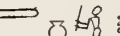
ϑenem, ṭenem-ī, repellere.

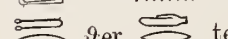
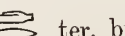
 ṭen-s, ten-nu-s, gravis, onerare.

 tenten,  ṭenṭen, S. B. тωм-т, тωм-н-т, incidere in aliquem.

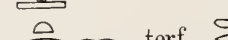
 ϑep ⋀  ȧ-pt,  a-pṭ, anas.

 ṭep, M. топ ⋀ ȧ-pt, navis.

 ṭer,  ȧ-ϑen-nu, pulsare, occidere.

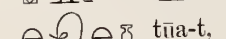
 ϑer,  ṭer, byssus.

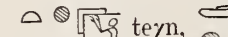
terp, ṭerp-u, percutere, S. троп, ictus.

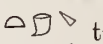
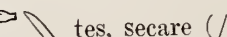
 terf, ṭerf, scribere.

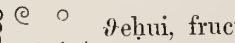
ϑȧs, ṭes, sedere, K. т-ω-тс, sedes.

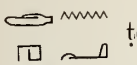
t'aṭu, t'at'au, thronus.

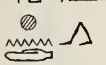
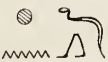
 tūa-t, ṭūa-u, unguentum.

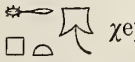
 teχn, ṭeχn, abditus, occultus.

M. ϑɑɯ,  taš,  ṭes, secare (⋀ M. ɯɑт, ϫєϫ, secare).

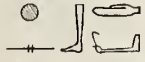
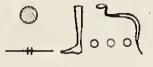
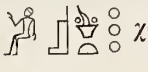
ṭeḥui,  ϑeḥui, fructus quidam.

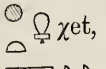
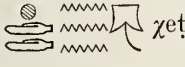
 ṯehn, tehan, dignitatem deferre alicui.

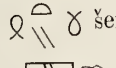
 χenṯ,  χenṯ′, šent, S. ϩнит, progredi.

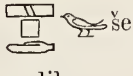
 χepet, χepeṯ, pullus equinus.

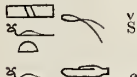
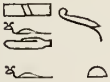
χroṯ, χrot-i, Demot. χrot, M. ϩрот, ϩрот, liberi, juvenis.

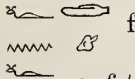
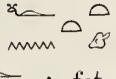
 χesbeṯ,  χesbeṯ′,  χesbet, nitere.

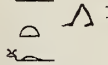
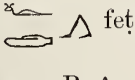
 χet,  χeṯ-ṭ, S. ϩωт, M. ϩот, uter.

šenṭī,  šenti, M. ϣентω, sindon.

šep, šep-t,  šep-ṭ, M. сωϥ, abominari.

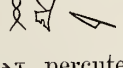
 šeft,  šefṭ, volumen, liber.

 fenṭ,  fent-t, nasus.

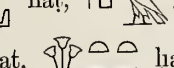
 fet,  feṭ, M. ο-ϥϯ, reptare.

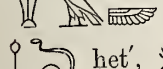
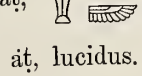
feṭ, M. ϥот, B. ϧат, S. ϧет, abstergere.

fuṭ, Demot. fut, S. пот-с, M. оуот, separare, dividere.

ḥebt′,  ḥenṭ, M. ϣент, secare.

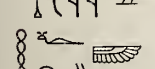
het, M. ϣат, percutere, ḥeṭ′, gladius.

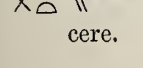
haṭ,  hat, S. ϩит-с, terere.

 ḥaṭ,  ḥat-t, extendere.

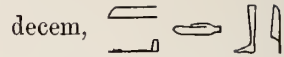
ḥeṭ′, aṭ, lucidus.

ḥaṭ, M. ϩωоут, S. ϩооут, B. ϩаоут, maritus.

 ḥeṭ′-ī, ḥet-a, S. ϩит-с, corrumpere.

 ḥef-ṯ-i, volare, ire ∨ ḥef-ṭ, decumbere, requiescere.

83. ⲧⲓ, ⲧϯ, *t*, ⳉ.

M. ⲙⲓⲧ, S. ⲙⲛⲧⲉ, metr, met, decem,  mātbà (ⲙⲛⲧ + ⲧⲉϧ?), digitus.

M. ⲙⲓⲧⲧⲁϥⲧⲉ für S. ⲙⲛⲧⲁϥⲧⲉ (Revillout, Mélanges 1874. p. 182), quatuordecim.

ⲡⲧϯⲁⲕⲱⲙ für ⲡϯⲁⲕⲱⲙ (Revillout, Mélanges 1874. p. 182), ⲥⲟⲩⲧϯⲟⲩ ⲛ ⲧⲱϧⲉ anstatt S. ⲥⲟⲩϯⲟⲩ ⲛ ⲧⲱϧⲉ, quintus dies mensis Tybi.

84. ⳉ, ⲍ.

sebṭ, M. ⲥⲉϧⲧ-ⲱ-ⳉ, ⲥⲉϧⲧ-ⲉ, ⲥⲛϧⲍ-ⲉ, S. ⲥⲟϧⲧ-ⲉ, parare.

M. ϯⲛⲟⲩ, S. ⲧⲉⲛⲟⲩ, ⲍⲉⲛⲟⲩ, nunc.

S. ϯⲥⲟ, ⲍⲓⲥⲟ, parcere.

M. ϥⲁⲓⲁⲍ, ϥⲁⲓⲁⳉ, pars Aegypti ad occidentem Deltae.

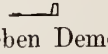
85. ⳉ, ⳋ, *š*.

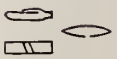
āpeš, K. ⲉϥⲱⲧ, testudo.

aṭ, aϑ, S. ⲁⲧⲟ, āš, S. ⲁⳋⲁⲓ, M. ⲁⳋⲁⲓ, multus, multitudo.

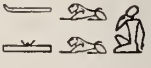
aš-e-š, M. ⲉⳋ-ⳉ-ⲉ, transferre, ferre.

M. ⲙⲛⳋ, S. ⲙⲛⳋ-ⲉ, ⲙⲁⳉ-ⲉ, multus.

M. ⲙⲟⲩⳋ-ⲓ, M. ⲙⲱⲓⳉ, S. ⲙⲟⲉⲓⳉ,  māt, iter, via.

S. ⲧⲉⲣ-ⳋ, M. ⲟⲣⲟ-ⳋ, rufus, neben Demot. t'er-o, urere, lux,  ṭ-šer, urere, lux, qr-r, urere, lux.

M. ⳋⲉϧ-ⲓⲉ, S. ⲧⲛϧ-ⲉ, ⳋϧ-ⲉⲓⲱ, retribuere, ⲧⲱϧ, vicissim, restituere, ⲕⲱϧ, duplicare.

M. ⳋⲗ-ⲛ-ⲗ-ⲟⲩⲓ, ⲑⲉⲗ-ⲛ-ⲗ, S. ⲧⲉⲗ-ⲛ-ⲗ, ⲧⲗⲛⲗ, exsultare,  ḥel-l, clamare, jubilare.

86. χ, ⳉ.

M. ⲭⲛⲡ-ⲓ, tectum (S. ⲁ ⲡⲁⲣ-ⳇ, apex), tep, tectum, caput(?).

87. t, ṯ, t', ⲧ, ϭ.

M. ϩ-ⲥ-ⲧⲓⲕ, tectum, M. ⲥ-ϭⲥⲕ-ϭ-ⲉ, tegmen.

M. ⲥⲉⲟ ⲓⲟⲩⲓ, S. ⲥⲉϯⲱⲩⲉ, „Ackerfaden".

M. ⲟⲃϩ, S. ⲧⲃϩ, myrias.

M. ⲟⲛⲃ, ⲧⲉⲃ, S. ⲧⲛⲃ-ⲉ, teb, t'āb, digitus.

ϑebϑeb, teb, ṭibṭib, pungere, S. ⲧⲉⲃ-ⲉ, confodere.

M. ⲟⲛⲟϣ, S. ⲧⲛⲟϣ, tūa, t'a, ventus.

M. ⲟⲟϣⲁⲓ, S. ⲧⲟϣⲁ, limen.

M. ⲟⲓⲃⲥ, S. ϯⲃⲉ, calx.

M. ⲟⲥⲕⲉⲙ, ⲥⲁϫⲉⲙ, ⲧⲟⲕⲙ-ⲉ-ⲕ, S. ⲧⲉⲕⲙ, evaginare, extrahere, evellere, evolvere.

M. ⲟⲁⲗ, K. ⲟⲥⲗ, S. ⲧⲁⲗ, collis.

S. ⲧⲉⲗⲏⲗ, M. ⲟⲉⲗⲏⲗ, ḥel-l, clamare, jubilare (siehe 88).

M. ⲟⲱⲙ, ⲧⲱⲙ, S. ⲧⲱⲙ, stupescere.

M. ⲟⲟⲙ, macer ⲙⲟⲧ, adeps.

ϑem, s-ϑem, M. ⲟⲟⲙ, ⲧⲟⲙ, S. ⲧⲟⲟⲙ-ⲉ, includere, induere.

M. ⲟⲛⲙ, M. ⲉ-ⲉ-ⲟⲛⲙ, S. ⲉ-ⲧⲙ, K. ⲉ-ⲟⲛⲙ, stibium, ϫem-ṭ mes-ṭem, stibium.

S. ⲟⲙⲟ, S. ⲧⲉⲙⲙⲟ neben S. ⲧ-ϩⲙ-ⲟ, S. ϯ-ϩⲉⲙ-ⲙ-ⲉ (S. ϩⲛⲙ, M. ϩⲙ-ⲟ-ⲙ, calescere, calidus), calefacere (siehe 88).

M. ⲟⲟⲙⲉ, S. ⲧⲟⲙⲉ, sepelire.

ϑen, multus, ten-n-u, M. ⲧⲟⲛ-ⲁ, S. ⲧⲱⲛ-ⲉ, valde.

ϑur, M. ⲟⲱⲣ, S. ⲧⲱⲣ-ⲉ, salix.

M. ⲟⲣⲓⲣ, S. ⲧⲣⲓⲣ, caminus, t'er, urere.

ϑer-r-ī, M. ⲧⲁⲗ-ⲉ, vallare.

M. ⲟⲱⲣⲡ, consuere, S. ⲧⲱⲣⲡ, consuere.

M. ⲕⲉⲙ ⲟⲟ, ⲕⲉⲙ ⲧⲟ, terrae motus, M. ⲟⲟ, S. ⲧⲟ, orbis terrarum, ta, terra.

M. ⲙⲉⲧⲣⲉ, ⲙⲉⲑⲣⲉ, B. ⲙⲉⲧⲣⲏ, S. ⲙⲓⲧⲣⲉ, testis.

M. ⲥⲟⲃⲧ, Plur. ⲉⲥⲃⲟⲁⲓⲟⲩ, murus; M. ⲥⲟⲃϯ, S. ⲥⲟⲃⲧⲉ, seb ṭ, exstruere.

seϑen, M. ⲥⲱⲟⲩⲧⲉⲛ, S. ⲥⲟⲟⲩⲧⲙ, dirigere.

M. ⲥⲟⲟⲡⲉϥ, S. ⲥⲟⲧⲃϥ, telum.

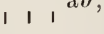
uṭen, usten, M. ⲟⲩⲟⲥⲟⲉⲛ, M. S. ⲟⲩⲟⲉⲧⲉⲛ, extendere, dilatare, latum esse.

semsem, M. ⲧⲉⲙⲟⲁⲙ, mulus, equus.

S. ⲉⲁⲧⲉⲣⲉ, M. ⲉⲁⲟⲉⲣⲓ, stater.

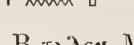
ṭa, tata, S. ⲧⲟⲉ, K. ⲟⲟⲓ, M. ⲟⲟⲓⲟⲟⲓ, ⲧⲟⲉⲧⲟⲉ, maculatum esse, macula, maculare.

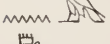
S ⲁ-ⲧⲟ, B. ⲁ-ⲧⲁ, M. ⲟⲟ, ⲁ-ⲩⲙ, àṭ, àϑ, multitudo.

M. ⲧⲱⲙ, M. ⲟⲱⲙ, ṭem, conjungere  ṭem, scindere.

S. ⲧⲙⲙ, M. ⲟⲙⲙ, lectulus.

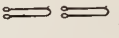
S. ⲧⲁⲙ-ⲓⲟ, M. ⲟⲁⲙ-ⲓⲟ, facere, struere.

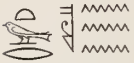
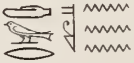
ten, ṭun,  s-ϑen, magnum esse, fieri.

 ṭenm, S. ⲧⲱⲗⲙ, B. ⲧⲁⲗⲉϥ, M. ⲟⲱⲗⲉϧ, ⲧⲟⲗⲙ, inquinare, sordes.

ter, S. ⲧⲣⲉ, M. ⲧⲣⲟ, ⲟⲣⲟ, ⲉⲣ, ⲣⲉ, ⲣⲁ, facere.

t'ār, S. ⲟⲗ-ⲟ, cribrare.

ter-u, S. ⲧⲱⲣⲧⲣ,  ϫ ϑerϑer, scalae.

 tūr,  ṭūr, M. ⲟⲗ-ⲏ, ⲧⲉⲗⲧⲉⲗ, S. ⲧⲗ-ⲏ, lavare, stillare.

ter-àu, S. ⲧⲣ-ⲉ, M. ⲟⲣ-ⲉ, avis, milvus.

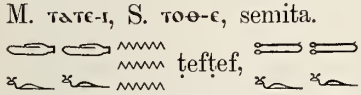
M. ⲧⲣⲁⲡⲉ, K. ⲟⲣⲁⲡⲉ, subula.

tut, M. ⲟⲟⲩⲱⲧ, S. ⲧⲟⲩⲛⲧ, congregari.

teχ-u, S. ⲧⲁϩ-ⲉ, M. ϩⲁϭ-ⲓ, inebriari.

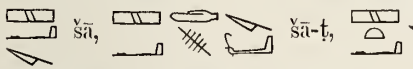
t'at'-a, impius ⋁ M. ϩⲁⲧ, bonus.

M. ⲧⲁⲧⲉ-ⲓ, S. ⲧⲟϩ-ⲉ, semita.

 ṭefṭef, ϑefϑef, irrigare, humectare, ros.

S. ⲧⲱϩⲙ, B. ⲧⲁϩⲉⲙ, M. ϩⲱϩⲉⲙ, ϑehm, vocare.

M. ⲫⲁⲓⲁ, ⲫⲁⲓⲁϩ, ⲫⲁⲓⲁⲧ, pars Aegypti ad occidentem Deltae.

 šā, šā-ṭ, še-tā (? ϣⲁⲧ), secare.

M. S. ϣⲁϥⲧ, K. ϣⲁϥϩ, impius.

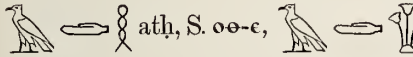
M. ϩⲟⲧ, ϩⲁϩ, S. ϩⲧ-ⲁⲓ, K. ϩⲟ-ⲁⲓ, pinguis.

ḥaϑ, ḥat-uī, implectere, nodus.

M. ϩⲏⲧ, c. suff. ϩⲟ-ⲏ, S. ϩⲧ-ⲏ, ḥet-i, cor.

M. ϯⲙⲓ, S. ϯⲙⲉ, ⲟⲓⲙⲉ, vicus.

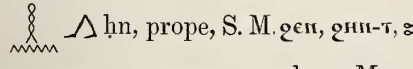
88. ṯḥ. ṯh, ṱḥ, ⲧϩ, *ϑḥ,* ⲟ.

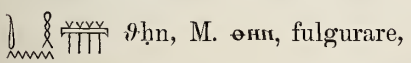
 aṯḥ, S. ⲟⲟ-ⲉ, aṭ, palus.

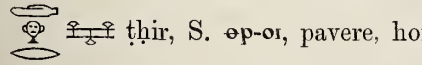
à-ṯḥ-u, M. ⲟⲱ-ϯ (S. ⲉⲏⲧ-ⲉ ?), funiculus.

S. ⲧ-ϩⲓ, ⲟⲓ, ⲟⲓ-ⲟ, cadere facere.

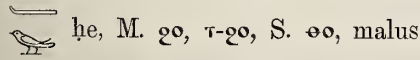
M. ϩⲟⲩⲣ, S. ⲟⲣϣⲟ, terrere.

 ḥn, prope, S. M. ϩⲉⲛ, ϩⲛⲏ-ⲧ, ϑ-ḥn, M. ⲧ-ϩⲱⲛ, S. ⲧϩⲛ-ⲟ, ⲟⲛⲟ, arcessere, accedere; M. ϩⲉⲛ, accedere ⋁ discedere.

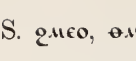
 ϑḥn, M. ⲟⲛⲛ, fulgurare, fulmen, S. ϩⲛⲛ, M. ⲟⲛⲛ, sulphur.

 ṭḥir, S. ⲟⲣ-ⲟⲓ, pavere, horrescere, M. ⲛ-ϩⲟⲩⲣ, horrere.

ha, pervenire, s-ha, S. ⲟⲉⲓ, deducere.

 ḥe, M. ϩⲟ, ⲧ-ϩⲟ, S. ⲟⲟ, malus.

S. ϩⲟⲃ-ⲉ, M. ⲟⲉⲃ-ⲓⲉ, ⲧⲉⲃ-ⲓⲟ, S. ⲧⲃ-ⲃ-ⲏⲩ, ⲟⲃ-ⲃ-ⲓⲉ, ḥeb-n, humilis.

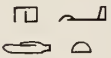
S. ϩмєо, ⲟмєо, M. ϩємєı,  ḥem-s, sedere.

S. ϩнм, calidus, S. ⲧ ϩєм-м-є, т-ϩм-о, тєм-м-о, ⲟм-о, calefacere.

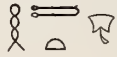
S. ϩλλο, ⲟλλω, senex, anus.

S. ϩєλп-є, ⲟєλп-є, umbilicus.

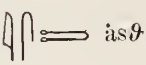
S. ϩнп, M. ⲟнп, sulphur.

S. ϩотє, M. ϩоⲧ, т-ϩоⲧ, S тє ϩотє, ⲟотє,  heṭ, timor.

B. ϩатноⲩ, S. ϩатнⲩ, ⲟатноⲩ, procella.

S. ϩоıтє, тє ϩогтє, ⲟоıтє,  ḥeϑ-t, hyaena.

89. k, к, ⲟ.

àsk,  àsϑ, ⲭє, tum, tunc.

qemā, M. ⲟємⲁ-н, meridies.

K. кєр-є, K. ⲟар-ı-к-ı, piscis.

M. мок-ı, S. ⲥⲁ-мⲁⲟ-є, vas.

90. ƶ, ⲟ.

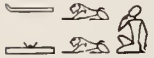
M. ƶєλ-λ-о-т, M. ⲟⲁλ, K. ⲟєλ, S. тⲁλ, collis.

S. ϩλλο, M. ƶєλλο, ⲟλλω, anus, senex.

S. ϩєλπє, M. ƶєλпı, S. ⲟєλπє, umbilicus.

91. ϩ, *ḥ*, ƶ, ⲟ.

S. ϩλ̀λο, B. ϩєλ̀λⲁ, S. ⲟλ̀λω, M. ƶєλ̀λο, senex.

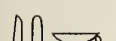
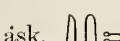
 ḥel-l, jubilare, clamare, M. ⲟєλ-н-λ, S. тєλ-н-λ, cantare, M. ƶωλ, raucescere.

S. ϩєλπє, M. ƶєλпı, S. ⲟєλπє, umbilicus.

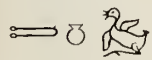
92. ϩ, *ḥ*, ƶ, *χ*, ⲟ.

M. ƶєλ-λ-о-т, vallis ⋁ collis, ḥir, mons, ḥir, supra ⋁ χer, M. є-ƶр-нı, infra ⋁ S. є-ϩр-аı, super ⋁ єⲁ-ϩрє, infra ⋁ M. ⲟⲁλ (?), collis.

93. ϫ, ⲟ.

 ⲁsk,  ⲁsϑ, M. ⲓⲥϫ-ⲉ, tum, quam, ⲓⲥϫ-ⲉ-ⲓ, adhuc ⋁ postquam.

ϑem, M. ϫⲱⲙ, S. ϫⲱⲙ-ⲉ, B. ϫⲱⲟⲙ-ⲓ, liber, volumen.

 ϑen-t'-a, ϑen-t-t, M. ϫⲁⲛ-ⲏ, cella.

M. ⲟⲉⲕⲧⲱⲕ, S. ϫⲱⲱⲕ-ⲉ, teq, pungere, perfodere.

94. ϭ, ⲟ.

M. ⲥⲟⲱⲩ, S. ⲥⲟⲱⲩ, Aethiops.

 ϑek-t, S. ϭⲁϭ-ⲉ, M. ϫⲱϫ, ϫⲟⲩϫⲉⲩ, cibus, panis.

S. ⲧⲉⲙⲧⲱⲙ, ⲧⲉⲙⲟⲱⲙ, ϭⲟⲥⲙ, B. ⲕⲉⲙⲉ, caligo.

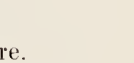
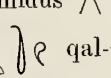
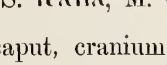
S. ϭⲱⲱϫ-ⲉ, ϫⲱⲱⲕ-ⲉ, M. ⲟⲉⲕⲧⲱⲕ, pungere, fodere.

95. ⲕ, ⲧ, ⲟ.

M. K. ⲗⲉⲕ, ⲗⲏⲕ, humidus ⋀ M. S. ⲧⲥⲗⲧⲗ, M. ⲟⲗ-ⲏ, stillare.

S. ⲕⲁⲣ-ⲁ, caput, qal-ϑ, caput, cranium ⋀ M. ⲗⲁⲕ-ⲉ, vertex: ⲕⲣ-ⲟ, collis, extremitas, t-qer, extremus, M. ⲧⲁⲣ, cacumen, S. ⲧⲁⲗ, M. ⲟⲁⲗ, collis.

96. ⲕ, ⲧ, ⲟ, ⳉ.

S. ⲕⲁⲣ-ⲁ, caput, ⲕⲣ-ⲟ, collis, t-qer, extremus, M. ⲧⲁⲣ, cacumen,  ter-u, scala ⋀  reṭ,  lâṭ, scala ⋁ basis, S. ⲧⲁⲗ, collis, M. ⲟⲁⲗ, collis, ⳉⲥⲗ-ⲗ-ⲟ-ⲧ, collis ⋁ vallis.

97. k, q, ϫ, ⲟ.

ā-qem, ϑem, M. ϫⲱⲙ, involvere, liber ⋀ ⲙⲟϫ-ⲉ, cingulum.

àsk, àsϑ, M. ⲓⲉϫ-ⲉ, tum, quam, ⲓⲉϫ-ⲉ-ⲛ, adhuc ⋁ postquam.

98. t', ϫ, ϭ, ϴ.

Demot. t'ar, ϑer, ϑenr, M. ϫⲟⲣ, S. ϫⲱⲣ-ⲉ, B. ϫⲁⲁⲣ, M. ϭⲣ-ⲟ, ϫⲟⲣ-ϫ, potentem esse ⋁ ϫⲟⲣ-ϩ deficere ◊ S. ⲱ-ⲣϫ, firmare.

S. ϫⲉϩ, M. ϫⲉⲩ, ⲧⲉϩ-ⲉ, M. ⲟⲁϩ-ⲉ, ⲉⲁϩⲉⲟϩ, ungere.

S. ϭⲟⲟⲩ, ϭⲟⲟⲩ-ⲛ-ⲉ, M. ⲟⲉⲓ̂-ⲓ, ⲁ-ⲥⲟⲩ-ⲓ, S. ϫⲛ-ⲟ-ϥ, saccus.

99. ϴ, ⲉ, *s.*

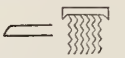
M. ⲁ-ⲥⲟⲩ-ⲓ, ⲟⲉⲓ̂-ⲓ, saccus.

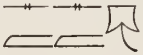
M. ⲟⲏ̂-ⲁ, S. ⲥⲓⲏ̂-ⲧ, collis.

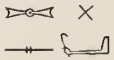
M. ⲑⲱⲃⲉⲙ, ⲥⲁⲃⲉⲙ, ⲉⲁⲃⲙⲉ, tehm-ⲓ(?), evellere.

kauϑ, elevare, S. ϭⲟⲉ-ⲉ, ϫⲟⲉ-ⲉ, M. ϭⲟⲉ-ⲓ, B. ϫⲁⲉ-ⲓ, altus.

M. ⲙⲟⲑⲡⲉⲥ, S. ⲙⲟⲧⲡⲉⲥ, refrigerium.

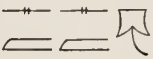
S. ⲉϥ-ⲧⲉⲙⲑⲱⲙ, ⲉⲧ-ϩ-ⲧⲙⲧⲱⲙ,  sàm, caligo, caliginosus.

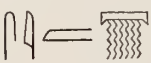
M. ⲧⲉⲙⲑⲁⲙ,  semsem, equus, mulus.

S. ⲧⲁⲥⲥ-ⲉ, M. ⲧⲁⲥⲑ-ⲟ, S. ⲧⲛⲱ, M. ⲑⲁⲱ,  ϑes, statuere.

100. ϴ, ⲉ, ⲧ.

sam, S. ⲧⲙ-ⲛ, M. ⲟⲙ-ⲛ, lectulus.

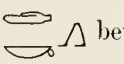
sem,  semsem, M. ⲧⲉⲙⲑⲁⲙ, equus, mulus.

 sàm, S. ⲉϥ-ⲧⲉⲙⲑⲱⲙ, ⲉⲧ-ϩ-ⲧⲙⲧⲱⲙ, caligo, caliginosus.

101. ϭ, ⲉ, *t'*.

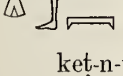
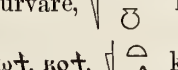
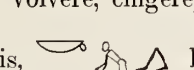
t'er, M. ϭⲗ-ⲛ, K. ⲉⲗ-ⲛ, scorpio (S. 106).

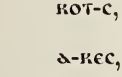
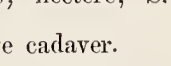
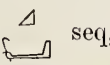
102. t', t, t, т, c, s (S. 103. 104).

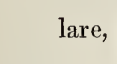
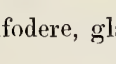
M. ϧac, ϧoт-c, ϧωx, baš,  beṭ-k, beḳ-s-u, scindere, frangere, pugnare, pugio.

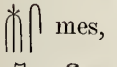
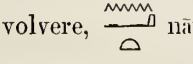
bes, u-beṭ, lux, ardere.

bek, M. ϧaiт, ϧнx, S. ϧнx, K. ϧaic, accipiter.

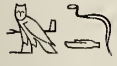
 ḳeb-t, curvare, keṭ-n, ( keṭ-n-u, keṭ-n-t), M. кωт, кот, keṭ-t, volvere, cingere, circumdare, M. кот-c, convolutio, conversio, orbis,  ḳes, flectere, S. a-кec, cincturae, S. кooc, M. кoc-c, involvere, curare cadaver.

 ḳas, tondere, ḳeš-à, acutus, secans,  ketket, percutere, seq, M. cωк, verberare, affligere, mutilare,  seχ, confodere, gladius, teq, percutere, caedere.

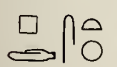
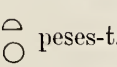
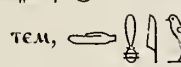
 mes, vertere, volvere,  nāt, torquere.

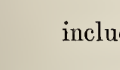
 met'-ṭ,  mesmes, metiri.

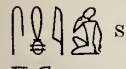
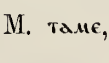
mat'-ṭ, madidus, mes, M. o-м-c, lavare.

 u-t'ef, u-sef-a, S. oтωcϥ, vacare, piger.

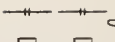
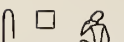
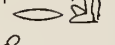
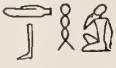
peṭes-t, peses-t, globulus.

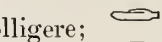
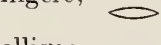
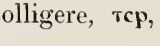
 sam, M. тωм, S. тем,  ṭm-àu, conjungere, S. тоом-e includere  ṭem, scindere, separare, B. тм, non.

 semà, S. тамо, M. таме, B. тама, demonstrare, nuntiare.

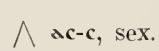
 sem-a,  tem-a, B. тм-м-ı, crinis, lana.

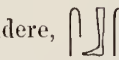
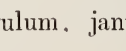
M. cωп-ı, топ, sinus.

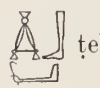
M. ϣⲡ-ϲ, B. ϲⲁⲡ-ϲ,  sepsep,  sepr,  seb-ḥ, M. ⲧⲱϧ-ⲉ,  ṭebḥ, ṭeb, orare, oratio, exhortatio.

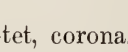
M. ϲⲟⲣ, discerpere, S. ϲⲱⲣ-ϫ, pars, sr-u-t, rumpere, sculpere  sr-u, colligere; ṭer, percutere, destruere, S. ⲧⲱⲗ-ⲕ, secare  colligere, ⲧⲥⲣ, pars  ⲧⲏⲣ, ter, omnis.

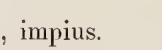
sat, K. ⲧⲟⲧ-ϲ, stratum lapideum.

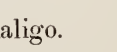
sȧ-s, S. ⲧⲁ-ϲ-ϲ, M. S. ϲⲟⲟⲩ,S. ϲⲟ  ⲁϲ-ϲ, sex.

ṭeb, vestire, claudere, M. ⲱ-ⲧⲡ, ⲧϲⲏ, claudere,  sebseb, cingere, cinctura,  seb, repagulum. janua (M. ϩⲱⲏ-ϲ, claudere, ϩⲏⲟϲ, vestire; S. ϩ-ⲱ-ⲁⲓ, claudere).

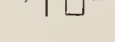
 ṭeb, perforare, percutere, seb-à, gladius.

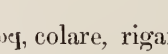
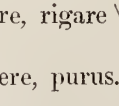
ṭeb-ī, rota,  seb-tet, corona, seb, cingere.

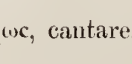
ϑem-s, crimen,  sam, impius.

M. ⲧⲥⲙⲑⲱⲙ, S. ϩ-ⲧⲙ-ⲧⲱⲙ,  sȧm, caligo.

M. ⲧⲥⲙⲑⲁⲙ, sem, equus, mulus.

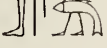
ṭep, M. ⲧⲉⲡ, S. ⲧⲁⲡ-ⲧ, ⲥⲁⲧⲃ-ⲉ, M. ⲥⲁⲟⲙ-ⲓ, gustare, S. ϯⲡ-ϲ, M. ϯⲡ-ⲓ, gustus, seb-t, cibus;  s-tep, confringere.

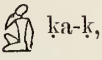
tef,  sef, M. ϣϥ, colare, rigare ϣϥ, polluere S. ϲ-ⲟ-ⲧϥ,  s-tef-u, abstergere, purus.

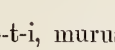
ḥat, jubilare,  ḥes, M. ϩⲱϲ, cantare.

103. k, ḳ, q, **K, c,** *s.*

bek, bes, lux, ardor ⋀ K. ⲕⲁⲃ-ⲓ, lucerna.

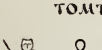
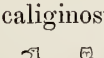
S. ⲃⲱⲕ,  bes, ire ⋁ beḳ, beḳ-ḳ, requiescere.

ka,  ḳa-ḳ, M. ⲥⲁ-ⲁⲥ, vocare, t'eṭ, loqui.

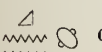
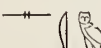
K. ⲕⲟⲃⲧ, M. ⲥⲟⲃⲧ,  seb-t-i, murus.

M. ⲕⲱⲗ, S. ⲕⲗ, M. ⲕⲟⲩⲗ-ⲱ-ⲗ, S. ⲥⲟⲩⲗ-ⲱ-ⲗ, ⲁⲱⲗ-ⲁ, ⲥⲟⲟⲗ-ⲉ, qerqer, volvere, involvere.

qem, B. ⲕⲙ-ⲉ, sàm, S. ⲉⲛ-ⲧⲙⲟⲱⲙ, ⲥⲧ-ⲉ-ⲧⲙ-ⲧⲱⲙ, ⲧⲟⲙⲧⲙ, obscuritas, caliginosus.

 qem-ḥ,  ḳam-ḥ, B. ⲥⲁⲙ-ⲉ, videre.

ḳem-š, sem-a, crinis.

 qen-n, M. ⲕⲉⲛ-ⲓ, adeps,  sen-m, cibus, nutrire, S. ⲥⲁⲁⲛ-ⲱⲓ, M. ⲱⲁⲛ-ⲱⲓ, nutrire.

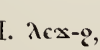
S. ⲕⲟⲟⲣ, B. ⲕⲱⲗ-ⲣ, M. ⲥⲟⲣ, scindere; sr-r, incidere, separare ⋁ sr-r-u, colligere.

S. ⲕⲣⲙ-ⲧ-ⲉ, caligo, S. ⲉⲣⲙⲣⲱⲙ, obtenebrari.

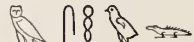
M. ⲕⲱⲣⲫ, S. ⲥⲛⲣⲏ-ⲉ, otium, S. ⲉⲣⲫ-ⲉ, otium ⋁ incumbere, srf, recumbere.

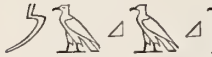
M. ⲍⲉⲗⲥⲟⲗ, ⲥⲉⲗⲥⲱⲗ (S. ⲁⲟⲗ, ⲥⲟⲟⲗ), ornare.

M. ⲗⲁⲕ-ⲣ, frustum, S. ⲗⲱⲁ-ⲣ, M. ⲗⲁⲥ, nes, contundere ⋁ nes, conjunctus.

Demot. lek-h, S. M. ⲗⲉⲁ-ⲣ, lingere, M. ⲗⲁⲥ,  nes, lingua.

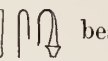
māk, volvere, vertere, mes, vertere, mes-ḥ, vertere.

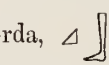
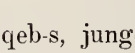
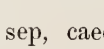
māḳ,  mes-ḥ-u, M. мєаϱ, crocodilus.

 maq-a-q-a, humidus, mat'-ṭ, madidus, mes, M. ⲟ-ⲙⲥ, lavare.

M. ⲥⲁϩ-ⲉ, docere, ⲁⲛ-ϫⲛϩ, S. ⲁⲛ-ϫⲛϩ-ⲉ, ⲁⲛ-ϫⲛϩ, schola.

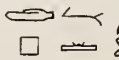
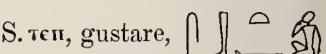
104. k, ḳ, s, t, ṭ, ч, (siehe 102. 103).

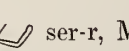
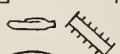
bek,  bes, ā-beš, u-beṭ, M. ⲟⲩ-ⲟ-ϧⲱϫ, lux, candere, candidus.

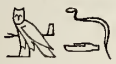
M. ⲕⲱϩ-ϱ, ⲕⲁⲡ, tendo, chorda,  qeb-s, jungere  seb-à, scindere, gladius, S. ⲥⲛϩ-ⲉ, M. ⲥⲛϥ-ⲓ, ϫⲁϩ-ⲁ, gladius, M. ⲉⲉϩ-ⲓ, circumcidere,  sep, caedere; tebteb, caedere, immolare, M. ⲧⲉϩ-ⲉ, percutere ⋁ S. ⲧϧⲧⲱϩ, fingere, ⲧⲉϩ-ⲙ-ⲙ, jumentum.

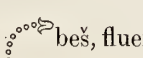
kem, B. ⲕⲉⲙ-ⲉ, sàm, S. ⲧⲉⲙⲑⲱⲙ, ⲧⲟⲙⲧⲙ, obscuritas, obscurus.

ḳem-š, ḳem-ḥ-t, sem-a, tem-a-t, B. ⲧⲙ-ⲙ-ⲓ, crinis, lana.

S. ⲕⲛⲡ-ⲉ, maxilla, palatum,  ṭep, S. ⲧⲉⲡ, gustare,  seb-t, cibus.

S. ⲕⲟⲟⲣ, M. ⲕⲱⲣ-ϫ, s-qer,  ser-r, M. ⲥⲉⲣ, S. ⲥⲟⲗ-ⲕ, M. ⲥⲟⲗ-ϫ, S. ⲥⲟⲗⲥⲉⲗ,  ṭer, scindere, incidere, exscindere, destrnere, ṭaàr, percutere, S. ⲧⲱⲗ-ⲕ, amputare ⋁ jungere, ⲧⲱⲗ-ⲉ, infigi, ⲥⲉⲗ-ϫ, adhaerere.

maq-a-q-a, humidus, mes, M. ⲟ-ⲙⲥ, lavare,  mat'-ṭ, humidus.

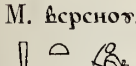
peḳ-a-s, S. ⲡⲁϭ-ⲥ-ⲥ, saliva, ⲡⲟⲥ-ⲥ, humidus, nat, aqua, betbet,  beš, fluere, S. ⲥ-ϧⲏⲧ-ⲥ⳨ (ⲥϧ-ⲏ-ⲧⲥ, ⲥϧ-ⲏ-ⲧⲥ?) spuma.

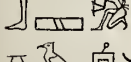
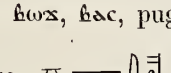
ḥ-ken, cantare, M. ⲥⲉⲛⲥⲥⲓ, S. ⲥⲉⲙⲥⲉⲙ, ṭem, vocare, sonare, loqui.

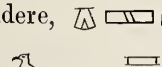
105. ⲥ, *s*, ⲯ, *š*.

asb, asb-u, āšb-u, consumere.

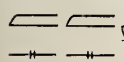
M. ⲃⲥⲣⲥⲛⲟϩ, ⲃⲥⲣⲯⲛⲟϩ, S. ⲃⲥⲣⲉⲯⲓⲛ, M. ⲃⲥⲣϭⲛⲟϩ, coriandrum.

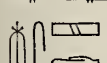
 betš, M. ⲃⲟⲧⲥ, ⲃⲱϫ, ⲃⲁⲥ, pugnare, contundere, scindere.

 ḳas, tondere,  ḳeš-á, gladius.

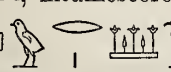
ḳas,  ḳaš, S. ϭⲉⲯϭⲯ, B. ϭⲉⲯϭⲱⲯ, S. ϭⲟⲯϭⲥⲯ, irrigare, effundere, S. ⲯⲱⲯ, M. ϫⲥⲯ, adspergere.

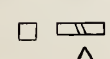
M. ⲙⲟⲣⲯ, ⲙⲉⲣⲥ-ⲥ, S. ⲙⲥⲣⲯ, merš, rufus.

 mesmes, S. ⲙⲟⲟⲯ-ⲉ, ⲙ-ⲙⲟⲯ-ⲧ-ⲉ, pars.

 messeṭ, M. ⲙⲥⲯⲱⲧ, ⲙⲥⲯⲯⲱⲧ, campus.

us, uš, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲯ, ⲟⲩⲱⲯ-ⲥ, vastus, latus, dilatare, M. ⲟⲩⲓⲥ-ⲓ, intumescere.

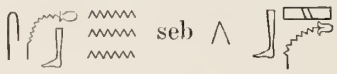
S. ⲡⲟⲣⲯ,  purš-a, S. ⲡⲟⲣⲥ, sternere, stragulum.

peš, M. ⲫⲱⲯ, S. ⲡⲉⲯ, M. ⲡⲟⲯ,  pes-š, dividere.

sau, M. ⲥⲁϩ-ⲉ, S. ⲥⲟⲟⲩ, ⲥⲟⲟⲩ-ⲛ, M. ⲥⲟⲩ, ⲥⲱⲟⲩ-ⲛ, prudens, scire ∨ S. ⲩⲱⲟⲩ-ⲛ, stultus.

se, filius, M. ⲩⲉ, filius.

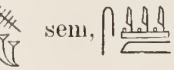
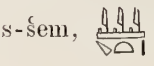
M. ⲉⲉ, S. ⲩⲉ, M. ⲁⲉ ⲉⲉ, utique.

 seb ∧ beš, lavare, M. ⲱ-ⲛⲩ, ⲟⲩⲟ-ϧⲩ, albus.

S. ⲉϧⲩⲉ, ⲥⲟⲛ-ⲉ, M. ⲩⲉϧⲩⲓ, scutum, sbeχ, protegere.

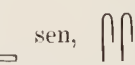
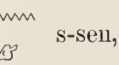
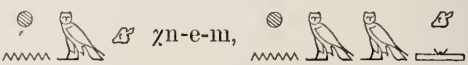
seq, S. ⲩⲥ-ⲁ, ⲥⲉⲭⲥⲟⲭ, ⲭⲁⲕ, percutere.

Demot. sker, S. ⲉⲥⲏⲣ, M. ⲩⲥⲏⲣ, proficisci, navigare, navigatio.

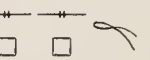
sem,  s-šem,  šem, sem, šem-š, herba.

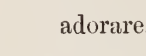
sem, sem-s, šem, M. ⲩⲉⲙ-ⲩ-ⲓ, S. ⲩⲙ-ⲩ-ⲉ, servus.

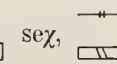
sensen, M. ⲉⲱⲛ-ⲍ, S. ⲩⲱⲛ-ⲃ, ⲩⲱⲛ-ⲥ, conjungere, conjunctio ∨ sen, scindere.

sen,  s-sen, respirare, sentire,  sen, flare, šn-à, ventus, ⲩⲉⲛ (?), M. ⲩⲉⲛ ⲙⲉⲣ ∧ ⲁ-ⲙⲩ (S. ⲁⲙⲩ ⲧⲏⲩ), respirare, χn-e-m,  χn-e-m-m, respirare, sentire.

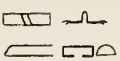
sen-m, S. ⲥⲁⲛ-ⲩ, M. ⲩⲁⲛ-ⲩ, alere.

S. ⲥⲟⲛ-ⲉ, ⲥⲉⲛⲥⲱⲛ,  sepsep, M. ⲩⲟⲧⲩⲟⲧ ∧ ⲟⲧⲩ-ⲧ, orare, adorare.

 ster, M. ⲩⲧⲟ, decumbere.

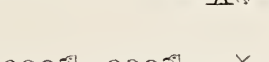
seq,  seχ, seš, S. ⲥⲁⲩ, M. ⲩⲁⲩ, percutere, caedere, M. ⲩⲓⲩ, vindicta, ⲩⲓⲩ-ⲓ, potens.

s-χem, S. ⲩ-ϭⲟⲙ, S. ϭⲟⲙ, M. ϫⲟⲙ, potestas, posse.

sχem,  šem, sanctuarium.

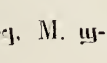
S. ⲥⲟⲥⲓⲩ, M. ⲩⲱⲱⲩ, ⲩⲛⲩ, t'at'a, par.

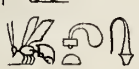
M. ⲥⲩⲓⲥ, S. ⲩⲓⲩⲓⲥ, ⲉ-ⲩⲓ-ⲩⲓⲥ, decet ⋁ ⲥⲱⲩ ⋀ ⲩⲱⲟⲥ, šaš-a, dedecet.

S. M. ⲥⲓⲩⲓⲥ, ⲥⲁⲩⲓⲥ, M. ⲩⲁⲁⲩⲓ, amarus,  šaša, amaritudo.

sešt, S. ⲥⲥⲩⲧ, M. ⲩⲥⲩⲧ, prohibere, claudere.

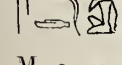
M. ⲥⲱϥ, S. ⲥⲟⲟϥ, M. ⲩ-ⲥ-ⲩⲓϥ, violare, polluere ⋁ purgare, sef, purgare.

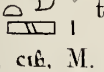
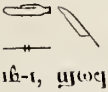
sefeχ,  seχef, S. ⲥⲁⲩϥ, M. ⲩⲁⲁⲩϥ, S. ⲥⲁⲥⲩϥ, septem.

Demot. suḥ-t,  seχ-t, M. ⲥⲁϩⲧ, S. ⲥⲁϩ-ⲧ-ⲉ, M. ⲩⲁϩ, ϫⲁϩ, flamma.

S. ⲥⲥⲥⲛ-ⲉ, M. ⲥ-ⲱ-ϫⲛ, S. ⲩ-ⲱ-ϫⲛ, superesse, relinquere.

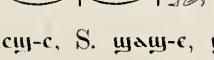
M. ⲥ-ⲟ-ϭⲛ-ⲓ, cogitare, S. ⲩ-ⲟ-ϫⲛ-ⲉ, meditatio, neben S. ϭⲙ-ⲛ-ⲟⲓ (?), M. ⲥⲛ-ⲙ-ⲛ-ⲓ (?), cogitare.

 set'-ṯ Demot. set'-àu, S. ⲥⲁϫ-ⲓ, S. ⲩⲁϫ-ⲉ, B. ⲩⲥϫ-ⲓ, loqui.

M. ⲟⲁⲩ,  taš,  ṭes, abscindere, separare, terminus.

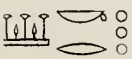
S. ⲩⲛⲃ-ⲉ, ⲥⲃ, M. ⲩⲛⲓⲃ-ⲓ, ⲩⲱϥ, ϫⲥⲃ-ⲉ, rubigo.

M. ⲩⲉⲃⲩⲱⲃ, ⲥⲉⲃⲩⲱⲃ, ⲥⲥⲃⲥⲱⲃ, acui, S. ϫⲛⲃ, acumen.

M. ⲩⲟⲟⲣⲧⲉⲣ, ⲥⲟⲥⲣⲧⲉⲣ, turbare,  ter-â-ter-à, procax.

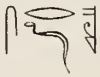
S. ⲩⲓⲥ, ⲥⲁⲩ, ictus, M. ⲩⲓⲁⲩ-ⲓ, ⲥⲥⲩ-ⲉ, S. ⲩⲁⲁⲩ-ⲉ, ⲩⲥ-ⲁ, ⲥⲥ-ⲁ, seχ, plaga.

106. c, *s*, ϭ.

S. ⲕⲥⲟⲩⲣ, M. ⲩⲥⲟⲟⲩⲣ, ⲕⲟⲣ-ⲕ-ⲉ,  šker, sešu, annulus.

S. ⲛⲟϭ, ⲛⲁϩ, adultus, vetus ⋁ neš-u, infans.

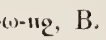
B. ⲙⲛϭ, S. ⲙⲛⲩ, rumpere, scindere, pes-χ. baš, M. ϧⲁϩ, percutere, secare ⋁ ⲙⲛⲉ-ⲉ-ⲉ, figere.

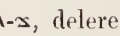
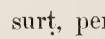
S. ⲥⲗⲉϭⲗⲱϭ, ϭⲗⲉϭⲗⲟϭ. M. ⲥⲗⲉϫⲗⲉϫ,  sreṭ', laevis, laevigare, glaber.

senf. K. ⲥⲁⲛⲁϥ, secare, K. ϭⲛⲟⲩϥ, securis, malleus.

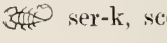
M. ⲥⲥⲗⲉⲱⲗ, S. ϫⲟⲗ, ϭⲟⲟⲗ, sel, sàn-u, ornare ⋁ sen, sordes.

M. ⲉϥ ⲥⲟⲩϩ, M. ⲉϥ ϭⲟⲩϩ, vinctus (ⲛⲉϩ. scindere ⋁ ⲛⲟϩ, funis, S. ⲛⲟⲩϩ, funis ⋁ ⲛⲟⲩϩ-ⲉ, percutere, M. ⲉ-ⲉ-ⲛϩ, ϭ-ⲱ-ⲛϩ, B. ⲉ-ⲁ-ⲛⲁϩ?, ligare).

M. ⲥⲥⲗ-ϫ, S. ϭⲱⲗ-ϫ, delere,  surṭ, percutere.

M. ϭⲗ-ⲛ, K. ⲥⲗ-ⲛ,  t'er,  ser-k, scorpius.

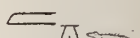
S. ϭ-ⲱ-ϫⲉ̄, S. ⲉ-ⲟ-ϫϥ (ⲟⲩ̄-ⲉ̄-ⲓⲉ, ϩⲟⲩ̄-ⲉ?), humiliare.

S. ϭⲱⲉ̄, K. ⲥⲟⲩⲉ̄-ⲉ, timor,  heb, S. ϩⲩⲉ̄-ⲉ, anxietas, luctus(?).

S. ϭⲛϭⲛ, M. ⲥⲥⲛⲥⲥⲛ, cantare, sonare, ḥ-keu, cantare.

107. ⲥ, *s*, ϫ.

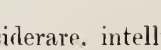
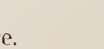
M. ⲓⲥϫⲉ, S. ⲉϫⲩϫⲉ, eu.

S. M. ⲙⲥⲁϩ, S. ⲙϫⲟ, (M. ⲥⲟϫ-ⲓ?), mes-ḥ-u,  maḳ, crocodilus.

mestr. S. ⲙⲁϫ-ⲉ, ⲙⲁϫϫ-ϫ, ⲙⲁⲁⲕ-ⲉ, auris.

M. ⲟ ϫϫ, ⲟ-ⲉϭ, S. ⲟ-ϭⲉ, ϫⲁϩ, linire.

S. ⲥⲉ, ϫⲟ. M. ϫⲉ ⲥⲉ, utique.

M. ⲥⲱⲟⲩⲛ,  sun-n-u, scire, S. ϫⲛ-ⲟ, sciscitari;  sàp, sau, considerare, intelligere.

sen-m. sen-q, S. сан-щ, ссн-к-о, cibus, nutrire, M. ⲥⲁⲓⲙ, adeps, ксн-ı, S. ксн-н-с, pinguedo.

M. ⲥⲁⲃ-ı, S. ϭⲱⲃ̄, K. соүⲃ̄-с, timor, timidus.

M. ⲥⲁⲕ, M. ссⲕ, M. сωⲕ, S. ссүⲭ, сооүⲭ, seq, colligere.

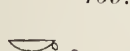
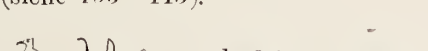
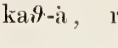
S. ⲥⲟⲗ, ϭⲟⲟⲗ, M. ссⲗсωⲗ, ornare.

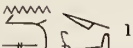
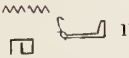
S. ⲥωⲗ-ⲭ, сср-ⲭ, ссⲭр, haurire ⋁ verrere, abjicere, seḫ-u, sordes.

108. c, ⲥ, ϭ (siehe 106. 107).

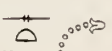
M. ⲥⲁⲃ-ı, S. ϭⲱⲃ̄, K. соүⲃ̄-с, timor, timidus, timere, ḥeb-t, lugere, luctus ⋁ ḥeb, ludere.

109. c, s, ⲭ, ḫ (siehe *106—113*).

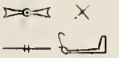
S. B. ксⲭ,  keh,  kaϑ-à, rumpere, percutere, qes. „geschnittener Stein",  ḳeš-à, secare.

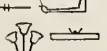
M. ⲗⲁⲥ, S. ⲗⲱⲱⲥ-ⲭ, ⲗⲁⲕ-ⲭ,  nes,  neh, contundere, secare.

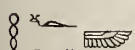
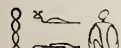
meḥ, S. маⲭ-с, cinctura, mes-s, cingere.

S. сϧ-ни-т-с, K. сф-ни-ϯ, S. ⲭϧ-н-т-с, ḥeb-ṭ, spuma,  stef, spumare.

S. ссⲗи, amputare, lacerare, ḥerp-u, gladius, S. ⲭорϧ̄, percutere ⋁ ⲭсⲗи-с, umbilicus.

S. B. таⲭ-а, тас-с-с, M. тас-о-о,  ϑes, statuere, disponere.

S.M.ⲭоүо, S.сну, magis, ḥa.  ḥau, augere, magis.

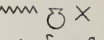
 ḥef-t-i, volare, M. ⲭⲁⲕ. scarabaeus, sef-t, avis ⋁  ḥef-ṭ, quiescere.

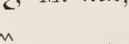
S. ϱιмє, т-ϱιмє, ѳιмє, cιмє, mulier.

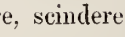
S. ϱιт-є, heṯheṯ, B. M. cιϯ, set', ejicere.

S. ϱιєϪ-є-Ϫ, fulgorem emittere, M. coϪ, lucerna, her, lux, dies.

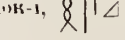
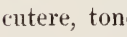
110. c, ϱ, ϫ.

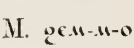
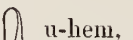
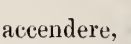
S. Ϫaĸ-ϱ, Ϫωϫ-ϱ, M. Ϫac, nes, nek. 

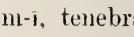
neq-n,  neh, M. neϱ, contundere, scindere.

M. ϱωĸ, cωĸ-ı, sek, ϫωĸ-ı,  ḥ-seq, abscindere, percutere, tondere.

S. ϱєм, M. ϱєм-м-ѳ, u-hem, ardere, accendere,

χem-t. ignis ⋁ M. ϫєм-є,  sm-ı, tenebrae, S. кнм.  kem, niger.

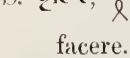
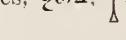
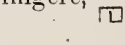
S. ϱιє-є,  ḥes, ϱωϫ,  ḥeṯ', affligere,  heh, cadere facere.

M. ccp. ser, ϫop, dissipare ⋁ ϱєp-ı, her, 

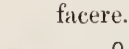
s-ḳer-ḥ, sedare, componere ⋁ ϱp-ϩ, expellere.

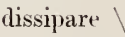
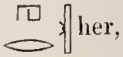
M. ϫєϫ, rumpere. dividere, M. ϱωĸ-ı, lacerare, caedere, ϭoϱ, discerpere.

111. s, χ (ϣ).

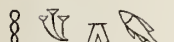
 uχ-a,  us-tu,  us-t-t,

us-t-i, volumen, literae.

 sma, M. cмн, vocare, loqui, χām, guttur.

χeb, ḥesb,  sep-t, destruere ⋁  sep-t, M. coп-ϯ, construere.

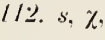
K. ⲥⲁⲣⲁⲥⲱⲟⲩⲓⲥ, S ⲥⲁⲣⲁⲥⲱⲟⲩⲫ, lepus.

 ḥun-ḳ, ḥun-s, angustus.

Demot. šeb-u, S. ϣⲟⲩ-ⲃ, ϣⲟⲩ-ⲕ, ḫu-m, conjungere, M. ⲥⲥⲃ-ⲩ, ligamina ∨ seb-a, gladius.

ḫetḫet, seṭ, frangere, destruere ∨ set, texere.

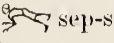
112. s, ḫ, š.

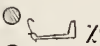
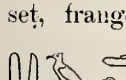
 sef, purgare. M. ⲥⲱϥ, polluere ∨ purgare, S. ϣϥ-ⲥ, M. ϣⲃ-ⲥ, sordes ∨ purgamentum,  ḫef-t, impurus, malus, hostis.

ḫeb, M. S. ϣⲟϥ, sep-s, šep-š, ḫep-š, caedere.

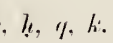
ḥ ḫām, guttur, sm-ā, šen, vocare, loqui.

M. ϫⲟⲗ, ϣ-ⲱⲟⲗ, ⲁⲟⲗ, foramen, fissura. M. ⲥⲥⲣ, dividere, amplificare.

M. ϫⲥⲣ, ϣⲥⲣ-ⲓ, šer,  ḫer, percutere, excutere, ejicere, ser-r, incidere, M. ⲥⲥⲣ, dividere.

M. ϣⲉⲧϣⲱⲧ, ⲥⲟⲧⲥⲓ, S. ⲥⲟϫⲥⲉϫ, percutere, secare, ḫetḫet,  seṭ, frangere, destruere, šet, M. ⲙ-ϫⲁⲧ-ⲫ, mortarium,  sâaṭ, percutere.

113. s, ḥ, q, ḳ.

qeb-ḥ, ḥep-t,  heb, avis, hef-t-i, volare, sef-t, avis, S. ⲁⲛ-ⲱⲓ, avis, ⲁⲃ, M. ⲁϥ, ϩⲁϥ, musca, apis,

qeb, multus, ḥeb s, ḥesb, numerare, calculare, sep, B. ⲥⲁⲃ, vices, sàp, animum attendere, meditari, M. ⲥⲁⲃ-ⲥ, sapere.

qek, percutere, M. S. ⲕⲉϩ, frangere, qes, lapis incisus, ḳeš-à, secare, M. S. ⲥⲓⲕ-ⲓ, ⲥⲓⲕ-ⲉ, molere.

māk, involvere, meḥ, mes-s, cingere, mes-ḥ, vertere.

S. ⲥⲟⲙ, ϫⲱⲙ, ḥem, conculcare, domare, sem caedere. qen, concutere, vincere.

M. ⲥⲛⲓⲥⲉⲛ, S. ϭⲓϭⲓⲛ, ḥ-ken, kenken, cantare, sonare.

114. c, *s*, ɯ, K, *ḳ*.

beḳ-s, bes-u, S. ⲙⲥɯ-ⲥ, telum, pugio, M. ⲃⲁⲥ, secare ⲃⲥɯⲃⲱɯ, caedere.

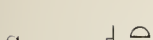
S. ⲕⲉ-ⲁ-ⲉ-ⲁ-ⲧ-ⲥ, sordes ∨ purgamentum, M. ⲥⲥⲛ, tingere, M. ɯⲉ-ⲥ, S. ɯϥ-ⲥ, sordes.

qek, percutere, ḳeš-à, secare, qes, lapis incisus, kaϑ-à, ketket, χetχet, M. ɯⲱⲧ, ɯⲉⲧɯⲱⲧ, ϭⲉⲧϭⲱⲧ, S. ϭⲟⲭϭⲟⲭ, ⲭⲱⲭ-ⲓ, ⲭⲱⲕ-ⲓ, ϫⲱⲕ-ⲓ, percutere, caedere. šeṭ, scindere.

S. ⲕⲟⲙ-ϥ, S. ⲥⲓⲃ, M. ɯⲱϥ, rubigo.

S. ⲕⲟⲟⲡ, M. S. ɯⲟⲣɯⲉⲣ, ⲥⲉⲣ, S. ɯⲣɯⲱⲣ, scindere, ker-ker, percutere, ser-r, radere, scribere.

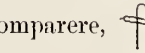
S. кт-о, ket, set, S. щт-є, т-а-кт-о, M. тасоо, restituere, ponere.

 māk, M. макмек, M. мещ-т, mes-b, cogitare, dijudicare.

M. сенсоп, щеѣ-т, S. кеѣ-іа, fraus, decipere, M. сеѣ, dolus, fallacia.

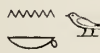
115. c, ϭ, к, *k*.

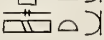
bek, S. ѣнх, ѣаіт, S. ѣнϭ, K. ѣаіс, accipiter.

kem, S. кнм, niger, B. кем-с, S. ϭомϭем, obscuritas ⋁ B. сам-с, videre. S. сем-м-є, comparere,  sem, apparere, ostendere.

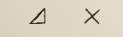
ḳarp-u, M. корч, S. ϭорч, M. сωλп, S. хорп, percutere, destruere.

Demot. lek-h. S. λωϭ-ϩ, lingere, M. λас, nes, lingua.

neq-b,  nek, M. неϩ, concutere, нωк, moechari, nes, confringere, net'-s, minimus ⋁ M. нщϯ, magnus.

M. наϩ, S. ноϭ-є, scindere, scissura, trabs, нотс, нощ, peš, peḳ, dividere, findere,  pes-š-ti. S. нащ, M. фащ-ι, dimidium.

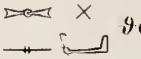
S. ϭеѣ-ѣ-є, соѣ-к, imminuere, infirmum reddere, K. кнѣ, S. ϭωѣ, infirmus, M. кωѣ, debilitas ⋁ M. кωѣ, multiplicare, augere, qeb, multus.

M. ϭωп-ϩ, сеп-ϩ (с-є-пϩ?), ligare, спаϩ, поϩ, funis, S. щоп-ѣ, щоп-ч, M. щоп-ч, jungere ⋀ S. наϩ-ѣ, M. наϩ-ѣ-ч, K. наϩ-и-ч, jugum ⋁ M. неϩ ⋀  qen, concutere.

116. c, *s*, *ss*.

M. ⲗⲁⲥⲁⲭⲓ für ⲗⲁⲥ ⲥⲁⲭⲓ, mendacium.

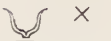
 peḫ-ṭ, B. ⲡⲏⲥ, scindere, rumpere, pes-š-ti, dimidia ⋁ B. ⲡⲓⲥ-ⲥ-ⲥ, figere, fingere.

B. S. ⲧⲁϩ-ⲁ, B. ⲧⲁⲩ, M. ⲟⲁⲩ, S. ⲧⲁⲥⲥ-ⲉ.  ϑes, statuere.

ḥesm, ḥessum, strangulare.

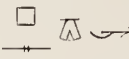
M. ⲟⲁⲗⲓⲥⲟⲩⲟ anstatt ⲟⲁⲗⲓⲥ ⲥⲟⲩⲟ, Révillout. Mélanges 1874. p. 182.

117. *p*, *b*, ⲡ, ⲃ.

 àp, ab. S. ⲁⲟⲛ-ⲉ, M. ⲁⲥⲃ, labor, opus.

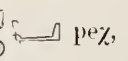
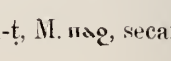
à-ḳab-n, M. ϩⲙⲛ-ⲓ, S. ϩⲙⲛ-ⲥ, nubes.

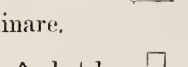
bâa-n-pe-t, ferrum quod coelo decidit. „Meteor-Eisen“ (?), M. ⲃⲉⲛⲙⲛ, S. ⲙⲉⲙⲛⲉ, ferrum.

beḳs, pugio <  pesḳ, trabs.

M. ⲃⲣⲃⲣⲣ, berber ⋀ ⲗⲁⲛⲗⲉⲙ, ebullire.

M. ⲃⲁⲗ, B. ⲃⲉⲗ, per. oculus, videre ⋁ M. ⲃⲉⲗ-ⲗ-ⲥ, caecus.

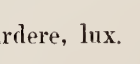
beḥ,  peχ,  peḥ-ṭ, M. ⲛⲁϩ, secare, dividere. S. ⲃⲉϩ (ⲁⲱ), S. ⲙⲉϩ-ⲧ, inclinare.

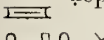
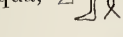
M. ⲃⲱϫ, B. ⲡⲏⲥ,  bet-k, peš, scindere, contundere.

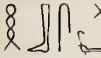
M. ⲥⲙⲡⲱ, M. ⲥⲙⲃⲣⲱ, portus.

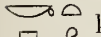
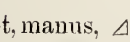
qab-t, S. ϭⲁⲙ-ⲥ, scapula.

kep, fervere, M. ⲕⲟⲙ, M. ⲕⲟⲃⲉ, fermentum.

kep,  qeb, ardere, lux.

 ḳep, aqua,  qeb-ḥ, libatio, ḳab, aqua.

 ḥeb-s, tegere, S. ϩⲉϧ-ⲥ, M. ϩⲟⲡ-ⲥ, ϩⲛⲓ, S. ⲕⲛⲓ, B. ⲕⲁⲓ, operire.

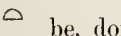
 kep-t, manus,  qeb, brachium.

kep-u, odores, S. ⲥϧ-ⲩⲓ-ⲁ, nasus.

S. ⲗⲟϧⲱⲩ, ⲗⲟⲡⲱⲩ, ardere.

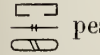
S. ⲙⲁϧ, M. ⲙⲁⲛ, triginta.

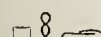
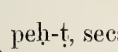
S. ⲙⲛⲟ, M. ⲙϧⲟ, ⲉϧⲟ, mutus.

pe,  be, domus.

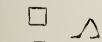
peḳ, beḳ, percutere.

S. ⲡⲱⲗ, M. ϧⲱⲗ, explicare.

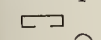
 pes, bes-t, panis.

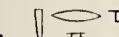
 peḳ-ṭ, secare,  beḳ-s, pugio.

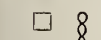
M. ⲛⲁϩ, scindere, S. ⲛⲁϩ-ⲥ, praeda, morticinium, M. ϧⲁⲩⲓ-ⲓ, cadaver.

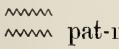
 per, S. ϧⲱⲣ, intumescere.

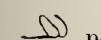
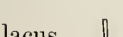
per, S. ⲡⲣⲱ, hiems, S. ϧⲉⲣⲱ, tempestas.

 per-t, S. ϧⲣ-ⲁ, bacca.

prχ,  brḳ, expandere, aperire.

 perḥ, M. ϧⲉⲣⲉϩ-ⲓ, ϧⲣⲉϩ-ⲓ, currere, currus.

pat-u, fons,  betbet, fluere.

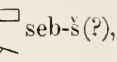
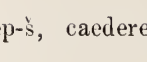
 peḥ, lacus,  bāḥ, irrigare.

S. ⲡⲉϩ-ⲧ, ϧⲉϩ, inclinare.

S. ⲡⲱⲥ-ⲉ, ϧⲟⲥ, rumpere, evellere.

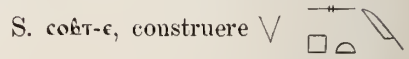
perš, K. ϧⲉⲣⲱ-ⲉⲟ, M. ϧⲉⲣⲱ-ⲛⲟⲟ, S. ϧⲉⲣⲉⲱ-ⲛ, coriandrum.

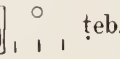
M. ⲥⲱϧⲓ, ⲥⲱⲙ, S. ⲥⲟϧⲉ, fimbria.

seb-š(?),  šep-š, caedere,  χep-š, caedere.

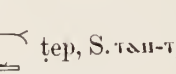
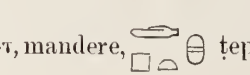
M. ϲⲉⲡϲⲱⲡ, ϲⲟϧϲⲉϧ, decipere.

sep, secare, interficere, seb-à, S. ⲥⲓϧ-ⲉ, gladius.

sept, sebṭ, M. ϲⲟϧⲧ, S. ϲⲟϧⲧ-ⲉ, construere  sept, destruere.

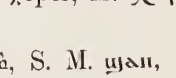
ṭeb,  ṭep, malum granatum.

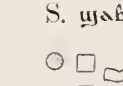
teb, M. ⲧⲁⲃ, musicum instrumentum, cophinus, canistrum.

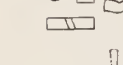
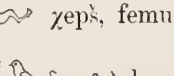
ṭep, S. ⲧⲁⲃ-ⲧ, mandere,  ṭep-t, panis, frumentum,  ṭeb-ḥ, panis.

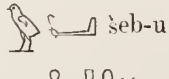
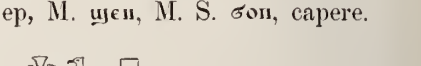
χep-ā, šeb, cibus.

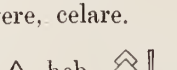
χeper, M. ϫⲉⲣⲉϧ, S. ϩⲣϧ, simulacrum, forma, figura.

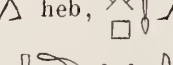
S. ϣⲁϧ, S. M. ϣⲁⲃ,  šeb, varius, miscere.

 χepš, femur, M. ϣⲱϧϣ, ϣⲱⲛϣ, brachium.

 šeb-u(?),  šep, M. ϣⲉⲃ, M. S. ϭⲟⲩ, capere.

M. ϩⲓⲙϧ,  ḥeb-s, tegere,  ḥap, M. ϫⲉⲃ, ϩⲱⲡ, tegere, celare.

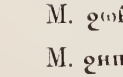
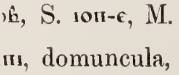
heb,  ḥep, currere.

ḥeb,  ȧp-u, volumen scriptum.

M. ⲉⲗϩⲱⲙ, S. ⲉⲗϩⲱϧ, vapor, adustio.

M. ϩⲱϧ, S. ⲓⲟⲙ-ⲉ, M. ⲓⲉϧ, opus.

M. ϩⲙⲙ, domuncula, S. ϩⲁⲓϧ-ⲉⲥ, habitare.

 hephep,  hebheb, currere.

S. ϩορϣ, ϫορπ, ḳarp-u, percutere,

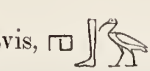
ḥrp-u, gladius, K. κορϣ-ι, M. χροϣ-ι, culter.

M. ϫωτϣ, χωτϣ, ϩωτπ, occidere, ḥeb-t′, scindere.

118. ρ, f, п, ч.

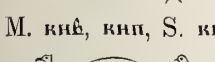
ār, ascendere, ȧp, caput, S. ап-є, vertex ⋁ M. оч-†, repere,

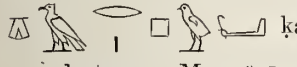
ȧf-ṭ, decumbere.

āf, ȧp, volare, S. ап-ωι, avis,  heb, S. ϩіϣ-ι-є

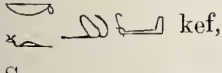
avis, Ibis, hef-ī, volare, M. ϩач, ач musca, apis.

M. кнϣ, кнп, S. кнч, frigidus.

 ḳarp-u, M. кλιн-ι, корч, S. ϫорп, percutere, destruere, M. кєλψ, ictus ⋁ M. ϭоλп, fingere.

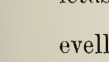
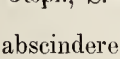
 kef, šep, M. ϭоп, S. ϭωп, M. ϣоп, capere.

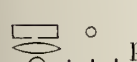
S. оνωϫн, оνоϣч, confringere, M. оνоϫч, scindere.

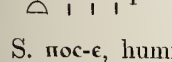
M. перк, ϥєрх, S. перх, Demot. pert′, evellere, percutere ⋀ S. троп, ictus, M. ϭωрп, S. ϭωрч,  ḳarp-u, M. корч, evellere, abscindere ⋁ M. ϭоλп, fingere.

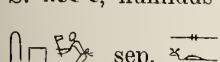
per-t, M. ϥр-є, S. ϧр-ϩ, bacca.

S. пос-є, humidus ⋀ K. соч, potiones, sȧu, bibere.

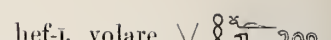
 sep,  sef-t, secare.

 t′enp, K. ϭноνч, securis, malleus.

 t′ef, K. ϫнп-ι, abundantia.

 χen-p, M. ϩєп-ч, capere ⋁ χen-p, offerre.

χep, χenp, S. ⲱⲟⲛϥ, tradere.

χep, M. ϩⲁϥ, scarabaeus, ḥef-ī, volare 

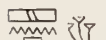
ḥef-a, repere ḥef-ṭ, decumbere.

M. ϩⲉⲙ, M. ϩⲉⲙϥ, subducere.

B. M. ⲉⲗϩⲱⲙ, ⲉⲗϩⲱϥ, adustio.

ḥap, M. ϩⲉⲙ, ϩⲟϥ-ⲧ, S. ϩⲟϥ-ⲥ, tegere.

šeb, M. ⲱⲁⲙ, S. ⲱⲱϥ-ⲉ, ⲱⲉϥ-ⲧ, varius, mutuus, miscere, mutare.

 šenp, K. ⲱⲙⲟⲩϥ, S. ϫⲛⲟϥ, corbis.

119. p, f, п, ф.

ȧp, S. ⲁⲡ-ⲥ. B. ⲁⲡ-ⲛ, M. ⲁⲫ-ⲉ, caput.

āp, S. ⲁⲡ-ⲉ, M. ⲁⲫ-ⲉ, Plur. ⲁⲫ-ⲛⲟⲩ, B. ⲁⲡ-ⲛ, Plur. ⲁⲡ-ⲛⲟⲩ, primus, princeps.

āpāp ⟋ M. ⲫⲁⲫⲉ. formare lateres, fabricare.

ā-per (?), M. ⲫⲟⲣⲙⲉⲣ, ⲫⲟⲣⲙⲉⲣ, extendere, expandere.

ȧpt, S. ⲁⲡⲟⲧ, M. ⲁⲫⲟⲧ, calix, scyphus.

M. ⲁⲫⲱⲙ, ⲁⲫⲱⲫ, gigas.

ben, M. ⲫⲉⲛ, S. ⲛⲟⲛ, K. ⲫⲉⲛⲫⲟⲛ, M. ⲫⲟⲛⲛⲉⲛ, M. ⲫⲟⲛⲫⲉⲛ, effluere.

Demot. kekupt. K. ⲕⲟⲩⲕⲟⲩⲫⲁⲧ, upupa.

M. ⲙⲉⲱⲫⲱⲙ, S. ⲙⲉϫⲡⲱⲛⲉ, impetigo.

nepr, nefr-ī, M. ⲛⲁⲫⲣ-ⲓ, acinus.

pe-t, S. ⲡⲉ, B. ⲡⲓ, M. ⲫⲉ, coelum.

pī, M. ⲫⲉⲓ, saltare?

M. ⲡⲟ̀ⲗϩ, M. ⲫⲟ̀ⲗϩ, vulnerare.

S. ⲙⲗⲥ-ϵ, M. ϥϵⲗⲭ-ϵ, scissura, purś-a, rumpere.

S. ⲙⲓ, M. ϥⲓ, mus.

S. ⲛⲱⲛϵ, M. ϥϵⲛⲉ, vertere.

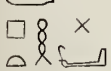
per, S. ⲡⲣⲱ, M. ϥⲣⲱ, hiems.

per, S. ⲛϵⲓⲣ-ϵ, S. ⲡⲓⲣ-ϵ, ⲛϵⲣ-ⲓⲱⲟⲩ, M. ϥⲓⲣ-ⲓ, M. ϥϵⲣ-ⲓⲱⲟⲩ, oriri, splendere, pulcher, ϥϵⲣ-ⲓ, dealbare, ϥⲓⲣ-ⲓ, candere ⋁ nisgrescere.

M. ⲛϵⲣ-ϵ, ϥⲱⲣ, S. ⲛⲱⲱⲣ-ϵ, somniare.

prχ(?), S. ⲡⲣⲯ, M. ϥⲱⲣⲯ, expandere.

peṭ, S. ⲡⲁⲧ, M. ϥⲁⲧ, pes, currere, a-ft, currere.

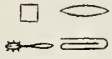
 pet-ḥ, S. ⲡⲱⲧ-ϩ, M. ϥⲱⲧ-ϩ, sculpere, fingere.

peχ. peχ-ϑ, peḥ-ṭ, M. ⲛⲁϩ, M. ϥⲁϩ, ϥⲉⲥ, secare.

peš, S. ⲡⲱⲯ, M. ϥⲱⲯ, dividere.

peḥ, M. ϥⲟϩ, S. ⲛⲟϩ, currere, pervenire.

S. ϩⲓⲛⲁϩⲟⲩ, B. ϩⲓⲛⲉϩⲟⲩ, M. ϩⲓϥⲁϩⲟⲩ, posterior.

S. M. ⲛⲁϩⲣⲉ, M. ϥⲁⲥⲣ-ⲓ,  peχr, sanare.

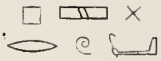
S. ⲛⲱⲥ-ϵ, ⲛϵⲯ, M. ϥⲁⲯ, peš, dividere, fuṭ, dividere, fetq, confringere.

rp-e. S. ⲉⲣⲡ-ϵ, M. ⲉⲓⲣⲡ-ϵ, ⲉⲣϥ-ⲉⲓ, B. ⲉⲗⲡ-ⲛⲏ, templum.

sept, Demot. sept-âu, M. ⲉⲛⲟⲧ-ⲟⲩ, ⲉϥⲟⲧ-ⲟⲩ, labia.

Demot. t'epeχ-âu, S. ϫⲉⲡⲏϩ, S. ϫⲉⲙⲡⲉϩ. M. ϫⲉⲙϥⲉϩ, pomus. malum.

tef, pàter, t'ef-n, pater, M. ϫϥ-ο, S. ϫⲛ-ο, B. ϫⲛ-ⲁ, gignere, habere, uti.

M. ϥερϫ. fissus labiis, M. ϥωρϫ, S. ⲡⲱⲣϫ.  perš-u, Demot. pert', findere S. ϫⲟⲣⲡ. percutere, ⲧⲣⲟⲡ. ictus.

M. ϣⲓⲛ-ⲓ, ϣϥ-ⲓ-ⲧ, ϫϥ-ⲓⲟ, pudor, šep, dedecus.

ḥesep, M. ⲁⲥϥⲟⲩⲓ, annus futurus.

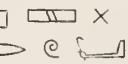
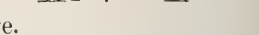
M. ϫⲉⲛⲉⲡⲱⲣ, S. ϫⲉⲛⲉϥⲱⲣ. tectum.

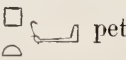
120. ϥ, ϥ.

M. ϣⲁϥ-ⲉ, ϣⲁϥ-ⲉ, S. B. ϣⲁϩ-ⲛ, šuu, desertum, arena.

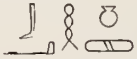
M. ϥⲱ-ⲓ, ϥⲱ-ⲓ, S. ϩⲱ. pilus, pilosus.

M. ϥⲟⲛⲛⲉⲛ, ϥⲟⲛϥⲉⲛ, ϥⲟⲣϥⲉⲣ, ben, effluere.

M. ϥⲟⲣⲕ, S. ⲡⲱⲣⲕ,  perš-u M. ⲡⲟⲣϥ,  ḳarp-u, M. ϭⲱⲣⲡ, S. ϭⲱⲣϥ, destruere, evellere.

M. ϥⲟⲧ, ϥⲟⲧ, ϥⲱⲧ, fuṭ,  petpet, contundere, delere.

M. ϥⲱϩ, secare, S. ϥⲁϩ, praeputium, feχ, peχ-a, scindere, demere.

M. ϥⲟⲩ, ϥⲉϩ,  bāḥ, abundantia.

M. ϥⲱϫ-ⲓ, ϥⲉϫ, ϥⲉϭ, fuṭ, vellere, scindere, spoliare, dividere.

S. ϥⲟϭ, M. ϥⲟϫ, salire, M. ϥⲱⲧ, fugere, peṭ, fuṭ, currere.

121. ⲡϥ, ϥ.

ⲁⲛⲁ ⲡϥⲟⲓϧⲁⲙⲱⲛ,	ⲁⲛⲁ ϥⲟⲓϧⲁⲙⲱⲛ.	Révillout, Mélanges 1874. p. 182.
ⲁⲛⲁ ⲡⲯⲟⲧⲉ,	ⲁⲛⲁ ⲯⲟⲧⲉ.	
ⲡϥⲉϧⲣⲟⲁⲣⲓⲟⲥ,	ϥⲉϧⲣⲟⲁⲣⲓⲟⲥ.	

122. ⲡϩ, ϥ.

M. ⲙϥⲟⲟⲩ = ⲙ ⲛ ϩⲟⲟⲩ, hodie.

 Philippus, *Φιλιππος*.

M. ϥⲟ = ⲛ ϩⲟ, facies.

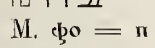
M. ϥⲱⲃ = ⲛ ϩⲱⲃ, S. ϩⲱϥ, opus.

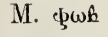
M. ϥⲁⲛ = ⲛ ϩⲁⲛ, judicium.

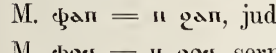
M. ϥⲟϥ = ⲛ ϩⲟϥ, serpens.

123. b, ⲃ, *f*, ϥ.

ⲁⲃ ⲙⲧⲟⲛ, für ⲁϥ ⲙⲧⲟⲛ (Brit. Mus. Insc. 403).

 ànib, laetus, M. ⲟⲩⲛⲟϥ, B. ⲟⲩⲛⲁϥ, laetus.

 ārf, M. ⲟⲣϥ, Demot. arb, S. ⲟⲣⲃ, constrictum tenere.

 à-teb, ṭeb, S. ϭⲱⲃ-ⲉ, ϫⲟⲟϥ-ⲉ, plantare, plantatio,

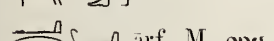
 teb-ī, planta, frumentum, t'b-ā, planta,

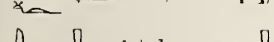
 t'ef-a, frumentum.

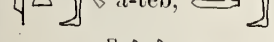
M. ⲁϥ, S. ⲁⲃ, musca, avis, ⲉⲓⲃ-ⲓ-ⲉ, Ibis, avis, heb, Ibis, M.

ϩⲁϥ, musca, scarabaeus, ḥef-t-i, volare, movere ⋁

ḥef-ṭ, quiescere.

 àf, àuf, M. ⲁϥ, S. ⲁⲃ, caro.

 àf, àf-u, ḥef-i, M. ϩⲟϥ, S. ϩⲟⲃ, serpens.

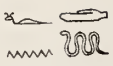
 à-ft, M. ϥⲟϫ, S. ϧⲟϭ, ϥⲟϭ, saltare ⋁ à-ft, re-

quiescere, recumbere ⋁ peṭ, S. ⲡⲁⲧ, M. ϥⲁⲧ, pes, S. ⲡⲟⲧ,

M. ϥⲱⲧ, currere.

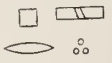
S. ϧⲁⲓ, B. ϧⲓ, M. ϥⲁⲓ, S. ϥⲉⲓ, fa, ferre.

S. ϧω, ϥω, M. ϥοι, coma.

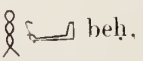
S. ϧητ, ϥητ, M. ϥεητ,  fenṭ, vermis.

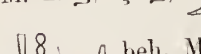
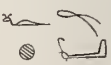
ben-f, a-fer, urere, berber, S. M. ϧερϧερ, calidus, fervere.

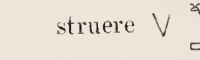
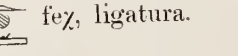
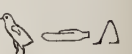
S. ϧρ-ⲁ, ⲉ-ϧρ-ⲉ, M. ϥρ-ⲉ, per-t, bacca, granum.

buirq-a, fulgere, M. ϧρηϫ, S. ϧρηϭ-ⲉ, fulgor, M. ϥρηɯ, flavus, perχ,  perš, flos.

S. ϧωτ-ⲉ, ϥωτ-ⲉ, M. ϥοϯ, feṭ-t, sudor ∨ S. ϧετ, B. ϧⲁϯ, M. ϥετ, abstergere; S. ϧωτ-ⲉ, bet-u, abominabilis.

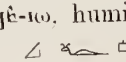
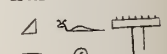
M. ϧⲱɯ, ϥⲁɯ,  beḥ, feχ, demere, dividere.

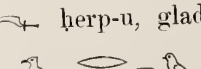
 beḥ, M. ϥωϫ, secare, S. ϥⲁϩ, praeputium,  feχ, destruere ∨ feχ, ligatura.

 baš, M. ϧⲁɯ,  bet-k, feṭ-q, M. ϧωτ-ⲉ, S. ϧοϭ, ϥⲉϭ, M. ϥⲉϫ, S. ϧωτ-ⲉ, feχ.  fuṭ ∧ tebteb, percutere, scindere, destruere.

S. B. ϧⲁϭ, S. ϥⲉϭ, defraudare.

S. ϩοϧ-ⲉ, ⲟⲩϧ-ιο, ⲟⲥϩⲉ-ιω. humilis, humilitas, M. ⲟⲥϧ-ιο. humilis.

M. ⲕⲟⲗⲟϧ-ιοιι, ϭⲟⲗϧ-ι,  qerf-t, vestis, peplum,  qerf-u, velum, qerf, extendere.

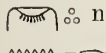
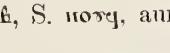
M. ⲕⲟⲣϧ-ι, culter, ḫerp-u, gladius, S. ϭⲟⲣϥ, abscindere, M. ⲕⲱⲣϥ, destruere,  ḳarp-u, verberare, destruere ∨ S. ϭⲟⲗⲡ, fingere ◊ S. ⲡⲗϩ-ⲉ, conscissus. scissura, ⲡⲗⲓⲕ-ⲧ-ⲟⲉ, sculptor.

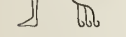
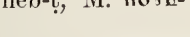
S. ⲕⲉⲧϧ, S. ⲕⲉⲧϥ, colligere.

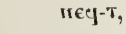
kef-a, S. ⲕⲱⲱⲃ-ⲉ, ⲕⲱⲱⲫ-ⲉ, cogere.

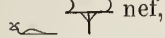
S. ⲁ̀ⲗⲓⲃ, ⲁ̀ⲗⲏⲫ, scurrilitas.

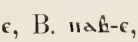
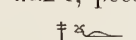
neb, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲃ, S. ⲛⲟⲩⲫ, aurum.

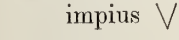
 neb-ṯ, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲃ-ⲧ, plectere,  nef-r-t, funis, laqueus, M. ⲛⲉⲫ-ⲧ, S. ⲛⲉⲧⲫ, plectere.

 nef,  neb, M. ⲛⲉⲃ-ⲓ, navigare, natare, ⲛⲉⲫ, nauta.

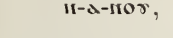
 nef, S. M. ⲛⲉⲫ, ⲛⲏⲫ, B. ⲛⲓⲃ-ⲓ, flare.

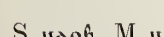
 nef-a, M. ⲛⲟⲃ-ⲉ, B. ⲛⲁⲃ-ⲉ, peccatum, nif, hostis, impius ⋁ S. ⲛⲟⲩⲫ-ⲉ, ⲛⲟⲩⲫ-ⲣ-ⲉ, nef-r, M. ⲛ-ⲁ-ⲛⲟⲩⲫ, S. ⲛ-ⲁ-ⲛⲟⲩ, ⲛ-ⲁ-ⲛⲉ, bonus, utilis ben, M. ⲃⲱⲛ, malus.

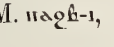
S. ⲛⲁϩⲃ, M. ⲛⲁϩⲃ-ⲓ, S. ⲛⲁϩⲫ,  neḥb-t, humeri, jugum, B. ⲛⲉϩⲃ-ⲉ, ⲛⲉϩⲃ-ⲉ-ⲫ, M. S. ⲛⲁϩⲃ-ⲉ-ⲫ,  neḥb, collum, jugum.

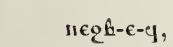
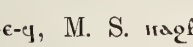
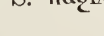
 ušeb, M. S. ⲟⲩⲱϣⲃ, S. ⲟⲩⲱϣⲫ, respondere.

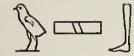
M. ⲟⲩⲟϣ-ⲫ, S. ⲟⲩⲟϣ-ⲃ-ⲉ-ⲫ, uš-a-uš-a, conterere.

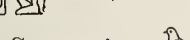
 erheb-u, S. ⲉⲗϩⲱⲃ, M. ⲉⲗϩⲱⲙ, S. ⲉⲗϩⲱⲱⲫ, vapor, adustio.

 seb-t, à-sef, sep-t, cibus, frumentum.

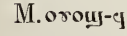
seb, calamus,  seb-à, gladius, sef-t, gladius, M. ⲥⲓⲃ-ⲓ, M. ⲥⲓϥ-ⲓ, S. ⲥⲓϥ-ⲉ, calamus, culter, falx.

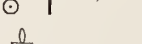
 seb, S. ⲥⲓⲃ-ⲉ, M, ⲥⲓϥ-ⲓ, S. ⲥⲓⲃ-ⲉ, cedrus,  sef-i, „Cedernoel“ (cf.  sef, destillare).

 snef, M. ⲥⲛⲟϥ, S. ⲥⲛⲟⲃ, Plur. ⲥⲛⲱⲱϥ, S. B. ⲥⲛⲁϥ, sanguis.

S. ⲥⲉⲣⲃ-ⲉ, ⲥⲉⲣϥ-ⲉ.  serf, otium, attendere.

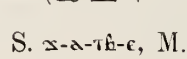
S. ⲥⲣⲟϥⲣⲉϥ, ⲥⲣⲟϥⲣⲃ, dejicere, decidere.

 seṭeb, S. ⲥⲟⲧⲃ-ⲉ-ϥ, instrumentum ferri acutum.

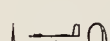
S. ⲥ-ⲁ-ϣϥ, Fem. ⲥ-ⲁ-ϣϧ̄-ⲉ, ⲥ-ⲁ-ϣϥ-ⲉ,  s-χef, sef-χ,

ḥep-t, septem.

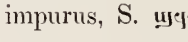
sef, B. ⲥⲉϥ, M. ⲥⲁϥ, S. ⲥⲁϧ̄, heri.

teb, S. ⲧⲉϧ̄-ⲥ, M. ⲧⲟϥ-ⲥ,  t'-ṭb-u, S. ⲁ-ⲟ-ⲧϥ, pungere, mordere, vulnerare; S. ⲁ-ⲁ-ⲧϧ̄-ⲉ, M. ⲁ-ⲉ-ⲧϥ-ⲓ, t'-ṭf, serpens, reptile..

ϑ-ref, ṭ-ref ⋀ S. ⲧ-ϧⲓⲣ, saltare, saltatio.

t'af, M. S. ⲁⲱϥ, ⲁⲓϥ, ardere,  t'āb, focus, crater, S. ⲁⲉϧ̄-ϧ̄-ⲉ-ⲥ, carbo, favilla.

χeb, M. ϣⲱϥ, ferire, delere, tondere, S. ϣⲟϧ̄, tondere, radere.

χef-t, impurus, S. ϣϥ-ⲉ, K. ϣϧ̄-ⲉ, impurus ⋁ purgamentum, šep, impurus; M. ⲥⲱϥ, polluere ⋁ purificare,  sef, purificare.

M. ⲱ-ⲁϥ, ⲱ-ⲁⲉϧ̄, S. ⲱ-ⲥⲉϧ̄, frigere, M. ⲕⲛϧ̄, ⲕⲓⲛ, S. ⲕⲓϥ, frigidus, S. No. 125, s. v. ⲕⲓⲛ.

šeb, šeb-tu, M. ϣⲓϧ̄-ϯ, S. ϣⲓϧ̄-ⲧ, S. ϣⲉϥ-ⲧ, mutare, S. ϣⲟϧ̄-ⲉ, ϣⲱϥ-ⲉ, M. ϣⲉϧ̄-ⲙⲟⲩⲧ, ϣⲁϥ-ⲙⲟⲩⲧ, varius.

S. ϣⲟⲛ-ϧ̄, M. S. ϣⲟⲛ-ϥ (S. cum Suff.), šeb-n, šeb, χn-m, šn-m, conjungere, miscere.

S. ϣⲟϧ̄-ϩ, šef-t, urere, ardor.

S. ϣⲛϧ̄ⲉ, ϣⲛⲉϩ, M. ϣⲉⲛϥ, squama.

šf-ut, S. ϣⲁϧ̄-ⲉ, S. ϣⲁϥ, M. ϣϕ-ⲱ-ⲛ-ⲓ, scabies.

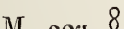
fi, bi, S. ϥⲓ, M. ϥⲁⲓ, B. ϧⲓ, sustinere, tolerare.

feq, M. ϧⲉχ-ⲉ, S. ϧⲉⲕ-ⲉ, merces.

fenṭ, M. ϥⲉⲛⲧ, S. ϥⲛⲧ, S. ϧⲛⲧ, vermis.

S. ⲭϣ-ⲧ, ⲭⲉϥ-ⲧ, furari.

S. ⲉⲗⲭⲱϣ, ⲉⲗⲭⲱϥ, vapor.

S. ⲭϣ-ⲟ, M. ⲭⲟϥ,  ḥef, serpens; S. ⲭⲟϣ-ⲉ, humilis,

ḥef-a, repere ∨ ḥef-ī, volare.

 ḥeb-s, S. ⲭϣ-ⲉ, ⲭϣ-ⲉ-ⲱ, ⲭⲟϥ-ⲉ, ⲭϥ-ⲉ-ⲱ, M. ⲭⲟϣ-ⲉ, ⲭⲉϣ-ⲉ-ⲱ,

ḥap, vestis, tegere.

S. ⲭⲱϣ-ⲧ, ⲭⲱϥ-ⲧ, portare.

S. ⲭⲱⲣϣ, S. ⲭⲱⲣϥ, percutere, contundere, ḥrp-u, gladius.

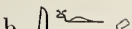
S. ⲭⲱⲥϥ, ⲭⲱⲥϣ, flaccescere; aduri ∨ refrigerari.

K. ϫⲁⲡϫⲓⲙ, K. ϫⲁϥϫⲓϥ, S. ϭ-ⲁ-ϫⲓϣ, S. ϭ-ⲁ-ϫⲓϥ, formica.

S. ϫⲟⲟϣ-ⲉ, S. ϭⲱϥ, depauperare.

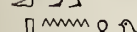
M. ϫⲱϣ-ⲧ, folium, S. ϫⲟⲟϥ-ⲉ, planta, plantare, M. ϫⲁϥ, arbor.

124. b, ϣ, ϥ.

ab,  af-ṭ, saltare ∨ af-ṭ, recumbere ◊

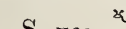
M. ϥⲉⲓ, saltare(?), fa, ascendere.

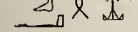
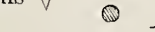
ben, K. ϥⲉⲛϥⲱⲛ, M. ϥⲟⲩⲛⲉⲓ, M. ϥⲟⲩⲛϥⲉⲓ, superfluere.

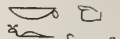
 ben-n-ḥ-u, M. ϥⲉⲛϩ, S. ⲛⲱⲛⲥ, vertere.

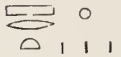
berber, M. S. ϧⲣϧⲣ, M. ϥⲉⲣϥⲱⲣ, ebullire, effervescere.

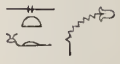
S. ϧⲉⲣ-ⲱ, M. ϥⲣⲱ, tempestas, per, hiems, tempestas.

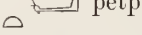
beh, S. ⲛⲉϩ,  feχ, M. ϥⲁϩ, ϥⲁⲍ, scindere, separare, ϧⲱϫ, ϥⲱϫ, evellere.

 bāḥ, M. ϥⲉϩ, plenus, abundans ∨  feχ, demere, privare.

△ ⲕⲉⲃ qeb, S. ϭϧ-ⲟⲓ, ⲁϧ-ⲟⲓ, M. ⲁϥ-ⲟⲓ, brachium, ⲩⲱϧ-ⲥ, ⲩⲟϧ-ⲍ,  kef-ā, prehendere.

M. ⲛ-ⲁ-ϥⲣ-ⲓ, S. ⲉ-ϧⲣ-ⲁ, granum,  per-t, bacca.

K. ⲉ-ϥⲛⲧ-ⲓ, S. ⲉ-ϧⲛⲧ-ⲉ (neben ⲕϧⲛⲧⲉ, ḥeb-ṭ), spuma ∧  s-tef, spuma, tef, rigare.

M. ϥⲱⲧ, fuṭ, currere, S. ⲭⲟϭ, ϧⲱϭ-ⲥ, salire, ⲛⲱⲧ, currere,  petpet, conculcare (?), peṭ, currere, pes.

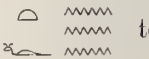
M. ϥⲁⲩ-ⲓ, M. ϧⲁⲩ-ⲓ, S. ⲡⲓⲱ-ⲥ, dimidium, baś, findere.

M. ⲩⲁϥⲉ, ⲩⲁⲕⲉ, S. B. ⲩⲁϧⲓ, S. ϫⲓⲕ, desertum.

M. ϥⲣⲏⲩ, flavus, rufus ∨ ϧⲣⲉⲕ-ⲓ, bitumen.

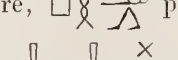
S. ⲩϧⲓⲣ, M. ⲩϥⲓⲣ, smer, socius.

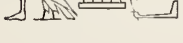
125. p, b, f, ⲡ, ϧ, ⲕ, ϥ.

ȧ-ḳap, ḳab, aqua, M. ϫⲁⲗ, gutta,  tef, ṭef, rigare, colare.

āp, volare, S. ⲁⲡ-ⲱⲓ, avis, S. ⲁϧ, musca, apis, āf, M. ⲕⲁⲕ, volare, musca, heb, Ibis, ḥef-ī, volare, movere ∨ ḥef-ṭ, quiescere.

S. ϧⲱⲕ, ire (∨ beḳ-a, recumbere, quiescere), S. ⲛⲟⲕ, pervenire, peḥ, pervenire, currere, M. ϥⲉⲕ, pervenire.

M. ϧⲉⲣϧⲉⲣ,  berber, M. ϥⲉⲣϥⲱⲣ ∨ ⲗⲁⲡⲗⲉⲡ, ebullire, dissolvere, effervescere, fervere.

M. ⲃⲁϣ-ⲓ, ⲫⲁϣ-ⲓ, S. ⲙⲡϣⲉ, dimidium,  baš, peš, findere.

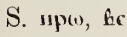
M. ⲛⲁϩ, ⲫⲁϩ, ⲫⲁϭ, ⲃⲱⲥ, ⲭⲱⲥ, scindere, evellere.

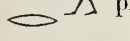
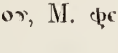
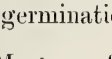
S. ⲉ-ⲃⲣ-ⲁ, ⲛ-ⲁ-ⲡⲣ-ⲉ, M. ⲣⲣ-ⲉ, semen, granum, per-t, bacca.

M. ⲕⲓⲙ, ⲕⲓⲃ, S. ⲕⲓϥ, M. ⲍⲁϥ, frigidus, frigus ⋁ kep, qeb, t'af, M. S. ⲍⲟϥⲍϥ, urere, lucere. qef-n u, ardor, S. ϩ-ω-ϭϥ, ϩ-ω-ϭⲃ, aduri ⋁ refrigerari.

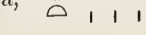
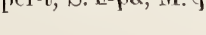
S. ⲟⲩⲱⲙϥ, ⲟⲩⲱⲙⲙ, ⲟⲩⲟϭⲃ, ⲟⲩⲟⲙⲃ-ϥ, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲙⲉⲃ, ⲟⲩⲉⲙϥ, conterere.

S. ⲡⲣⲱ, ⲃⲣⲱ, M. ⲫⲣⲱ, per, tempestas, procella.

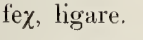
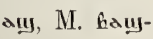
 pir, S. ⲡⲉⲣ-ⲓⲱⲟⲩ, M. ⲫⲉⲣ-ⲓⲱⲟⲩ, resplendens, M. ⲫⲟⲣ-ⲓ, ⲫⲓⲣ-ⲓ, S. ⲃⲟⲩⲃⲟⲩ, splendere, splendor.

 pir-t, germinatio,  per-t, S. ⲃⲣ-ⲁ, M. ⲣⲣ-ⲉ, bacca, S. ⲡⲓⲣ-ⲉ, M. ⲫⲓⲣ-ⲓ, florere (splendere ⋁ nigrescere), S. ⲉ-ⲃⲣ-ⲁ, ⲃⲣ-ⲓⲛⲉ, ⲉ-ⲃⲣ-ⲓⲛⲉ, ⲉ-ⲣⲣ-ⲓⲛⲉ, fructus, bacca, per-t, S. ⲃ-ⲣⲁ, M. ⲣⲣ-ⲉ, bacca,  n-pr-à, bacca.

 peχ, M. ⲛⲁϩ, M. ⲫⲁϩ, ⲫⲁϭ, beh, percutere, scindere ⋁ feχ, ligare.

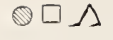
S. ⲛⲁϣ, M. ⲃⲁϣ-ⲓ, ⲛⲁϣ-ⲓ, dimidium,  peš,  baš, findere.

sep, sef-t, secare, interficere, seb-à, M. ⲥⲛϥ-ⲓ, S. ⲥⲛϥ-ⲉ, ⲥⲛⲃ-ⲉ, gladius, M. ⲥⲉⲃⲥⲱⲃ, acui.

M. ⲩⲁⲛ, mutuus(?), S. ⲩⲁⲃ, varius, M. ⲩⲉⲃ-ⲙⲟⲩⲧ, ⲩⲁϥ-ⲙⲟⲩⲧ, varius,  šeb,  šeb-n, variegatum esse.

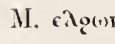
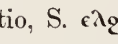
χeb, percutere, χep-š, gladius, M. ⲩⲱϥ, secare.

M. ϫⲉⲛ, ϩⲛⲃ-ⲓ, ϩⲟϥ-ⲧ, S. ϩⲃ-ⲉ, ϩⲟϥ-ⲉ, ḥeb-s, tegere.

 χep, ḥep, currere, movere ⋁ M. ⲭⲉ-ο-ⲉ, requies, ḥef-ti, movere, volare.

M. ϵⲗϱⲱⲡ, adustio, S. ϵⲗϱⲱⲉ, ϵⲗϱⲱϥ, vapor, adustio, halitus.

M. ϱⲱⲉ, S. ϱⲱⲉ, ϱⲱϥ, ⲓⲟⲡ-ϵ, M. ⲓⲟⲡ-ⲏ, opus.

 ḥep-t, S. ⲁⲡ-ⲱⲓ, S. ⲉⲓⲉ-ⲓ-ϵ,  āf, apis, avis.

M. ⲩⲟⲡ, capere, ⲭ-ϵ-ⲭⲉⲉ, demere, S. ⲩⲟⲉ-ⲧ, peccare, M. ⲩⲱϥ-ⲧ, delictum.

S. ϭ-ⲁ-ⲭⲓⲉ, ϭ-ⲁ-ⲭⲓϥ, K. ⲭⲁⲡⲭⲓⲙ, K. ⲭⲁϥⲭⲓϥ, formica.

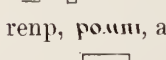
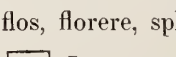
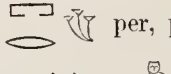
S. ϭϵⲣⲱⲉ, ϭϵⲣⲱϥ, baculus, ϭⲱⲣϥ. M. ϭⲱⲣⲡ, percutere, avellere, S. ⲭⲟⲣⲩ, impingere, ṭrp, S. ⲧⲣⲟⲡ, ferire, avellere, ḳarp-u, M. ⲕⲟⲣⲫ, contundere.

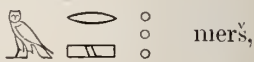
126. p, m, n, м (Wechsel und Häufung).

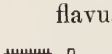
àp, àm, liquidus, liquor.

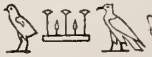
àp-t, mensura, numerus, S. ⲙⲡ-ϵ, numerus, S. ⲟⲙ-ϵ, modius, mensura, àm-uu, metiri.

S. ϵⲙⲟ, M. ⲙⲃⲟ, ϵⲃⲟ, mutus, cf. Goodwin, Zeitschr. 1872, 25.

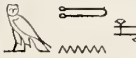
M. ⲗⲁⲙ, splendidus, S. ⲗⲁⲁⲙ ⋁ M. ϵⲧⲗⲁⲁⲙ, candens ⋁ sordidus,  rep, florere, virere ( renp, florere, renp, ρⲟⲙⲡ, annus) ⋀ M. ϕⲓⲣ-ⲓ, flos, florere, splendere ⋁ nigrescere, per, germinare,  per, planta.

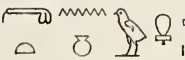
M. ⲙⲟⲣⲱϥ, S. ⲙⲣⲱϥ, rubicundus, ⲡⲓⲣⲱϥ, minium,  merš, flavus.

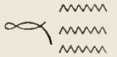
 men, M. ⲙⲟⲡ-ⲓ, pen-ā, S. ⲡⲉⲛ-ϵ, transferre, adpellere.

M. ⲟⲩⲟⲭ-ⲡ, ⲟⲩⲟⲭ-ϥ, S. ⲟⲩⲟϭ-ⲉ, ⲟⲩⲟϭ-ⲛ, ⲟⲩⲱⲱϫ-ⲛ, ⲟⲩⲱⲱϫ-ϥ, uš-m, confringere, ⲟⲩⲟϭⲟⲩⲉϭ, manducare.  uš-a, percutere.

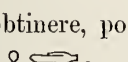
S. ⲡⲟⲥ-ⲉ, humidus, M. ⲟ-ⲙⲉ, lavare, mes-m-u, fluctus

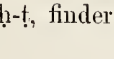
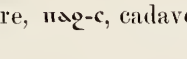
peṭ, M. ⲡⲱⲧ s-tep, ire,  meϑ-u, iter

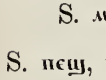
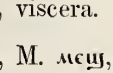
 M. ⲉ-ⲙⲧ-ⲟ-ⲩ, met-n-n-u, quiescere.

peḥ, lacus, S. ⲛⲉϩ-ⲓ, effundere,  meḥ, M. ⲙⲁϩ, irrigare, haurire, implere.

peḥ, capere, meḥ, M. ⲁ-ⲙⲁϩ-ⲓ, S. ⲁ-ⲙⲁϩ-ⲧ-ⲉ, prehendere, obtinere, possidere, potens.

M. ⲛⲁϩ,  peḥ-ṭ, findere, ⲛⲁϩ-ⲉ, cadaver laceratum, ⲙⲁϣ-ⲧ, S. ⲙⲁϩ-ⲧ, viscera.

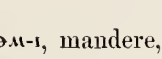
S. ⲛⲉⲩ, ⲡⲱⲩ, M. ⲙⲉⲩ,  peš,  mesmes, dividere.

 sep,  sem-a, interficere, secare, M. ⲥⲉϧ-ⲓ, circumcidere, ⲥⲛϥ-ⲓ, gladius.

tep, S. ⲧⲁⲡ-ⲧ, ⲥⲁⲧϣ-ⲉ, M. ⲥⲁⲟⲙ-ⲓ, mandere, ruminare.

M. ϥⲟⲣⲙⲉⲣ, ϥⲟⲣⲡⲉⲣ, expandere, per, prodire.

S. ϩⲙⲡⲉⲣⲁ, M. ⲙⲡⲏⲣⲓ, S. ⲡⲉⲣⲁ, coturnix.

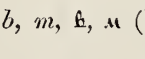
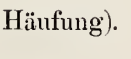
M. ϩⲏⲡ, ϩⲟϧ-ⲉ, occultus, ḥe-t-p,  ḥe-t-m-u, occultus.

Demot. t'epχ-àu, S. ϫⲉⲡⲛϩ, ϫⲉⲙⲡⲉϩ, M. ϫⲉⲙϥⲉϩ, pomus.

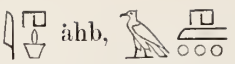
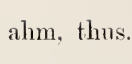
S. ϩⲣⲟⲩϣ-ⲁⲓ, ϩⲣⲟⲩϣϣ-ⲁⲓ, M. ϫⲁⲣⲁϣ-ⲁⲓ, ϩⲣⲟⲩⲙⲡ-ⲉ, tonitru, M. ϩⲱⲣⲡ, ϭⲱⲣⲉⲙ, sonus, sonare.

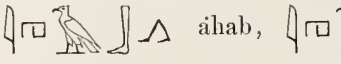
S. ϭⲟⲙ, S. ϭⲟⲡ, potentiam habere.

127. b, m, ϐ, ⲙ (Wechsel und Häufung).

à-keb,  ḳab, S. ϩϐ-ⲁ,  ḥeb-t, ⲟ-ⲕⲙ M. ⲟ-ⲕⲉⲙ, tristis, plangere ḥeb, ludere.

M. S. ⲁⲙϐⲣⲉ, ⲁⲙⲣⲉ, ⲁⲙⲣⲏ, pistor.

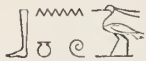
 àhb,  ahm, thus.

 àhab, àham, currere.

bupu, non esse, minime, M. ⲙⲡⲉ, ⲉⲙⲡⲉ, S. ⲙⲡⲉ-ⲓ, non.

M. ⲃⲁⲗ, B. ⲃⲉⲗ, Demot. bal, ber, mer, oculus.

ben, deesse, men, ben-ṭ, deficere, S. ⲙⲛ, ⲙ-ⲙⲛ, M. ⲙ-ⲙⲟⲛ, non.

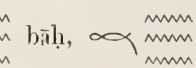
 ben-n-u, M. ⲃⲉⲛ-ⲓ, men (?), avis.

benben, S. ⲟⲩⲉⲙ-ⲉ, M. ⲙⲟⲙⲙⲉⲛ, S. ⲙⲟⲉⲙ, vertere, commovere.

ba-n-ṭeṭ, *καλέεται δὲ ὅ τε τράγος καὶ ὁ Πὰν Αἰγυπτιστὶ Μένδης.* Herod. II, 46.

benti, M. ⲙⲛⲧ, mamma.

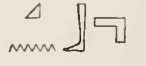
bar-i, K. ⲃⲁⲣ-ⲓ, K. ⲙⲣ-ⲟ-ⲙ, navis.

bāḥ,  meḥ, M. ⲙⲁϩ, S. B. ⲙⲉϩ, haurire aquam, rigare, irrigare.

bāḥ, meḥ, M. S. B. ⲙⲉϩ, plenus.

M. ⲑⲉⲃ-ⲓ, S. ⲧⲏⲃ-ⲉ, S. ⲧⲱⲙ-ⲉ, saccus, cista, arca sepulcralis.

qem-ṭ, M. ϫⲙⲃ-ⲓ, S. ϫⲙⲃ-ⲉ, ḥeb-t, plangere.

 qen-b, S. ⲕⲱⲗ-ⲙ, angulus, M. ⲕⲱⲗ-ϫ, obliquus, S. ⲕⲗ, qerqer, volvere, vertere.

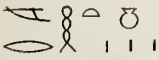
M. ⲙⲃⲟ, ⲉⲃⲟ, mutus.

M. ⲉⲙⲃⲣⲱ, ⲉⲙⲡⲣⲱ, S. ⲙⲣⲱ, M. ⲡ-ⲉ-ⲙⲣⲱ, portus.

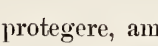
M. ⲙⲃⲣⲉϩ-ⲓ, ⲉⲙⲣⲉϩ-ⲓ, ⲃⲣⲉϩ-ⲓ, bitumen.

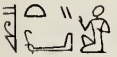
M. ⲙⲃⲣⲉϩ-ⲓ, ⲃⲉⲣⲉϩⲓ, currere, currus,

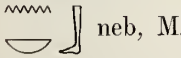
mark-a-b-uϑä, currus.

 mrḥ, M. ⲃⲣⲉϩ-ⲓ, adeps, sebum.

S. ⲙⲣⲓⲥ, M. ⲙⲃⲣⲓⲥ, mustum.

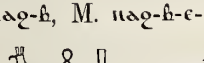
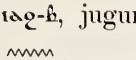
mes, protegere,  bes-a, protegere, amuletum.

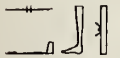
 mesnt-i, M. S. ⲃⲁⲥⲓⲛⲧ, ⲃⲁⲥⲓⲉⲧ, faber ferrarius.

 neb, M. ⲙⲃ-ⲉ-ⲙ, B. ⲙⲃ-ⲓ, S. ⲙⲙ, omnis, quisque ∨

nem, demere ∨ nem, iterum.

S. ⲛⲁϩ-ⲃ, M. ⲛⲁϩ-ⲃ-ⲉ-ϥ, K. ⲛⲁϩ-ⲙ-ⲉ-ϥ, jugum, S. ⲛⲁϩ-ⲃ, jugum subire,

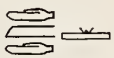
 neḥ-b, jugum ∨ M. ⲛⲟϩ-ⲉ-ⲙ,  neḥ-m, liberare, S. Nr. 133 s. v. ⲙⲁⲕϩ.

 sāb, M. ⲥⲟⲩⲃ-ⲏⲧ, sām, honestus, decorus.

S. ⲧⲁⲩ-ⲟ, S. ⲧⲁⲙ-ⲟ, M. ⲧⲁⲙ-ⲉ, B. ⲧⲁⲙ-ⲁ, ostendere.

S. ⲧⲱⲗⲙ, ⲧⲟⲗⲙ-ⲁ, M. ⲧⲟⲗⲙ, ⲑⲱⲗⲉⲃ, B. ⲧⲁⲗⲉϥ, polluere,

ṭen-m-m, sordescere.

t'eb-ā, M. ⲧⲉⲃ, M. S. ⲧⲱⲙ, M. ⲑⲟⲙ, claudere, jungere, 

ṭem-ṭ, jungere, totus ∨ ṭem, scindere.

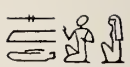
t'arb-u, K. ϫⲟⲣⲃ-ⲉ-ⲥ, S. ϭⲗⲙ-ⲁⲓ, B. ϭⲉⲗⲙ-ⲁⲉⲓ, vas.

t'eṭm, t'eṭb-u, mordere, pungere, S. ϫⲁⲧⲃ-ⲉ, ϫⲁⲧϥ-ⲉ, serpens, reptilia.

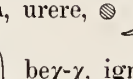
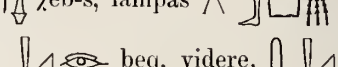
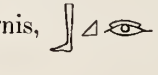
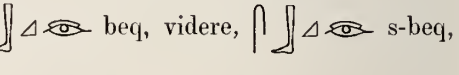
χab, χam, inclinare, S. ϩⲟⲃ-ⲉ, humilis.

χn-e-m, S. ϩⲟⲛ-ⲃ-ⲉ, fons, scatebra, ϩⲟⲛ-ⲙ, ϩⲟⲥⲙ, fluctus.

*

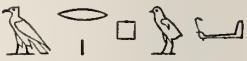
B. ϣⲁϩ-ⲓ, ministerium publicum, šem,  sem-ṭ, M. ϣⲙ-ϣ-ⲓ, minister.

ḥeb, ḥem, piscari.

S. ϩⲟϩ c, S. ϩⲙⲙ, urere,  χeb-s, lampas  bek, lucere, dies, beχ-χ, ignis,  beq, videre,  s-beq, oculus.

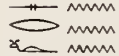
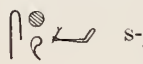
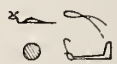
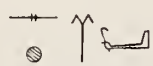
S. ϩⲓⲙ-ⲛ, ϩⲓⲙ-ⲛ-ϩ, ϩⲓⲙ-ⲛ-ⲥ, M. ϩⲓⲙ-ⲓ-ⲙ, χen-m, χen-m-m, dormire (cf. S. ϩⲟⲣⲡ, dormire).

ḥenb, M. ϩⲱⲗⲉⲙ, rapere.

S. ϩⲣϩ-ⲱⲧ, ϭⲉⲣⲱϩ, ϭⲉⲣⲟⲥ, B. ϭⲁⲣⲱⲙ, baculus,  ḳarp-u, verberare.

S. ϭϩ-ϣ-ⲁ, ϣⲟⲙ-ϫ, K. ϫⲉⲙ-ϣ-ⲁⲓ, nasus, nares.

128. f, m, ϥ, ⲙ.

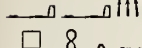
M. ⲗⲟϥⲗⲉϥ, ⲗⲟⲗⲗⲉϥ, putrescere, corrumpi, S. ⲗⲱⲱⲙ-ⲉ, M. ⲗⲟⲟⲙ-ⲉ, sordes.  serf, sarm-m, herp, inundatio.  s-χef, incidere, χef ( feχ), percutere,  s-χem, M. ⲥ-ⲁ-ϫⲉⲙ, ⲥ-ⲁ-ϩⲉⲙ, ϩⲱⲙ-ⲓ, χem, contundere.

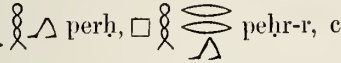
129. p, b, m, ⲡ, ϧ, ⲙ.

Demot. bâul, M. ϧⲁⲗ, B. ϧⲉⲗ, mer, oculus, per, videre ⋁ M. ϧⲉⲗ-ⲗ-ⲉ, B. ϧⲉⲗ-ⲗ-ⲙ, caecus.

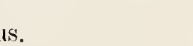
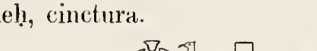
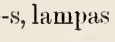
M. ϧⲣⲙϫ, buirq-a, fulgere, M. ϥⲣⲛϣ, flavus, S. ⲙⲉⲣϣ, M. ⲙⲉⲣⲥ-ⲉ, merš, flavus, rufus.

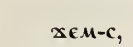
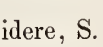
pāpā, S. ⲃⲟⲩⲃⲟⲩ, ma, lucere, M. ⲡⲟⲩⲙ, aestus.

 perḥ, peḥr-r, currere, M. ⲃⲉⲣⲉϩ-ⲓ, ⲙⲃⲉⲣⲉϩ-ⲓ, currus,

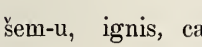
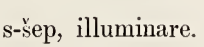
 mark-a-b-u-ϑà, currus.

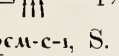
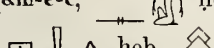
S. ⲛⲉϩ-ⲧ, S. ⲃⲉϩ, curvare, S. ⲙⲁϩ-ⲥ, meḥ, cinctura.

S. ϩⲃ-ⲥ, M. ϫⲛⲃ-ⲥ, χeb-s, lampas ⋁ M. ϩⲟⲃ-ⲥ, ϩⲟⲡ-ⲥ,  ḥap-u, operire; S. ⲕⲛⲙ, qem, obscurus, M. ϫⲉⲙ-ⲥ, ϫⲉⲙ-ⲥ, S. ⲥⲟⲙϭⲉⲙ, ⲥⲟⲥⲙ, tenebrae ⋁ ḥem, videre, S. ϩⲉⲙ, M. ϩⲉⲙ-ⲙ-ⲟ, accendere, χem-t,  šem-u, ignis, calere,  s-šep, illuminare.

S. ϩⲁⲓϧ-ⲉ-ⲥ, ḥem-s, M. ϩⲉⲙ-ⲥ-ⲓ, S. ϩⲙ-ⲟⲟ-ⲥ, ϩⲙ-ⲥ-ⲟ, sedere ⋁  heb, ḥep, ire, ḥep-p, recedere,  χep, χem-t, ire.

130. p, f, m, n, ϥ, ⲙ.

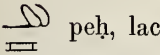
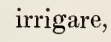
 peḥ, lacus, aqua, S. ⲡⲉϩ-ⲧ, effundere, bāḥ, irrigare,  fuḥ, M. ⲙⲁϩ, S. B. ⲙⲉϩ,  meḥ, irrigare, haurire.

S. ⲡⲱϭ-ⲉ, ⲡⲱⲯ, peš,  mesḥ-u, M. ⲙⲉⲯ, ⲫⲁⲯ,  fuṭ, secare, dividere, rumpere.

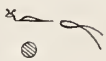
M. ⲫⲟⲣⲡⲉⲣ, ⲫⲟⲣⲙⲉⲣ, ⲡⲱⲣ-ⲡ, per, expandere.

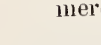
S. ϭⲟⲡ, šep, χem, S. ϩⲱϥ-ⲧ, B. ϭⲓⲙ-ⲓ, capere, auferre, χef-ā, acquirere.

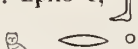
131. b, f, m, ϧ, ϥ, ⲙ.

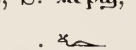
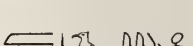
 āšb-u, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲯϧ-ⲉ-ϥ, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲯϥ, S. ⲟⲩⲟϭϧ, ⲟⲩⲟϭⲡ,  ušem, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲯⲙ, ⲟⲩⲱⲯⲡ, conterere, confringere.

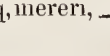
bar-ī, piscis, navis, K. ϧαρ-ι, navis ⋀ K. ⲁⲣⲕ-ι, rem, K. ⲣⲁⲙ-ι, piscis.

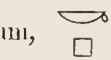
M. ϧⲁⲓϫ, spoliare,  feχ, M. ⲁ-ⲙⲁϩ-ι, meḥ, capere, demere, privare ⋁ ūaḥ, M. ⲟⲩⲁϩ, addere.

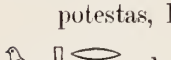
 bāḥ, M. ϥⲉϩ, S. B. ⲙⲉϩ, meḥ, plenus, abundans.

M. ϧⲣⲏϫ, S. ϧⲣⲏϭ-ⲉ, buirq-a, fulgor, M. ϥⲣⲏϫ, flavus,  merš, S. ⲙⲉⲣϫ, flavus, rufus.

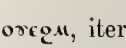
M. ϧⲉϫ-ⲉ, merces, feq, mereri,  fāḳ-t, merces,  māt′-aī, M. ⲙⲁⲧ-ⲟⲓ, mercenarius.

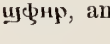
 qeb, brachium,  kep-t, vola manus, qef, robur, potestas, Demot. kem-ā, S. ϭⲟⲟⲙ-ⲉ (?), laedere.

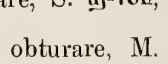
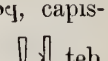
u-ber(?),  à-bmr, M. ⲉ-ϥⲗ-ⲙⲟⲩ, vanus, irritus, fragilis, caducus.

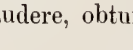
 ušeb, S. ⲟⲩⲱϣϧ, ⲟⲩⲱϣϥ, M. S. ⲟⲩⲱϣⲉⲙ, S. ⲟⲩⲉϣⲙ, iterare.

semer, S. ϣϧⲛⲣ, M. ϣϥⲛⲣ, amicus.

s-taīb-u, obturare, S. ϣ-ⲧⲟϧ, M. ϣ-ⲧⲟϥ, capistrum, S. ϣ-ⲧⲁⲙ, M. ⲑⲱⲙ, S. ⲧⲱⲙ, obturare, M. ⲧⲉϧ,  ṭeb, tem. claudere, obturare.

M. ⲑⲱⲗⲉϧ, B. ⲧⲁⲗⲉϥ, S. ⲧⲱⲗⲙ,  ṭenem, sordes, inquinare.

t′-ṭb, mordere, serpens, t′-ṭf, sep, B. ϫ-ⲉ-ⲧϥ-ι, S. ϫ-ⲁ-ⲧϧ-ⲉ, serpens,  t′-ṭb-u,  t′-ṭem, scorpius.

χnem, S. ϣⲱⲛϧ,  šebn, S. ϣⲱⲛϥ, conjungere.

M. ϣєп, šep, S. ⲁⲛ-ⲟ, M. ⲁϥ-ⲟ, χef-ā, S. ⲥⲟⲛ, ⲥⲙ, B. ⲥⲓⲙ-ⲓ, s-χem(?), acquirere, capere, possidere.

S. ⲣϧ-ⲱⲧ, ϣⲉⲣⲱϧ, ⲥⲉⲣⲱϧ, ⲥⲉⲣⲟⲩ, B. ⲥⲁⲣⲱⲙ, virga, baculus.

S. ⲣⲙⲛϧ, ⲣⲙⲛⲩ, M. ⲣⲙⲙ, χenem-m, dormire.

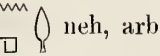
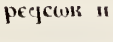
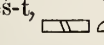
132. b, n, ϧ, ⲛ.

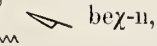
 beq, neh, arbor.

M. ϧⲟⲥⲉⲣ, S. ⲛⲟⲩⲟⲥⲣ, remex (ⲣⲉϥⲥⲉⲛϧⲟⲥⲉⲣ, ⲣⲉϥⲥⲱⲕ ⲛ ⲛⲟⲩⲟⲥⲣ, ⲥⲉⲕⲟⲩⲟⲥⲣ).

 beš-t, neš-ut, saliva, effundere.

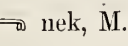
M. ϧⲁϣⲟⲣ, B. ϧⲁϣⲁⲣ, vulpes, M. ⲛⲟϣⲉⲣ, vultur (ⲛⲟⲩⲕⲉⲣ, lacerare?).

beḫ,  beχ-n, percutere, secare, beq, gravidam facere, M. ϧⲟⲕ-ⲓ, gravidam esse,  nek, neḳ, percutere,  nek, M. ⲛⲱⲕ, moechari.

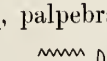
M. ϧⲟⲩϩ-ⲓ, M. ⲛⲟϩ, palpebrae, M. ⲟⲩⲱϩ, beh-n, tegere, S. ϧⲱϩ-ⲛ, tectum,  neχ-ī, protegere ⋀ M. ϩⲟϧ-ⲥ, tegere.

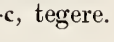
S. ⲉϧⲱⲩ, M. ⲉϧⲱⲩ-ⲛ, M. ⲱⲡⲱⲩ, stupor.

M. ⲛⲁϩϧⲉϥ, K. ⲛⲁϩⲛⲉϥ, jugum, jugum textorium.

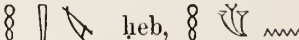
u-beχ,  u-neχ, vestire, tegere, S. ϧⲱϩ-ⲛ, tectum ⋀ S. ϩϧ-ⲥ, tegere.

S. ⲟⲩⲟⲧϧ-ⲉ, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲛ, foramen.

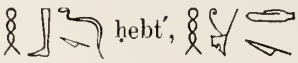
 seb, seb-i, Demot. sen-ī, percurrere, transire.

seb-ā, gladius, culter, S. ⲥⲛϧ-ⲉ, M. ⲥⲛϥ-ⲓ, gladius,  sen, dividere in duas partes, sen, M. S. ⲥⲛ-ⲁⲩ, duo.

S. сотѣєq, M. соѳпєq, sagitta.

 ḥeb, ḥun-n, ligo, rastrum.

M. ϩωѣ, S. ϩωq, ḥun-t, labor, opus.

 ḥebt', ḥenṭ, secare.

133. m, n, м, п.

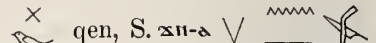
M. S. м, п, a, de, ad.

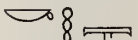
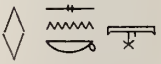
M. а-маϩ-ı, S. а-маϩ-т-є, meḥ, neḥ-m, capere.

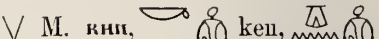
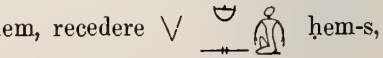
S. ѣом, ѣоп, bubo.

M. ѳрам, ѳран, stannum.

qem, ḳen, tempus.

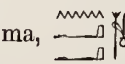
M. кім, Demot. kem-ā, percutere, qen, S. хп-а  nek, percutere

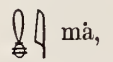
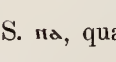
S. кнм, qem, kam-n, B. кєм-с,  ken-ḥ, obscurus qem-ḥ, videre  s-nek, obscurus.

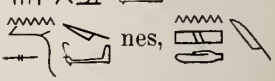
M. кім, S. кнп, ḥen, movere  M. кнп, ḳen-n, quiescere  ḥem, recedere ḥem-s, M. ϩєм-с-ı, decumbere, sedere.

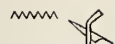
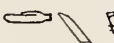
M. кепшоѵт, S. кімшоѵє, qen, pinguis.

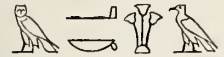
mā, nā, M. па, pervenire.

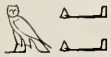
ma,  nāā, lucere, color.

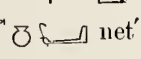
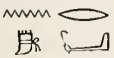
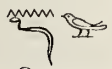
 mà, S. па, quasi  M. оп, similis, rursus.

S. мок-ϩ, M. мк-а-ϩ, S. паак-є, пак-ϩ-ı, dolor, mes-ḥ-u, caedere, mes-q, „lieu de torture“,  nes,

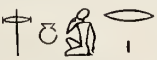
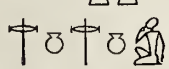
neš-ṭ,  nek, concutere, vulnerare, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲧ, contundere, molere qen,  ṭen, percutere.

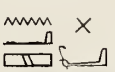
S. ⲙⲁⲕ-ϩ,  māk-ḥ-a, maχ-q, B. ⲛⲉϩ-ϣ-ⲓ, neḥ-b-t, cervix.

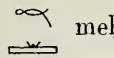
 m ṭeṭ, Demot. n ṭeṭ, M. ⲙⲡⲟⲧ, de, ab, ad.

met, net'net', firmare, constituere, net', omnis  net', M. ⲛⲟⲩⲧ,  net-r, confringere,  net', minimus.

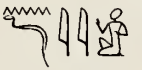
mat'-ṭ, net, humidus.

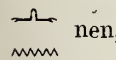
M. ⲙⲟⲩⲧ, met-i,  nut'-ro, loqui, clamare, salutare,  nut'nut', vociferare.

M. ⲙⲁϣ, meḥ, potiri,  nāš, S. ⲛⲁϣ, M. ⲙⲛϣ, posse.

M. ⲙⲛϣ, S. ⲙⲛϣ-ⲉ, multitudo, M. ⲛⲁϣ-ⲉ, S. ⲉ-ⲛⲁϣ-ⲉ, multus, multitudo,  meḥ, abundans, fortis, neχ-t, fortis, valde.

S. ⲙⲟϫ-ϩ, M. ⲙⲟϫ-ϩ, S. ⲙⲁϩ-ⲉ, meḥ, cinctura, S. ⲛϫ-ⲛ, curvus.

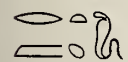
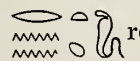
M. ⲙⲁϭⲛⲉϫ-ⲱ-ⲕ, subjicere,  net'-ī, subjectus.

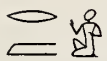
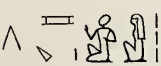
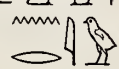
 nen, men, M. ⲙ-ⲙⲟⲛ, S. ⲙ-ⲙⲛ, M. ⲉⲛⲛⲉ, non.

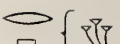
ner-âu, S. ⲛⲟⲩⲣ-ⲉ, M. ⲙⲟⲣ-ⲓ, gryphus.

S. ⲛⲧⲙ, ⲛⲧⲛ, ab.

S. ⲛⲟⲩϫ-ⲕ, ⲛⲟⲩϫ-ⲥ, M. ⲙⲟⲩϫ-ⲧ, ⲛⲟⲩϫ-ⲍ, adspergere.

 rem-t,  ren-n-t, Dea messis.

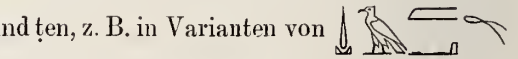
M. ⲣⲉⲙ, S. ⲣⲙ, B. ⲗⲉⲙ, M. ⲣⲱⲙ-ⲓ, S. ⲣⲱⲙ-ⲉ,  rem-u, rem-ϑ-u (?)  mer-u,  ner-âu, vir, homines.

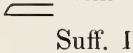
⊙ renp-i-t, M. ⲣⲟⲙⲡ-ⲉ, S. ⲣⲙⲡ-ⲉ, B. ⲗⲁⲙⲡ-ⲓ, annus, 
rep, florescere (ⲙ vor ⲡ, Goodwin, Zeitschrift 1872).

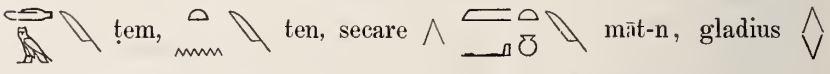
semer < neser, miser.

S. ⲥⲉⲙⲥⲥⲙ, M. ⲥⲥⲛⲥⲉⲛ, sonare.

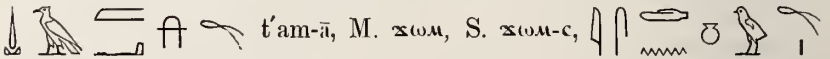
seχem, Demot. seχem, seχen, Nomen urbis.

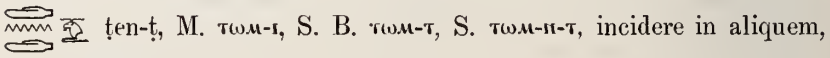
 Sylbenzeichen für t'em und ṭen, z. B. in Varianten von
t'am-ā, liber, ṭen-à-t, alveus fluminis.

 tem für ten, Golenischeff, Petersburger Sarcophag, Pronom. Suff. II. pers. plur. comm.

 ṭem, ten, secare māt-n, gladius
ṭm·âu, M. ⲧⲱⲙ, conjungere, ṭen-ḥ (?ṭ-neḥ),
ligare.

ⲧⲥⲙⲁϯ ⲙⲁⲣⲓⲁ für ⲧⲥⲛ ⲙⲁⲁϯ ⲙⲁⲣⲓⲁ
ⲧⲥⲙⲁϯ ϫⲱⲙ - ⲧⲥⲛ ⲙⲁⲁϯ ϫⲱⲙ
Révillout, Mélanges 1874. p. 182.

 t'am-ā, M. ⲍⲱⲙ, S. ⲍⲱⲙ-ⲥ,
à-s-ṭen-nu, volumen.

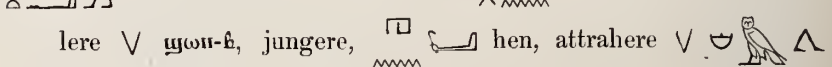
 ṭen-ṭ, M. ⲧⲱⲙ-ⲓ, S. B. ⲧⲱⲙ-ⲧ, S. ⲧⲱⲙ-ⲛ-ⲧ, incidere in aliquem, adlidere.

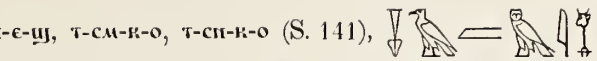
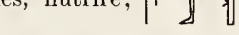
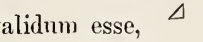
S. ⲧⲏⲥⲛⲏ, M. ⲧⲏⲥⲙⲉ-ⲥ, herba.

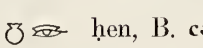
S. ⲩⲁⲁⲛ-ⲧ, χen-t, S. ⲩⲟⲙ-ⲍ, χem-ṭ, nasus.

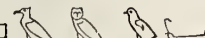
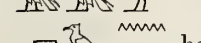
M. ⲩⲉⲙ-ⲉⲓ, S. ⲩⲙ-ⲉ, cupere.

M. S. ⲩⲙⲙ, S. ϫⲙⲙ, ϫⲙⲙ, nomen urbis.

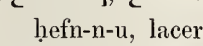
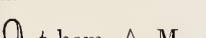
 šn-ā, includere ⋁ excludere, ḥen, S. ⲩⲱⲛ, repellere ⋁ ⲩⲱⲛ-ⲓ, jungere, hen, attrahere ⋁ ḥem, excludere.

M. ϣⲁⲛ-ⲉ-ϣ, S. ⲥⲁⲛ-ⲉ-ϣ, ⲧ-ⲥⲙ-ⲕ-ⲟ, ⲧ-ⲥⲡ-ⲕ-ⲟ (S. 141),  sam-m-à, s-am-m-à(?) ∧ M. ⲙⲟⲥ-ⲓ, mes, nutrire;  sen-b, sanum, validum esse,  qen, S. ⲕⲛ-ⲛ-ⲉ, ⲕⲓⲙ-ⲱⲟⲩⲉ, pinguis; M. ⲕⲉⲛ, sinus.

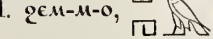
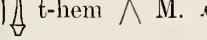
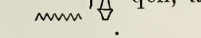
ḥem,  ḥen, B. ⲥⲁⲙ-ⲉ, videre.

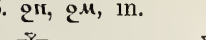
 ham-u, S. ϩⲙϩⲙ, petulantia, M. ϩⲉⲙ-ⲓ, regere;  han, jubere(?), ḥon, dominus ∨ ḥon, servus; ϩⲱⲛ, jubere ∨ obedire.

S. ϩⲁⲙⲕⲉⲗϥ, ϩⲁⲛⲕⲉⲗϥ, ϩ-ⲁ-ⲕⲉⲗϥ, M. ⲧⲉⲗϥ-ⲓ ḥefn-n-u, lacerta.

M. ϩⲉⲙ-ⲙ-ⲟ,  t-hem ∧ M. ⲙⲟϩ, ardere ∧ S. ϩⲙ, sulphur,  qen, ardere.

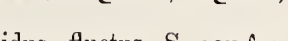
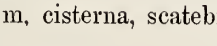
S. ϩⲛ, ϩⲙ, in.

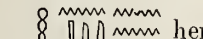
 ḥen,  χen(?), lacus, S. ϩⲓⲙ-ⲏ, ϩⲟⲉⲓⲙ, M. ϩⲱⲓⲙ-ⲓ, S. ϩⲟⲛ-ⲙ, χn-m, cisterna, scatebra, humidus, fluctus, S. ϩⲟⲛ-ḃ-ⲉ,  ḥen-b-ī, fons.

 han-a, S. ϩⲁⲙ-ⲟⲓ, M. ⲁⲙⲟⲓ (placere), utinam.

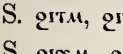
S. ϩⲓⲧⲙ, ϩⲓⲧⲛ, M. ϩⲓⲧⲉⲛ, cum.

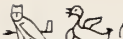
S. ϩⲓϫⲙ, ϩⲓϫⲛ, M. ϩⲓϫⲉⲛ, ad, supra.

M. ϫⲟⲙ, S. ϭⲟⲙ, vis, M. ϫⲟⲛ-ⲥ, vis, injuria,  qem, pollere,  qen, vincere.

S. ϭⲟⲙ,  qem, B. ϭⲓⲙ-ⲓ, S. ϭⲓⲙ-ⲉ, qen, qeu-n-u, potentia, obtinere.

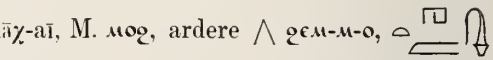
134. m, mā, (em?), ⲙ, .

 meḳ, māḳ, S. ⲙϫ-ⲟ, crocodilus.

 met'a, māt'a, Demot. mat', membrum virile.

met', māt', pulsare, opprimere.

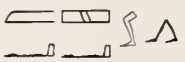
emt'ī, venator, Demot. mtī, ⲙⲁⲧⲟⲓ, miles (merces?).

maχ, māχ-aī, M. ⲙⲟϩ, ardere  ϩⲉⲙ-ⲙ-ⲟ, t-hem, urere.

meχ-a, māχ-aī, libra, B. ⲙⲁⲱ-ⲓ, pondus.

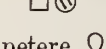
Demot. maχ-t, māχ-t, S. ⲙⲁϩ-ⲧ, M. ⲙⲁϭ-ⲧ, ⲡⲉϩ-ⲟⲩ-ⲛ (?), intestina, viscera.

māχ-ā-q, M. ⲙⲁⲕ-ϩ, collum.

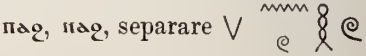
 māš-ā, māš-āī, Demot. meš-ā, S. ⲙⲟⲱϣ-ⲉ, M. ⲙⲟⲱϣ-ⲓ, iter, iter facere.

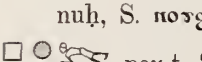
135. ⲡ, ⲡ.

M. ⲉⲡⲥⲁⲡ, ⲡⲟⲩⲥⲁⲡ, B. ⲥⲁϧ, ⲥⲁⲡ, semel, S. ⲥⲡ, sep, vices.

M. ϣⲟⲡ, šep, M. ϭⲡ-ⲟⲩ, capere, petere,  šen-n-u, S. ϣⲛ-ⲉ, rete.

peḳ, S. ⲡⲱϭ-ⲉ, nek, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲕ-ⲉ-ⲣ, percutere.

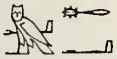
peḥ-ṭ, neh, M. ⲡⲁϩ, ⲛⲁϩ, separare  nuḥ, S. ⲛⲟⲩϩ, funis.

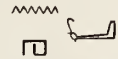
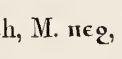
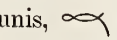
 peχ-ṭ, S. ⲡⲁϩ-ⲧ, procumbere, S. ⲡⲉϩ-ⲧ, inclinare, M. ⲡⲁϩ-ϧ-ⲓ, S. ⲡⲁϩ-ϧ-ⲉ, neḥ-b, collum, jugum.

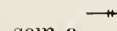
pes, S. ⲡⲉⲥ, M. ⲫⲉⲥ, urere, bes, nes, ignis, flamma.

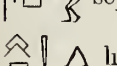
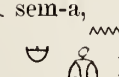
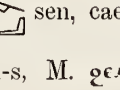
136. p, m, n, п, м, н.

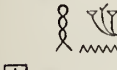
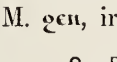
 peχ-ṭ, S. ⲡⲁϩ-ⲧ, procumbere, S. ⲡⲉϩ-ⲧ, inclinare, M. ⲙⲁⲕ-ϩ,

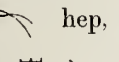
 mχ-ā-q, māχ-ā-q, neḥ-b, collum, M. ⲛⲁϩ-ϧ-ⲓ, collum, jugum.

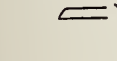
peḥ-ṭ,  neh, M. ⲛⲉϩ, ⲛⲉϩ, separare ∨  nuḥ, S. ⲛⲟⲩϩ, funis,  meḥ, S. ⲙⲁϩ-ⲉ, M. ⲙⲟⲭ-ϩ, cingulum.

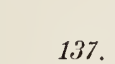
šep, lux, hora, B. ϫⲉⲛ, hora, qem,  ḳen, tempus.

 sep,  sem-a,  sen, caedere, secare.

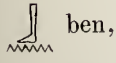
 ḥep, ire ∨  ḥem-s, M. ϩⲉⲙ-ⲥ-ⲓ, sedere, quiescere ∨

 ḥen, M. ϩⲉⲛ, ire, ϯϩⲟⲛ(?), discedere.

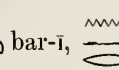
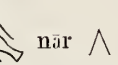
 hep, ligare ∨ ḥeb-ṭ (beχ-n),

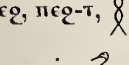
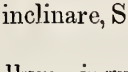
 ḥem, scindere ∨  ḥn, cum, S. ϩⲙ, ϩⲛ, in, a, ab, cum.

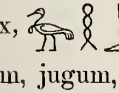
137. b, m, n, ϧ, м, н.

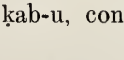
 ben, men, S. ⲙⲛ, ⲉ-ⲙⲛ, S. B. ⲙ-ⲙⲛ, M. ⲙ-ⲙⲟⲛ, ⲛ-ⲛⲉ,

ⲉ-ⲙⲙ-ⲉ, nen, ân(?), deesse.

bar-ī,  nār ∧  rem, piscis.

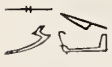
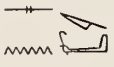
S. ϧⲉϩ, ⲛⲉϩ-ⲧ,  ūaḥ, curvare, inclinare, S. ⲙⲁⲕ-ϩ,  māχ-ā-q,

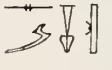
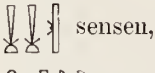
cervix,  neḥ-b, collum, jugum, M. ⲛⲁϩ-ϧ-ⲓ, S. ⲛⲁϩ-ϧ-ⲉ, collum, jugum, jugum subire.

ḳab-u, confringere, destruere,  qen, vincere, qem(?), pollere, M. ϫⲟⲙ, ϫⲟⲛ-ⲥ, vis, praevalere.

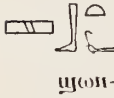
M ⲙⲟϫ-ⲧ, miscere, S. ⲛⲟϫ, injicere ⋁ ejicere, amovere, ϧⲟϭ, evellere.

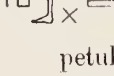
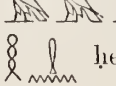
neb, omnis ben, nihil; M. ⲙⲛ̄-ⲉ-ⲛ, S. ⲙⲛ, omnis, nem, iterum ⋁ nen, an(?), M. ⲛ-ⲛⲉ, deesse, non.

 sem-a, secare, interficere,  sen, desecare, sen, M. S. ⲥⲛ-ⲁⲩ, duo, M. ⲥⲛϥ-ⲓ, S. ⲥⲛⲁ̄-ⲉ, B. ⲥⲛⲁ̄-ⲓ, seb-ä, gladius.

 sam,  sensen, jungere, sebseb, cingere, ligatura ⋁ seb-à, S. ⲥⲛⲁ̄-ⲉ, gladius.

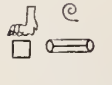
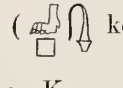
χm-ṭ, nasus, χn-m, olere, S. ⲥⲁ̄-ⲙ-ⲁ, ⲙⲟⲙ-ϫ, ⲙⲁⲁⲛ-ⲧ, nasus.

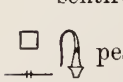
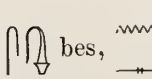
 šeb-t, Demot. šeb-n, šen-m, χen-m, S. ⲙⲟⲛ-ϥ, S. ⲙⲟⲛ-ⲁ̄, jungere, conjungere, cingere, miscere.

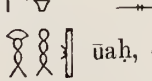
 heb-t, mandare,  ham-u, S. ϩⲙϩⲙ, petulantia, M. ϩⲥⲙ-ⲓ, S. ϩⲱⲙ, ḥen, jubere, regere.

138. p, b, n, ⲛ, ⲛ̄, ⲛ.

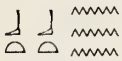
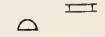
ben, S. ⲙ-ⲡⲉⲛ, men, S. ⲙⲛ, nen, M. ⲛ-ⲛⲉ, deesse, non.

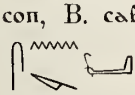
 kep-u, odores ( kep, urere?), χen-t, S. ⲙⲁⲛ-ⲧ-ⲉ, ⲙⲟⲙ-ϫ, ⲥⲁ̄-ⲙ-ⲁ, nasus, K. ϫⲥⲙ-ⲙ-ⲁⲓ, nares, sen, olere, sentire.

 pes,  bes, nes, ignis, urere.

S. ⲡⲉϩ-ⲧ, ϧⲉϩ,  ūaḥ, curvare, inclinare, neḥ-b, M. ⲛⲁϩ-ϧ̄-ⲓ, S. ⲛⲁϩ-ϧ̄-ⲉ, collum, jugum, jugum subire.

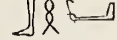
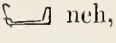
S. ⲛⲉϣ-ⲥ, S. ⲉ-ⲃϣ, M. ⲉ-ⲃϣ-ⲏ, M. ⲱ-ⲛϣ, neš, stupor, stupefacere.

pat-u, fons,  betbet, fluere,  net, aqua.

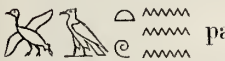
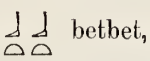
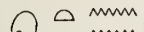
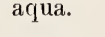
M. ⲥⲟⲛ, B. ⲥⲁϩ, ⲥⲁⲛ, vices, ⲥⲁⲛ, M. ⲥⲟⲛ, frater, M. ⲥⲛ-ⲁϩ, duo (cf.  sen, secare).

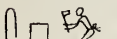
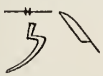
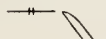
139. p, b, m, n, ⲛ, ϩ, ⲙ, ⲣ.

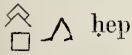
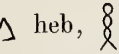
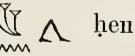
kep-u, odores (S. 138), S. ⲥϩ-ϣ-ⲁ, nasus, sen, olere, olfacere, S. ϣⲟⲙ-ϫ, S. ϣⲁⲁⲛ-ⲧ, nasus, K. ϫⲉⲙ-ϣ-ⲁⲓ, nares.

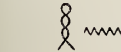
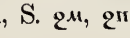
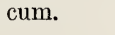
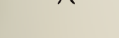
peḥ-ṭ,  beḥ, beχ-u,  neḥ, scindere, separare ⋁ M. ⲛⲟϥ, funis, meḥ, S. ⲙⲁϥ-ⲉ, cingere, cinctura.

S. ⲛⲉϥ-ⲧ, ⲃⲉϥ, inclinare, M. ⲙⲁⲕ-ϥ, collum, ⲙⲁϥ-ⲃ-ⲓ, collum, jugum, jugum subire.

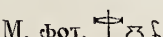
 pat-u, fons,  betbet, fluere, māt'-ṭ, madidus,  ūat, fluere(?),  net, humidus, aqua.

 sep,  sem-a,  sen, caedere, secare, seb-á, culter.

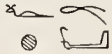
 ḥep,  heb,  ḥeu, M. ϩⲉⲩ, ire ⋁ ḥem-s, M. ϩⲉⲙ-ⲥ-ⲓ, sedere, quiescere ⋁ M. ϯϩⲟⲛ, discedere(?).

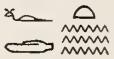
 hep, ligare ⋁  ḥeb-t',  ḥem, scindere ⋁  ḥn, cum, S. ϩⲙ, ϩⲛ, in, a, ab, cum.

140. b, f, n, ϩ, ϥ, ⲛ.

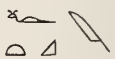
S. ϩⲉⲧ, fuṭ, aut?, M. ϥⲟⲧ,  net', ⲛⲟⲧⲧ, contundere.

bet-k, fet-q, S. ⲡⲉϭ-ⲥ, net', affligere, confringere; M. ϥⲟⲧ-ϩ, excidere, ⲃⲟⲧ-ⲥ, expugnare.

S. ⲃⲏⲕ, M. ⲃⲱⲱⲩ, capere, privare,  feχ, capere, M ⲁ-ⲙⲁϩ-ⲓ, S. ⲁ-ⲙⲁϩ-ⲧ-ⲉ, neḫ-m, prehendere, possidere.

S. ⲃⲱⲧⲉ, ϥⲱⲧⲉ, M. ϥⲱϯ, ⲡⲱϯ,  feṭ-t, sudor ⋁ M. ϥⲱⲧ, S. ⲃⲱⲧⲉ, abstergere.

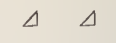
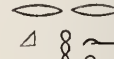
S. ⲟⲩⲉⲧⲃⲏ, ⲟⲩⲉⲧϥ, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲛ, beš, effundere.

S. M. ⲟⲩⲱⲧⲃⲏ, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲧϥ, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲧⲉⲛ, perforare,  fet-q, destruere (?).

141. n, ⲛ, vor Gutturalen.

(Ueber die Nasalirung siehe Schwartze, Alt Aegypt. 1303. 1305.)

S. ⲉⲙⲭⲛϩ, M. ⲙⲉⲭⲉⲛϩ, supercilium.

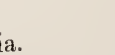
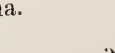
S. ⲕⲉⲗⲉⲛⲕϩ, ⲕⲉⲗⲉⲩⲕϩ, cubitus, plicatura brachii,  qerqer, M. ⲕⲉⲗ, volvere, plicare, junctura ossium, ⲕⲟϩ,  qāḫ-t, brachium, angulus.

meḫ, menq, M. ⲙⲟⲩⲛⲕ, consummare, finire, fabricari, fingere.

sek, seneq, K. ⲉⲛⲉⲕ, S. ⲥⲱⲙⲕ, sugere, S. ⲧ-ⲥⲉⲛ-ⲕ-ⲟ, lactare, S. 133.

M. ϥⲉϭ, secare, ϥⲟⲛⲕ, sculpere, sculptura.

ḥaq, ḥenq, capere.

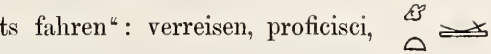
 ḥeq,  ḥenq, S. ϩⲛⲕ-ⲉ, cerevisia.

S. ϩ-ⲁ-ⲛ-ⲕⲉⲗϥ, ϩ-ⲁ-ⲙ-ⲕⲉⲗϥ, neben ϩ-ⲁ-ⲕⲉⲗϥ, ϩ-ⲁ-ⲕ-ⲕⲉⲗϥ, und M. ⲧⲉⲗϥ-ⲓ, lacerta ḥefn-n-u.

142. n, n vor t (wirklich oder scheinbar).

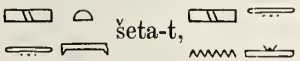
M. ⲁⲟⲛⲣ, ⲁⲛⲟⲛⲣ (S. ϩⲁⲧⲛⲣ), malleus.

M. ⲥⲟϫ-ⲓ, reprobare , S. ⲥⲧ-ϵ ⋁ S. ⲥⲛⲁⲧ, revereri.

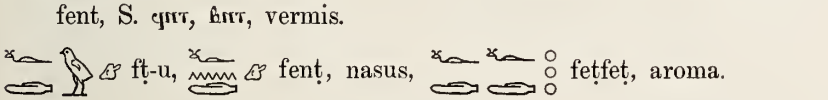
χeṭ, „stromabwärts fahren“: verreisen, proficisci,  χent, fluere, natare, „stromaufwärts fahren“: heimkehren, redire(?).

M. ⲙⲁⲧ-ϵ, S. ⲙⲁⲛⲧ-ϵ, usque, dum.

šeṭ, M. ⲙⲁⲧ, ⲙⲟⲧ, mensura, dividere, ⲙⲉⲛⲧ, dividere.

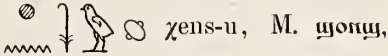
 šeta-t, šenta, coelum(?).

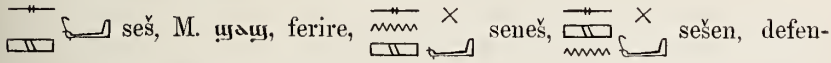
feṭ, M. ⲟ-ⲫⲧ, repere, fetfet, repere, vermis, fent, S. ⲫⲛⲧ, ϧⲛⲧ, vermis.

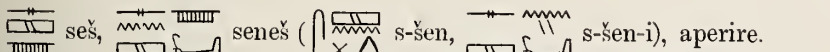
 fṯ-u, fenṭ, nasus, feṭfeṭ, aroma.

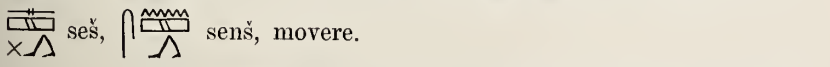
143. n, n bei *s*, *š*,

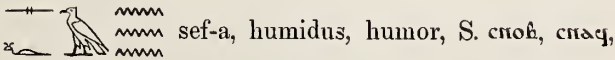
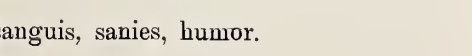
(wenn nicht hineingetretenes Suffix oder Lautwuchs).

M. ⲕⲱⲥ, cadaver, sepultura, S. ⲕⲛⲟⲥ,  χens-u, M. ⲙⲟⲛⲙ, putrescere, foetor.

 seš, M. ⲙⲁⲙ, ferire, seneš, sešen, defendere (? ⲛⲁⲙⲧ).

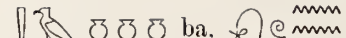
 seš, seneš (s-šen, s-šen-i), aperire.

 seš, senš, movere.

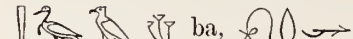
K. ⲟⲓϥ-ⲓ, sanies,  sef-a, humidus, humor, S. ⲥⲛⲟϧ, ⲥⲛⲁϥ, M. ⲥⲛⲟϥ,  snef, sanguis, sanies, humor.

144. b, u, ϧ, ⲟⲩ.

a. Anlaut oder Auslaut.

 ba, ūa-u, aqua.

S. ϧⲁ-ⲓ, M. ⲭⲁ-ⲓ, ūa, ferre.

 ba, ūa, M. ϧⲱ, arbor, lignum.

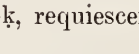
S. ϧⲟⲩϧⲟⲩ, ūaūa, S. ⲟⲩⲱ, splendere.

S. ⲉⲧ ϧⲁϧ für ⲉⲧ ⲟⲩⲁⲁϧ (Louvre Inscr. 136 c).

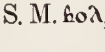
S. ϧⲱⲕ, M. ⲟⲩⲁϥ, ire, sequi, s-beq, currere, crus, pes

beḳ-ḳ, requiescere.

 beḳ-a, uḳ-a, piger.

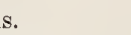
S. M. ϧⲟⲗ, M. ϧⲱⲗ,  uār, transgredi, egredi, ex.

bàn, S. ϧⲟⲙⲛ-ⲛ, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲙⲛ-ⲓ, cythara.

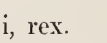
 ben, M. ϧⲉⲛ-ⲓ, ⲟⲩⲱⲙⲛ-ⲓ, palmae fructus, palma.

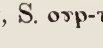
M. ϧⲱⲛϣ, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲛϣ, lupus.

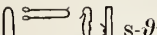
bār, ūaār, בַּעַל, Deus Baal.

S. ϧⲣⲣⲉ, primus, M. ⲟⲩⲣⲟ,  prui, rex.

K. ϧⲉⲣ-ⲧ, S. ⲟⲩⲛⲣ-ⲧ, S. ⲟⲩⲣ-ⲧ, uar-ī--t, ur-ī-t, rosa; S. ϧⲣ-ⲁⲓ, ruber.

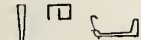
M. ϧⲁⲥ, S. ϧⲓⲥ-ⲉ, M. ϧⲓⲥ-ⲓ, S. ⲟⲩⲉⲓⲥ-ⲉ, M. ⲟⲩⲁⲥ,  us, baś, secare, secare serra; S. ⲟⲩⲱϣ, findere, fissura.

M. ϧⲟⲥⲉⲣ, ⲟⲩⲟⲥⲣ,  user, remex, remus.

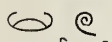
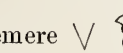
M. ⲃⲉⲥⲟⲱⲙ, opibus abundare, M. ⲟⲩⲥⲥⲟⲱⲙ, M. ⲟⲩⲟⲥⲟⲥⲙ, usten, dilatare (us, latus, ten-à, magnus, crescere?;  s-ϑen, expandere?).

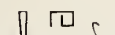
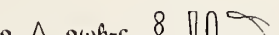
beχ, parere, M. ⲟⲩⲃ-ⲉ, partus abortivus.

beš, S. ⲟⲟⲩⲱ, pulmentum.

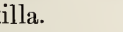
 beh-n, M. ⲟⲩⲱϩ, tegere.

S. ⲃⲉϩ, ⲟⲩⲉϩ, inclinare, S. ⲃⲉϩϫⲱ, ⲟⲩⲉϩϫⲱ, uaḥ-t'a, inclinare caput, M. ⲟⲩⲁϩ, recumbere.

 beḥ-ā, demere ⋁  ūaḥ, M. ⲟⲩⲁϩ, addere ⋁ S. ⲟⲩⲁ-ⲟⲩϩ-ⲱ, pignus.

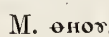
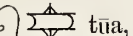
S. ⲃⲱϩ-ⲛ, tectum,  beh-n, M. ⲟⲩⲱϩ ∧ ϩⲱⲃ-ⲥ,  ḥeb-s, tegere.

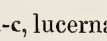
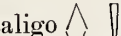
M. ⲟⲩⲟϫⲃⲉϫ, ⲟⲩⲟϫⲟⲩⲉϫ, mordere, mandere, B. ⲟⲩⲁϫ-ⲓ, M. ⲟⲩⲟϫ-ⲓ, maxilla.

M. ⲃⲟϯ,  beṭ, herba, ūaṭ', M. ⲟⲩⲉⲧⲟⲩⲱⲧ, viridis, herba.

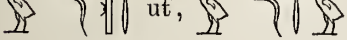
M. ⲟⲱⲟⲩ, ⲟⲃ-ⲁ, acervus, collis.

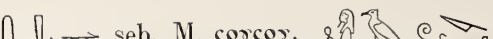
M ⲕⲟⲃ, ϩⲟⲩ-ⲟ, multus, qeb, duplicare, multiplicare.

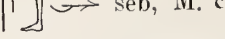
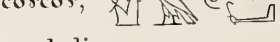
 qeb, S. ⲧⲛⲟⲩ, ⲧⲛⲩ, M. ⲟⲛⲟⲩ,  tūa, ventus.

 qeb, lux ⋁ umbra, S. ϩⲃ-ⲥ, lucerna ⋁ ϩⲃ-ⲃ-ⲥ, caligo  beχ-χ, ignis, u-beχ, lucere, M. ⲟⲩⲟ-ⲃⲱⲩ, ⲟⲩ-ⲃⲱⲩ, albus, candidus, splendidus.

S. ⲗⲁⲟⲩ, M. ⲗⲁⲃ-ⲱⲓ, velum.

 uṭ', uṭ'-u, S. ⲟⲩⲟⲓ-ⲃ, ⲟⲩⲟⲓ-ⲫ, transferre, transire.

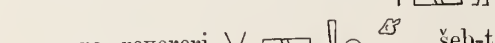
 seb, M. ⲥⲁⲃⲟⲩ, sau, percutere, secare, B. ⲥⲏϧ-ⲓ, M. ⲉⲛⲥ-ⲓ, gladius.

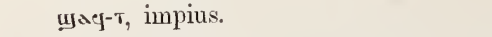
 seb, S. ⲥⲟⲩ,  sīu, M. ⲥⲓⲟⲩ, stella.

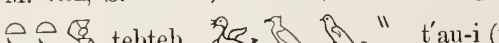
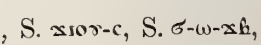
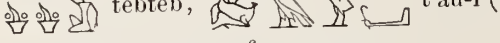
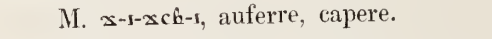
M. ⲥⲁϧⲥ, S. ⲥⲟⲟⲩ, M.S. ⲥⲱⲟⲩ-ⲛ, ⲥⲟⲟⲩ-ⲛ, sapere, intelligere, saub, sab-ā, S. ⲥϧ-ⲱ, discere.

S. ⲥⲉⲛⲥⲱⲛ, rogare, ⲙⲟⲩⲙⲟⲩ, laudare, sūa-š, s-ūaš (? S. 149), adorare, revereri šeb-t, K. ⲥⲱⲛ, rebellis, ferox, M. ⲙⲁⲥ-ⲧ, impius.

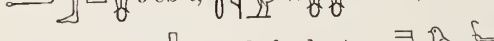
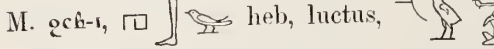
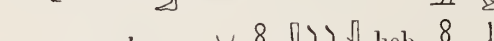
M. ⲧⲱϧ, S. ⲧⲟⲟϧ-ⲥ, vicissim, reddere, respondere, S. ⲧⲟⲩ-ⲥⲓⲟ, retribuere.

 tebteb, t'au-i (t'a-ui?), S. ϫⲓⲟⲩ-ⲥ, S. ⲥ-ⲱ-ϫϧ, M. ϫ-ⲓ-ϫⲥϧ-ⲓ, auferre, capere.

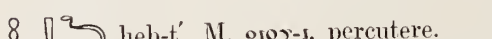
 ϑeb-t, ϑäu-i, M. ⲑⲱⲟⲩ-ⲓ, S. ⲧⲟⲟⲩ-ⲥ, calceus.

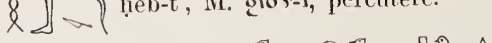
M. ⲭⲥϧ-ⲓ,  heb, luctus, ḥu,  χu-i, plangere, lugere  ḥeb,  ḥeb-ā, ludere.

ḥeb-t', M. ⲭⲓⲟⲩ-ⲓ, percutere.

 šūab,  šaūab-u, S. ⲙⲟⲩ-ⲥ, K. ⲙϧ-ⲥ, arbor quaedam, Persea, ficus  S. ϩⲥⲥⲙ, ficus.

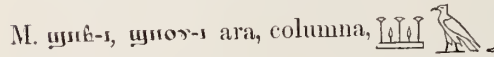
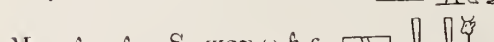
M. ⲙⲛϧ-ⲓ, ⲙⲛⲟⲩ-ⲓ ara, columna, šab-ti, statua.

M. ⲙϧ-ⲱ-ϧ-ⲓ, S. ⲙⲟⲩ-ⲱ-ϧ-ⲥ,  šeb-b, guttur.

M. S. ⲭⲟⲟⲩ, ⲭⲱⲟⲩ, M. ⲍⲱⲟⲩ, B. ⲭⲁⲩ,  χu, malus, S. ⲭϧ-ϧ-ⲥ, pejor χu, excellens, sacer, S. B. ⲭⲟⲩ-ⲥ, melior.

b. Inlaut.

M. ⲁⲟⲩⲁⲛ, S. ⲁϧⲁⲛ, ⲁⲩⲁⲁⲛ, species.

 uben,  un-ī, S. ⲟⲩⲟⲉⲙ, ⲟⲩⲥⲙ, lucere, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲙ-ⲓ, lux.

M. ⲣⲁⲟⲩⲛⲟⲩⲧ, ⲣⲁⲃⲛⲟⲩⲧ, obnoxius.

M. ⲉⲁⲃ-ⲉ, K. ⲁ-ⲩⲥⲃ-ⲉ-ⲓⲓ, B. ⲉⲁⲟⲩ-ⲓⲓ, S. ⲥⲟⲟⲩ-ⲓⲓ, M. ⲉⲱⲟⲩ-ⲓⲓ, sapiens.

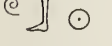
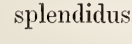
sbeq, K. ⲉⲟⲩϫ-ⲓ, M. ⲥⲟϫ-ⲓ, crocodilus(?).

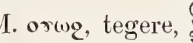
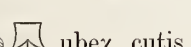
M. ⲧⲱⲃ, vicissim, S. ⲧⲟⲟⲃ-ⲉ, ⲧⲟⲩ-ⲉⲓⲟ, retribuere.

M. ϩⲣⲱⲟⲩ, S. ⲭⲣⲟⲟⲩ, sonare, M ϩⲁⲣⲁⲃ-ⲁⲓ, S. ⲭⲣⲟⲩⲃ-ⲁⲓ, tonitru.

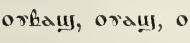
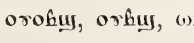
145. b, ub, u, ḅ, ⲟⲩḅ, ⲟⲩ.

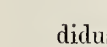
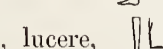
uben, (?), benben, M. ⲁⲟⲩⲙ, B. ⲟⲩⲁⲙ, S. ⲟⲩⲟⲉⲙ, splendidus, lucere.

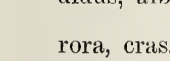
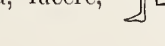
 beh-n, tegere, S. ⲃⲱϩ-ⲛ, tectum, M. ⲟⲩⲱϩ, tegere, ubeχ, tegere,  ubeχ, cutis ⋀ M. ϩⲛⲃ-ⲓ, ϩⲛⲃ-ⲓ, ϩⲟϥ-ⲧ, ḥeb-s, tegere.

M. ⲟⲩⲃⲁⲱ, ⲟⲩⲁⲱ, ⲟⲩⲱⲃⲱ, ⲟⲩⲟⲃⲱ, ⲟⲩⲃⲱ, ⲱⲟⲟⲱ,  ābš, splendidus, albus,  bek-au, lucere, bek, aurora, cras.

146. ub, u, ⲟⲩḅ, ⲟⲩ.

M. ⲟⲩⲃⲥ, adversus, ad, uba, ingredi, pervenire ⋁ S. ⲟⲩⲉ,  uauu,  nauī, remotus esse.

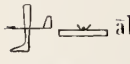
 uben, Demot. uben, Demot. ūn,  un-ī, S. ⲟⲩⲟⲉⲙ, M. ⲁⲟⲩⲙ, lucere, splendidus.

 ubeṭ, ubeṭeṭ,  uṭeṭ, urere.

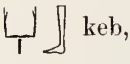
M. ⲙ-ϩⲟⲕ-ⲓ, beq, conceptio, M. ⲉⲣ ϩⲟⲕ-ⲓ, concipere, s-bek, s-ubk, gravidam facere(?).

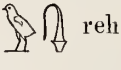
147. u an *b* im Auslaut.

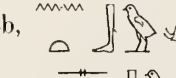
āb, āb-u, oppositus.

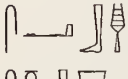
 āb, offerere, sacrificium, āb-u, solemnia sacrificia.

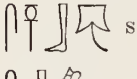
qeb, qeb-u, arbor hortensis quaedam.

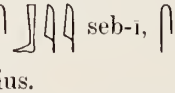
 keb, à-kb, à-kb-u, plangere.

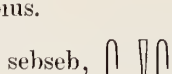
Demot. leheb, S. ϵλϩωϧ,  reheb-u, vapor, adustio.

netb,  netb-u, audire.

 sāb, sāb-u, ornare.

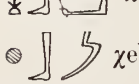
 sàb, sàb-u, canis niloticus (Schakal).

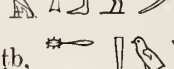
seb,  seb-ı, seb-áu, K. ϲϧοϣ-ı, pravus, vilis, impius.

sebseb,  sebseb-u, cingere.

ϑeb, ϑeb-u, vas, urceus, cista.

χab, χab-u, inclinare, curvare.

 χeb, χab-u, falx.

ḥeṭb,  χaṭb-u, M. ϫωτϧ, S. ϩωτϧ, interficere.

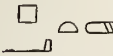
148. ϧ, ϣ.

S. ϩϩϣ, M. ϩωϧ, lucrum.

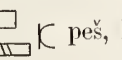
M. ϩı ϵϧρϩϫ, ϩı ϵϣρϩϫ, ϩı ϭϣρϩϫ, fulgurare, ϧρϩϫ, buirq-a, fulgor.

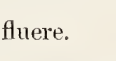
149. p, u, ⲩ, ⲟⲩ.

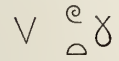
uṭ-b, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲧ-ⲃ, progredi, ⲡⲁⲧ, peṭ, pes, ire.

B. ⲟⲩⲁⲍ-ⲓ, M. ⲟⲩⲟⲍ-ⲓ, S. ⲟⲩⲟϭ-ϵ, maxilla, M. ⲟⲩⲟⲍⲟⲩⲉⲍ, ⲟⲩⲟⲍⲃⲉⲍ, mandere, uš̌-a-uš̌-a, coufringere,  pāt, mandere ⋀ S. ⲧⲁⲡ-ⲧ, mandere.

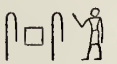
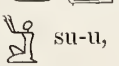
M. ⲟⲩⲍ-ⲁⲓ, B. ⲟⲩⲍ-ⲥⲓ, S. ⲛⲁⲓϣ-ϵ, sanare, sanum fieri.

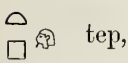
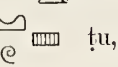
īaš̌,  peš̌, M. ⲡⲱϣ, confringere.

pat-u, fons,  īat, fluere.

S. ⲛⲟⲧ-ϲ, fuṭ, (auṭ?), fet, S. ⲟⲩⲉⲧ, separare, scindere ⋁  ut, ligare.

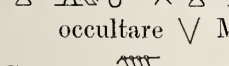
S. ⲛⲉϩ-ⲧ, ⲃⲉϩ, īaḫ(-t′a), inclinare, peχ-ṭ, prosternere.

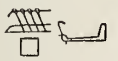
 sep-s, S. ⲥⲉⲡ-ϲ, ⲥⲥⲛⲥⲱⲛ,  su-u, M. ϣⲟⲩ-ϣⲟⲩ, S. ϣⲟⲩ-ϣⲟⲩ-ϣ-ⲓ ⋀ īaš̌, ⲟⲩϣ-ⲧ, orare, rogare.

 tep, caput, tectum,  ṭu, M. ⲧⲱⲟⲩ, ⲑⲱⲟⲩ, S. ⲧⲟⲟⲩ, mons.

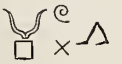
M. ⲍⲣⲱⲟⲩ, M. ϩⲱⲣⲡ, sonus.

M. ϩⲣⲱⲟⲩ, stillare, S. ϩⲉⲣⲡ, aqua, rigare.

 ḥap, M. ϩⲟⲡ, ⲭⲱⲡ, ϩⲱⲧⲡ, ϩⲟⲃ-ϲ, abdere, occultare ⋁ M. ⲭⲁⲩ, revelare.

S. ϭⲉⲡ,  šep, S. ⲍⲓⲟⲩ-ϲ, capere.

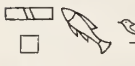
150. u an *p.*

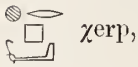
ȧp,  ȧp-u, demonstrare, nuntius.

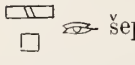
nesp, S. ⲗⲁⲡⲉ-ⲓ, nesp-u, secare, mordere, devorare.

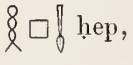
, ṭerp, ṭerp-u, offere.

ṭerp, turp-u, anser

 šep, χep-u, M. ϫⲓⲡ-ⲓ, S. ϫⲓⲡ-ⲉ, opprobrium.

 χerp, χerp-u, M. ϫⲟⲣⲡ, primus.

 šep, šep-u, caecus šep, lux.

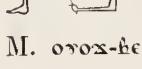
 ḥep, ḥep-u, remus.

hep, hap-u, jus, judicium, S. ϩⲁⲡ-ⲉ, ḥeb-s(?), decet, fas.

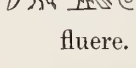
ḥap, ḥap-u, M. ϩⲟⲡ, ϩⲱⲡ, tegere, celare, abscondere.

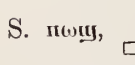
151. p, b, u, ⲡ, ⲃ, ⲟⲩ.

S. ⲃⲉϩ, S. ⲡⲉϩ-ⲧ, ūaḥ(-t'a), inclinare, incurvare.

 beh, repellere, peḳ ∧ S. ϩⲓⲟⲩ, impingere.

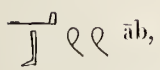
M. ⲟⲩⲟϫ-ⲃⲉϫ, pāt ∧ ⲧⲁⲡ-ⲧ, mandere.

 pat-u, fons, betbet, fluere, ūat, fluere.

S. ⲡⲱϣ,  peš, M. ⲫⲁϣ, fuṭ, (ȧuṭ), ⲃⲉϣ-ⲟⲩⲱϣ, baś, ūaś, frangere, confringere, scindere.

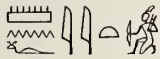
tep, caput, vertex, ṭu, M. ⲧⲱⲟⲩ, ϑⲱⲟⲩ, ϑⲟⲩ-ⲥ, ϑϧ-ⲁ, mons, collis, acervus.

152. f, u, ⲫ, ⲟⲩⲫ, ⲁⲩⲫ, ⲟⲩ, ⲁⲩ, ⲉⲓ, ⲟ, ⲁ, ⲉ, ⲓ.

 āb, M. ⲁⲫ, àf, àuf, àu, caro, proles (fuā, proles).

mafu, S. ⲙⲉⲩ-ⲥ, S. ⲙⲉⲉⲩ-ⲥ, M. ⲙⲉⲩ-ⲓ, M. B. ⲙⲛⲟⲩ-ⲉⲓ, recordari, cogitare.

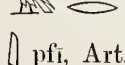
mafu-i, mau-i, M. ⲙⲟⲩ-ⲥ, M. ⲙⲱⲟⲩ-ⲓ, splendor, M. ✝ ⲙⲟⲩ-ⲥ, splendere.

 menf-ît, M. ⲙⲛⲟⲩ-ⲧ, S. ⲙⲛⲟⲟ-ⲧ-ⲥ, M. ⲙⲛⲟ-ⲧ, janitor.

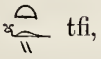
nef-r, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲫ-ⲓ, ⲛ-ⲁ-ⲛⲟⲩⲫ, ⲛ-ⲁ-ⲛⲉⲫ, S. ⲛ-ⲁ-ⲛⲟⲩ M. ⲛ-ⲁ-ⲛⲉ, bonus.

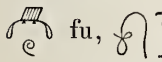
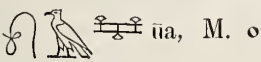
ūa, ūa-ī, fa, M. ⲫⲁ-ⲓ, S. ⲫⲉ-ⲓ, S. ϧⲁ-ⲓ, tollere, ferre.

uāu, solvere uāf, ligare, jungere(?).

ūar, ignis,  a-fer, urere.

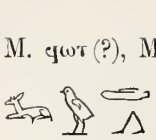
 puī, pfī, Art. dem. Sing. masc.

tuī,  tfī, Art. dem. Sing. fem.

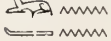
 fu,  ūa, M. ⲟⲩⲛⲟⲩ, ⲟⲩⲛⲓ, ⲟⲩⲉⲓ, S. ⲟⲩⲛⲩ, ⲟⲩⲉ, latus, longus, distare.

fenḳ-a, uḳ-a, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲥ, manducare.

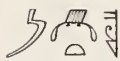
M. ϥωτ (?), M. ⲟⲩⲁⲧ-ⲃ̄, ferre, transferre.

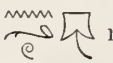
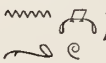
 fuṭ, (àuṭ), M. ⲟⲩⲟⲧ, M. ⲟⲩⲱϯ, dividere ut, ligare, conjungere.

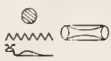
fuṭ-n, (àuṭ-n), Demot. àit-n-nu, B. ⲉⲓⲧ-ⲉⲛ, S. ⲉⲓⲧ-ⲛ, M. ⲓⲧ-ⲉⲛ, S. ⲟⲩⲉⲓⲧ-ⲉ, sordes, tabescere.

 fuḥ, S. ⲡⲁϩ-ⲧ, ⲡⲱϩ-ⲧ, M. ⲟⲩⲱ-ⲧ-ϩ, S. B. ⲟⲧϩ, effundere.

153. u an *f*.

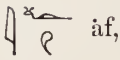
 mafu-t, maf-u, scapus, hastile, hasta.

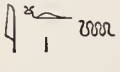
 n-nu, nef,  n-nef-u, Ibex.

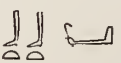
 χenf, χenf-u, corbis, placenta.

χesf-i-t, χesf-u-t, navigare.

154. b, f, u, ⲃ̄, ϥ, ⲟⲩ (Schwartze, Lautlehre § 70).

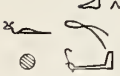
 àf, àuf, M. ⲁϥ, S. ⲁⲃ̄, caro.

 àf, àf-u, M. ϩⲟϥ, S. ϩⲟⲃ̄, serpens.

S. ⲃⲉⲧ, M. ⲟⲩⲟⲧ, M. ϥωτ, ϥⲟⲧ, delere,  betbet,

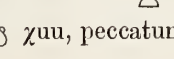
fuṭ, àuṭ, uṭ, contundere ut, jungere.

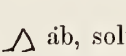
ua, fa, S. ⲃⲁ-ⲓ, M. ϥⲁ-ⲓ, S. ϥⲉ-ⲓ, portare.

ubeχ, tegere, M. ⲟⲩⲱϩ, beh-n, feχ, tegere, cingere ⋁  feχ, M. ϧⲉⲓ, detegere, denudare ◊ S. ϩⲏ-ⲉ, M. ϩⲟⲏ-ⲉ, ϩⲟϥ-ⲧ, S. ϩⲟϥ-ⲥ, ḥeb-s, M. ϫⲉⲡ, tegere.

S. M. ⲧⲉⲏ-ⲉ, B. ⲧⲟⲩⲛ-ⲁ-ⲉ, M. S. ⲧⲟⲩⲛ-ⲟ-ⲥ, ⲧⲟⲩⲛ-ⲉ-ⲉ, M. ⲧⲟϥ-ⲥ, instigare.

M. ⲑⲉⲏ-ⲓ, S. ⲥⲟⲟⲩ, ⲥⲟⲟⲩ-ⲛ-ⲉ, S. ϫⲛ-ⲟ-ϥ, saccus.

M. ⲙⲱϥ-ⲧ, peccatum, ⲙⲱⲏ-ϥ, peccare, ⲙⲁϥ-ⲧ, χef-t, peccator, χab-t,  χuu, peccatum, M. S. ϩⲟⲟⲩ, ϩⲱⲟⲩ, B. ϩⲁⲩ, malus.

fuā (àuā) ⋀ M. ⲁϥ,  àf, àuf, ⲁⲟⲩⲁⲓ, àb, S. ⲁϩ, àāu, caro, proles.

 fu, M. ⲟⲩⲱ ⋀ ab, solvere, cessare.

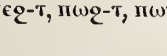
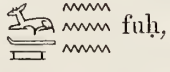
S. ⲟⲩⲟⲩ-ϥ, ⲟⲩⲱⲩ-ϩ, ⲟⲩⲟⲩ-ϩ, ⲱⲩ-ⲛ, ⲟⲩ-ⲛ, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲩ-ϩ, ⲱⲛ-ⲧ, transportare.

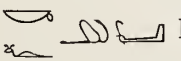
155. ⲟⲩ, ϥ.

M. ⲟⲩⲣⲟⲩ (ⲣⲱⲟⲩⲧ), K. ϥⲱⲗⲁ, gaudium(?).

156. p, b, f, u, ⲡ, ϩ, ϥ, ⲟⲩ.

M. ϧⲉⲓ, S. ⲟⲩⲟ-ⲡϩ, feχ, detegere ⋁ M. ⲟⲩⲱϩ, u-beχ, tegere.

S. ⲡⲉϩ-ⲧ, ⲡⲱϩ-ⲧ, ⲡⲱⲧϩ,  bāḥ,  fuḥ, M. ⲟⲩⲟⲧϩ, effundere.

S. ϭⲉⲡ, šep, S. ϭ-ⲱ-ϫⲉϩ, M. ϫ-ⲉ-ϫⲉϩ, kef, S. ϫⲓⲟⲩ-ⲉ, ϩⲉϩ-ⲧ, ϩⲉϥ-ⲧ, capere, auferre ⋁  kef, relinquere.

□ purś-a, S. ⲡⲣϫ, M. ϥⲱⲣϫ, percutere, ϧⲉⲗϫ, testa, ⲟⲩⲣⲁⲉ, scipio, user, sceptrum, remus, fortis, M. ϧⲟⲉⲉⲣ, ⲟⲩⲟⲉⲣ, remus.

157. u an *m*.

ām, ām-u, pastor.

ām, ām-u, bestiae, boves.

ām-a, ām-a-m,

ām-a-m-u, S. ⲉⲓⲙ-ⲉ, B. ⲉⲓⲙ-ⲓ, ⲓⲙ-ⲓ, M. ⲉⲙ-ⲓ ⋀ ⲙⲉⲩ-ⲓ, scire.

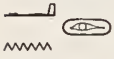
qesm, S. ϭⲟⲥⲙ, qesm-u-t, caligo (?).

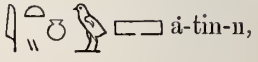
158. u und *mu* an *n*.

ān, ān-n, ān-n-u, M. ⲱⲛ-ⲓ, S. ⲱⲛ-ⲉ, S. ⲉⲛ-ⲉ, lapis.

ān, ān-n-u, vertere.

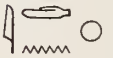
ān, ān-u-u, pingere, M. ⲟⲛ-ⲓ, S. ⲙ-ⲉ, imitari.

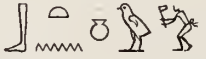
 ān, ān-n-u, M. S. ⲛⲁⲩ, videre.

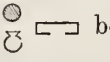
á-ten, M. ϭⲱⲛ-ϩ, ⲥⲉⲛ-ϩ, capere, ligare,  á-tin-u,

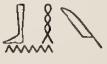
carcer.

à-ten, à-ten-nu, circulus, orbis.

 à-ṭen, à-ṭen-u, discus.

bet, detestabilis,  bet-n-nu, malefactor.

beχn,  beχn-u, turris, arx.

beḥ, beḥ-u,  beḥ-n,

beḥ-n-t, beḥ-n-n-u, secare, interficere.

qeṭ, qeṭ-nu, effigies, S. кат-и, parabolae.

qet, M. кет, кт-є, кт-о, кωт-є, qeṭ-nu, qeṭ-nu-t, volvere, vertere, ambulare.

qeṭ-n, M. кет, qeṭ-nu, qeṭ-nu-t, aedificare.

men, men-n-u, men-n-uī, me-min-i (?).

 māϑen, proficisci, via ⟋ M. мтоп, моτп-є, māṭn, māten-nu, quiescere.

māχen, māχen-nu, māχen-t, māχen-nu-t, navis, scapha.

nen, àn, afferre, M. єп, ιπ-ι, nen-n-u, àn-n-u, tributum (?).

un-ī, un-n-u, lux, hora, M. оγп-оγ S. єγп-оγ ⟋ S. ноγ, M. наγ, B. неγ, hora.

uṭen, M. оγоτєп, uten-u, perforare.

uṭen, uten-n-u, onus, ponderosus.

 pen-n-u, S. пєп, пιп, M. ϕιп, mus.

 rn, M. ран, рєп, S. рп, рιп, rn-n-u, nominare, nomen.

sàn, sàn-n-u, applicare, adhibere.

ṭer, à-ϑen-n-u, pulsare, occidere, K. топ-о, percutere.

 tef, S. таαϕ, M. ϑαϕ, rigare, spuere, tef-n-u-t ⟋ K. с-ϕнιт-ι, S. с-ϩнт-є, пат-с-є, паϭ-с-є, spuma, humor.

 fuṭ-n (єιτп), fuṭ-n-nu, fut-i, S. ϕωт-є, sordes, immunditia.

χen-n-u-s, χen-m-m-s, M. S. ϣoλ-м-єc, S. ϩλ-o-м, culex.

ḥek-n, ḥek-n-u, ḥenq, ḥeq, liquor, potus.

ḥon, ḥen-t, ḥen-n-u, dirigere, regere, rex ∨ ḥon, servus; M. ϩωn, jubere ∨ obedire.

ḥen, henhen, ḥen-n-u, henhen-n-u, exclamare, orare (?) ∧ neḥ, adorare, confidere (?).

ḥun, ḥun-n-u, juvenis ∨ M. ϩєλ-λ-o, ϩєλ-λ-ω, senex, anus, S. ϩєp ϣiр-є, M. ϩєλ ϣiр-ι, juvenis.

ḥen, M. ϩєи, ḥen-n-u, han, movere, discedere ∨ progredi.

ḥen-t, lacus, hen-n-u, puteus.

ḥen-ti, ḥen-n-u, cornua.

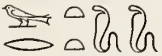
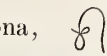
159. b, m, u, ϧ, м, or.

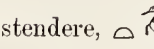
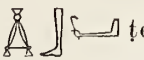
s-beq, S. ϧωк, ire, M. orϩϩ, ire ∨ quiescere, māš-ā, S. мooϣ-є, S. M. morϣ-т, ire ∨ baḳ-a, quiescere, fatigatus.

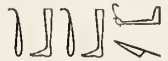
 bar-ī, navis (mit piscis), K. ϧap-ι, uār-t, K. мp-o-м, navis, mer, remus (? navis).

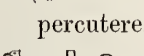
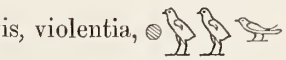
beḥ-āu, nāḥ, meḥ-ī, piscis, meḫ-ī, natare, M. ϩєλ-мєϩ-ι, navis, M orϩϩ-ι, S. orωϩ-є, piscator ∨ ḥeb, piscari, u-heb, piscis.

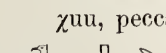
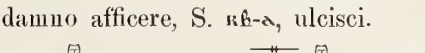
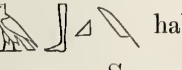
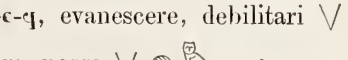
M. ⲁⲗⲙ, splendidus, S. ⲁ-ⲁⲗⲏⲩ, albus.

M. ⲙⲟⲣ, cingere, ligare, alligare, mār, cinctura, vestis, ϧⲁⲓⲣ-ⲓ, corbis, sporta,  ur-ti, corona,  ār, funis. nāḫ-(t'a), S. ϧⲉϩ, curvare, ⲙⲁⲕ-ϩ, māχ-ā-q, ⲛⲁϩ-ϧ, neḥ-b-t, cervix.

M. ⲧⲉϧ, ⲧⲁⲙ-ⲉ, S. ⲧⲟⲩ-ⲟ, ⲧⲁⲩ-ⲟ, signare, ostendere,  teb, M. ⲧⲓϧ, digitus,  ṭeb, pungere.

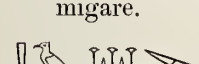
t'ām, sceptrum, t'āu, baculus,  ϑebϑeb, percutere.

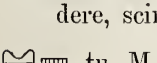
 χab-t, injuriam inferre, M. ⲭϧ-ⲁ, vis, violentia,  χuu, peccatum, Demot. km-ā, damno afficere, S. ⲕϧ-ⲁ, ulcisci.

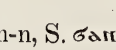
 hab-q, M. ϩⲱⲟⲩ-ⲓ,  qem, s-qem, S. ϣⲙ, ϭⲟⲟϧ, M. ⲕⲱϧ, ⲕⲟⲟϧ-ⲉ-ϥ, evanescere, debilitari  qem (?), posse, χem, posse  χem, non posse, M. ϭⲟⲙ, ϫⲟⲙ, fortis, pollere.

160. ϧ, ⲓ, ⲟⲩ.

M. ϧⲟⲥⲉⲣ, S. ⲣⲉϥⲥⲱⲕ ⲓ ⲡⲟⲩⲟⲥⲣ, ⲥⲉⲕⲟⲩⲟⲥⲣ, user, remex, remigare.

 baš, nāš, neš-ṭ, contundere, scindere.

 ṭu, M. ⲧⲱⲟⲩ, ⲑⲱⲟⲩ, ⲟϧⲁ, ⲥⲛⲟⲩ, ⲥⲛⲱⲟⲩ, altus, mons, acervus.

hab-q, M. ⲕⲱϧ, S. ⲕⲟⲟϧ-ⲉ-ϥ, ϭⲱϧ, M. ϩⲱⲟⲩ-ⲓ, ken,  ḳen-n, S. ϭⲁⲛ-ⲁ-ϩ, debilem esse, debilitas qen, vincere, fortitudo.

161. ⲏ, ⲟⲩ (S. 160).

M. ⲟⲛⲟⲩ, M. ⲟⲛⲏ, S. ϩⲛⲏ, sulphur.

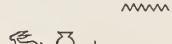
M. ⲗⲁⲕⲟⲛ, K. ⲁ-ⲗⲕⲟⲩ, vas.

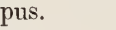
M. ⲟⲃⲓ-ⲁ, mons, ṭu, M. ⲧⲱⲟⲩ, M. ⲟⲱⲟⲩ, M. ⲥⲛⲟⲩ, M. ⲥⲛⲱⲟⲩ, Demot. tun, mons, acervus, S. ⳡⲛⲙ, altus, supra.

162. ⲟⲩ, ⲉⲩ (Schwartze, Lautlehre §. 73).

M. ⳡⲣⲛⲍ, ⲟⲩⲣⲛⲍ, ⲉⲩⲣⲛⲍ, ⲥⳡⲣⲛⲍ, buirq-a, fulgur.

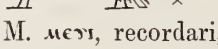
M. ⲉⲩⲓ, B. S. ⲟⲩⲓ, ens, M. ⲟⲩⲟⲓ, un, esse, aliquid.

S. ⲉⲩⲛⲟⲩ, M. ⲟⲩⲛⲟⲩ,  un-n-u ne-n-u, S. ⲛⲟⲩ, B. ⲛⲉⲩ, M. ⲛⲁⲩ, hora.

S. ⲉⲩⲙⲥⲟⲙ, ⲟⲩⲙⲥⲟⲙ, M. ⲟⲩⲟⲡⲱⲥⲟⲙ, ⲟⲩⲟⲡⲱⲭⲟⲙ,  qem (?), posse.

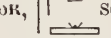
S. ⲉⲩⲟⲉⲓⲱ, ⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓⲱ, B. ⲟⲩⲁⲉⲓⲱ, ⲟⲩⲁⲓⲱ, tempus.

M. ⲉⲩⲉⲟⲛ, ⲟⲩⲉⲟⲛ, simul, ⲉⲟⲛ, sep, vices.

S. ⲉⲩⲱϩ, ⲟⲩⲱϩ, ⲟⲩⲱⲱϩ,  uśa, nox.

S. ⲙⲉⲉⲩⲉ, ⲙⲉⲩⲉ, B. ⲙⲛⲟⲩⲉⲓ, M. ⲙⲉⲩⲓ, recordari, cogitare.

S. ⲙⲉⲩⲧ, ⲙⲟⲩⲧ, occidere, M. ⲙⲱⲟⲩⲧ, met, mori.

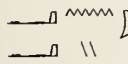
S. ⲥⲉⲩϩ, ⲥⲟⲟⲩϩ, M. ⲉⲱⲕ,  seq, saḥ, colligere, conjungere, seḥ-a, grex.

M. ⳡⲁⲛ-ⲉ-ⳡ, ⳡⲁⲛ-ⲉⲩ-ⳡ, ⳡⲁⲛ-ⲟⲩ-ⳡ, nutrire, S. ⲥⲁⲛ-ⲟⲩ-ⳡ, ⲥⲁⲁⲛ-ⳡ, sàn, preservare.

S. ⳇⲧⲉⲩ, ⳇⲧⲟⲟⲩ, M. ⳇⲧⲱⲟⲩ, ⳇⲧⲉ. fṭu, quatuor.

163. ⲟⲩ, ⲉⲓ.

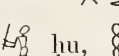
M. ⲁⲟⲩⲁⲛ, S. ⲁⲁⲁⲛ, ⲉⲓⲙ-ⲉ, B. ⲉⲓⲙ-ⲓ, M. ⲓⲙ-ⲓ, ān, species, similis,

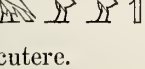
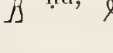
K. ⲉⲛ,  āān-i, simia.

M. ⲛⲱⲓⲧ, ⲛⲟⲩⲧ, S. ⲛⲟⲉⲓⲧ, net', nut', fariua, molere, contundere.

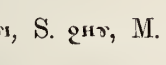
bar, M. ⲟⲩⲣ-ⲱ, S. ⲉⲓⲟⲟⲣ, puteus, fossa, M. ⲓⲟⲣ ⲛ ⲙⲙⲁ „Graben von Tiefe“.

S. ⲧⲟⲩⲉⲓ-ⲟ (ⲧⲉⲓ,ⲧⲏⲓ, M. ☥?), ⲧⲓⲛⲏ-ⲉ, ⲧⲟⲟⲏ-ⲉ, ⲧⲱⲏ-ⲉ, ⲧⲱⲱⲏ-ⲉ, retribuere.

S. ⲭⲓⲟⲩ, M. ⲭⲉⲓ, percutere, offendere, plaga, ruina,  ḥeb-t',

 hauu,  ḥi, ḥu, ḥn-i,

percutere.

M. ⲭⲱⲟⲩⲓ, S. ⲭⲏⲩ, M. ⲭⲉⲓ, ⲭⲓⲓ, B. ⲭⲓⲏⲓ, S. ⲭⲉ,  hau,

cadere.

M. ⲥⲣⲏⲟⲩⲧ, S. ⲁⲉⲣⲁⲉⲓⲧ, superari.

164. ⲃ, ⲉⲩ, ⲏⲩ.

M. ⲃⲣⲓⲭ, ⲟⲩⲣⲓⲭ, ⲉⲩⲣⲓⲭ, S. ⲃⲣⲓⲥ-ⲉ, buirq-a ⲁ

M. ⲍⲁⲣⲁⲃ-ⲁⲓ, fulgur.

S. ⲙⲉⲃⲉ für ⲙⲉⲉⲩⲉ, M. ⲙⲉⲩⲓ, ⲙⲏⲟⲩⲉⲓ (Louvre, Inscr. 136 c).

 s-beq, S. ⲥⲉⲩⲕ, S. ⲉⲟⲟⲩⲕ, ⲉⲱⲟⲩⲕ, seḥ,

saḥ, seq, colligere.

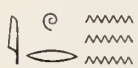
S. ⲭⲏⲩ, M. ⲭⲱⲃ, ḥen-t, lucrum, negotium.

165. b, ϧ, ⲉⲓ.

uben, S. ⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓⲙ, ⲟⲩⲉⲓⲙ, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲓⲙ-ⲓ, lucere.

S. ⲉⲓⲁⲗ, M. ⲓⲁⲗ, splendere ⋁ S. ϧⲗ-ⲗ-ⲉ, caecus.

S. ϧⲱⲧⲉ, sudor ⋁ abstergere, B. ϧⲱϯ, abstergere, S. ⲉⲓⲱⲧⲉ, ⲓⲟⲧⲉ, M. ⲓⲱϯ, ⲱⲓϯ, S. ⲱⲧⲉ, ros, roris; M. ⲭⲱϯ, sudor ⋁ abstergere ⋁ S. ⲥ-ϧⲛⲧ-ⲉ, ⲍ-ϧⲛⲧ-ⲉ, M. ⲥ-ϥⲛⲓϯ, ⲥ-ϥⲓϯ, ϥⲓϯ, spuere ⋀ tef, rigare, irrigare, gutta, S. ⲧⲁⲁϥ, M. ϑⲁϥ, B. ⲧ-ⲟ-ⲧϥ, spuere.

 aur, flumen, Nilus, M. ⲓⲁⲣ-ⲟ, S. ⲓⲉⲣ-ⲟ, ⲉⲓⲉⲣ-ⲟ, ⲉⲓⲟⲟⲣ, M. ⲟⲩⲣ-ⲱ, flumen, ϧⲱⲣ, ebullire, exundare, bar, puteus, M. ϧⲱⲗ(?), fluere.

S. ⲉⲓⲣⲍ-ⲉ, M. ⲉⲓⲉⲣⲍ-ⲉ, radius, M. ϧⲣⲁ, fulgere.

t'āb, t'b-ā, teb, M. ⲧⲉϧ, digitus, signare, S. ⲧⲉⲓ, iste, S. B. dare, M. ϯ, dare.

M. ⲧⲱϧ, S. ⲧⲟⲩⲉⲓⲟ, S. B. ⲧⲉⲓ, M. ϯ, ⲧⲁ, retribuere, reddere, signare.

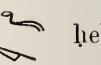
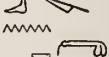
166. ⲏ, ⲉⲓ, ⲉⲩ.

S. ⲁ-ⲗⲏⲩ, ⲗⲁⲩⲡ-ⲟ(?), albus ⋀ M. ϧⲗ-ⲗ-ⲉⲉⲩ, ϧⲗ-ⲗ-ⲉ, albumen ⋁ S. ϧⲗ-ⲗ-ⲉ, caecus.

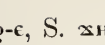
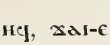
M. ⲟⲩⲱⲙ, ⲟⲩⲱⲓ, S. ⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓ, M. ⲟⲩⲟⲓ, S. ⲟⲩⲟⲓⲉ, Plur. M. ⲟⲩⲓⲛ, agricola.

K. ⲭⲏⲡ-ⲓ, S. ⲭⲓⲉⲓ-ⲧ, fovea.

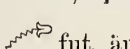
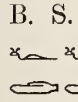
M. ⲭⲏⲙ, ⲏⲙ, S. ⲏⲉⲓ, M. ⲏⲓ, tectum, domus.

B. ⲭⲉⲓ, M. ⲭⲁⲓ, hī, haī, he, mas, maritus, neben ⲭⲱⲟⲩ-ⲧ, mas, maritus, ⲭⲟⲛ, nuptiae,  ḥeb-t', hi, ⲭⲓⲟⲩ-ⲓ, violare, injuriam inferre. Cf.  neh-p, ⲛⲱⲓⲕ, percutere, coitum facere.

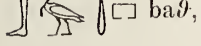
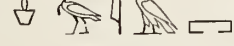
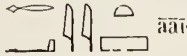
167. ϥ, ⲁⲓ, ⲉⲓ.

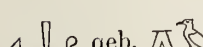
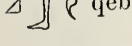
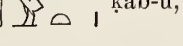
M. ϣⲁϥ-ⲉ, ϣⲁϧ-ⲉ, S. ϫⲏϥ, ϫⲁⲓ-ⲉ, ϫⲁⲉⲓ-ⲉ, ϣⲟⲩ-ⲓⲧ,  šu  uš, desertum, vacuus.

M. ϥⲣⲏϣ, flavus, ϧⲣⲏϫ, fulgor, ⲉⲓⲉⲣϩ-ⲉ, lux, S. ⲉⲓⲉⲣϩ, videre(?).

fut, ⲁⲩt,  fuṭ-n-nu, Demot. ⲁⲓt-n, B. S. ⲉⲓⲧ-ⲉ-ⲛ, M. ⲓⲧ-ⲉ-ⲛ, B. ⲛⲉⲓⲧ-ⲉ-ⲛ, stercus, fimus, pulvis  feṭfeṭ, aroma.

168. b, au, ϧ, ⲁⲩ.

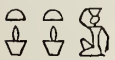
 baϑ,  baâϑ, baīϑ, S. ⲁϩⲏⲧ (ⲁϩⲏ ⲧ,  āāī-t, ⲛⲉⲓ?), domus.

 qeb, ḳab-u, S. ϭϧ-ⲟⲓ, M. ϫϥ-ⲟⲓ, ϣⲟϧ-ϣ, brachium,  χep, vola manus,  ḳau, M. ϣⲉⲛ, ϭⲟⲛ, χef-ā, capere.

S. ⲗⲁⲟⲩ, M. ⲗⲁϧⲟ, velum navis.

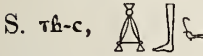
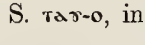
M. ⲛⲁϧ-ⲓ, ⲛⲁⲩ-ⲓ, lancea, lanceae.

Neb-i-t, ⲛⲁⲩ-ⲓ, ⲛⲟⲩ-ⲟⲓ, vicus nomi ϩⲛⲉⲥ.

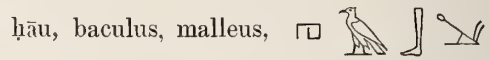
 tebteb, M. ϫ-ⲉ-ϫⲉϧ, tūa, t'au-i ⋀ M. ⲟⲩⲉⲧ-ⲉ-ϧ, auferre, capere, portare.

t'āb, M. ⲧⲉϧ, digitus, M. ⲧⲟϧ, S. ⲧⲱⲱϧ-ⲉ, ṭu, S. ⲧⲁⲩ-ⲟ, M. ⲧⲁ, S. ⲧⲟ, M. ϯ, ⲧ, dare.

S. ⲧϧ-ⲉ, ṭeb, S. ⲧⲁⲩ-ⲟ, instigare.

 šūab-ti,  u-šeb-ti, u-šau-ti, šab-ti, M. ϣⲙϧ-ⲓ, ϣⲙⲟⲩ-ⲓ, statua, columna.

ḥap, tegere, M. ϩнп-ı, domuncula, tegumentum ∨ ḥau, S. к-є-ϩнϣ, к-н-к-а-ϩнϣ, к-ω-к-а-ϩнϣ, к-ω-к-є-ϩнϣ, B. кн, nudum esse.

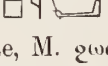
S. ϧак-ω-п ∧ ḥāu, baculus, malleus,  hab, ligo, χeb, pulsare.

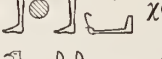
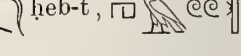
169. p, au, п, ⲁϥ.

âp. S. ⲁп-є, M. ⲁф-є, Demot. āp-âu-t, caput, uāa (?), centurio.

S. ⲁ-прнт-є, M. ⲁϥрнϫ, intervallum, terminus, S. прϫ, separare, purš-a, dividere; S. ⲁрнϫ, terminus, wenn nicht von ārq, finire ∧ ter-âu, finire.

S. ⲗⲁⲁϥ, B. ⲗⲁп-с, aliquis.

S. тап-т, тєп,  tep-à, B. ϫⲁϥ, consumere, mandere.

M. ϩоп, nuptiae, M. ϩωоϥ-т, mas, vir, B. ϩⲁоϥ-т, ϩєı, M. ϩⲁı, maritus, mas, S. nubere,  χebχeb, ḥeb-t',  hauu, perforare, haī, ha, mas, maritus.

M. ϩнп-ı, fovea, tegumentum, operimenta, ḥap, operire, M. м-ϩⲁϥ, spelunca, sepulcrum (?).

B. ϫп-ⲁ, S. ϫп-о, тⲁϥ-о, serere, gignere.

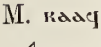
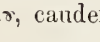
170. f, auf, au, ч, ⲁϥ.

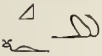
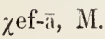
âuf, S. ωч-є, ωϧ, M. ωч-ı, āūau, castigare.

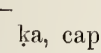
M. ⲁϥ, S. ⲁⲃ, auf, áf, àuf-u, àāu, M. ⲁⲟⲩ-ⲁ-ⲛ, āā, ā, caro.

M. ⲕⲁⲁϥ, ϫⲁϥ. S. ϫⲁⲩ, caudex.

 qef, χef-ā, M. ϭⲟⲛ, ϫⲉⲛ, qau, ḳa, capere.

 mafui,  maui ma, M. ⲙⲟⲩⲉ, ⲙⲱⲟⲩ, splendor.

 māuf,  māu, servus.

K. ⲉⲟϥ, potiones,  sàu, M. ⲉⲱ, ⲧ-ⲉⲱ, ⲧ-ⲉⲓⲉ, ⲧ-ⲉⲉ, S. ⲧ-ⲉⲉⲓ, potare.

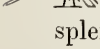
171. u, au, ⲟⲩ, ⲁⲩ.

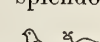
M. ⲁⲟⲩⲓⲁⲟⲩⲁⲛ, ⲁⲩⲉⲓⲁⲩⲁⲛ, diversicolor, àun, color.

K. ⲕⲁⲕⲕⲁ-ⲙⲁⲩ, M ⲙⲟⲩ-ⲗⲁϫ(?), bubo.

B. ⲕⲉ-ⲕⲁⲩ-ⲛⲓ, M. ⲕⲉ-ϫⲱⲟⲩ-ⲛⲓ, B. ⲕⲁⲟⲩⲓ, M. ⲕⲉⲟⲩⲁⲓ, ⲕⲉ, kaui, alii.

Demot. mau, Demot. muī, M. ⲙⲉⲩ-ⲓ, S. ⲙⲉⲩ-ⲉ, maa, videre, reminisci, cogitare, M. ⲛⲁⲩ, videre.

 maui, M. ⲙⲟⲩⲉ, ma, splendere.

S. ⲙⲣⲁⲟⲩ, S. ⲙⲣⲁⲁⲩ, ⲙⲣⲁⲩⲉ, M. ⲙⲣⲁⲩ,  mer-u, sepulcrum,

merḥā-t, mḥā-t, sepulcrum (?).

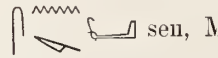
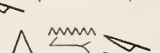
un-ī, lux, ✶ un-nu, B. ⲉⲛⲟⲟⲩⲛⲟⲩ, M. ⲟⲩⲛ-ⲟⲩ, S. ⲉⲩⲛ-ⲟⲩ, ⲛⲟⲩ, M. ⲛⲁⲩ, B. ⲛⲉⲩ, lux, hora, ⲛⲁⲩ, videre.

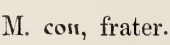
uā, S. ⲟⲩⲁ, M. ⲟⲩⲁ-ⲓ, ⲟⲩⲁ-ⲧ, ⲟⲩⲱ-ⲧ, B. ⲟⲩⲉ-ⲉⲓ, unus, uāāu, uā-t-u, M. ⲙ-ⲁⲩⲁ-ⲧ, ⲙ-ⲙ-ⲁⲩⲁ-ⲧ, S. ⲙ-ⲙ-ⲁ-ⲧ-ⲉ, unus, solus.

M. ⲟⲩⲛⲣ, ⲁⲩⲛⲣ, quot, quantus, ur, abundare, valde.

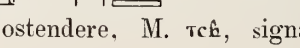
S. ⲣⲟⲟⲩⲥ, M. ⲁ-ⲣⲱⲟⲩ, B. ⲗⲁⲟⲩ, stipula.

M. S. ⲥⲛ-ⲁⲩ, M. ⲥⲛ-ⲟⲩ-ϯ, B. ⲥⲛⲛ-ϯ S. ⲥⲛ-ⲟⲩ-ⲥ, ⲥⲛ-ⲟⲟⲩ-ⲥ, sen, duo,

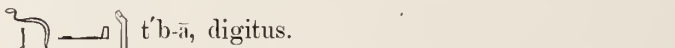
 sen, M. ⲱⲥⲛ-ⲧ, secare, dividere sensen, jungere  nes, contundere, rumpere.

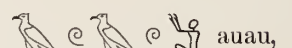
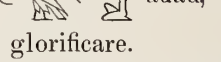
M. ⲥⲛⲁⲩ, ⲥⲛⲛⲟⲩ, ⲥⲛⲛⲩ, fratres,  sen, M. ⲥⲟⲛ, frater.

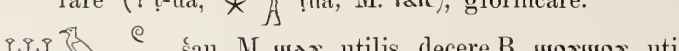
S. ⲥⲟⲟⲩ, ⲥⲟⲟⲩ-ⲛ, ⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ, B. ⲥⲁⲟⲩ-ⲛ, M. ⲥⲟⲩⲱ-ⲛ, ⲥⲟⲩⲱⲛ, sau,

saī, sa,  sâp, cognoscere.

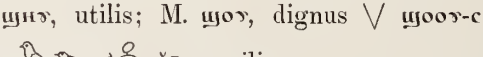
S. ⲧⲟϩ-ⲥ,ⲧⲟⲩ-ⲟ, ⲧⲁⲩ-ⲟ, ⲧⲁⲙ-ⲟ, ostendere, M. ⲧⲥϩ, signare, digitus,

 t'b-ā, digitus.

M. ⲱⲟⲩ, S. ⲟⲟⲩ, B. ⲉⲁⲩ, ⲁⲩ, gloria,  auau, laudare, adorare (ʔ ṭ-ua,  ṭūa, M. ⲧⲁⲓⲥ), glorificare.

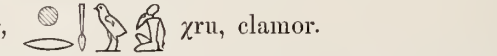
 šau, M. ⲱⲁⲩ, utilis, decere,B. ⲱⲟⲩⲱⲟⲩ, utilis ⋁ futilis, B. ⲱⲥⲩ, S. ⲱⲛⲩ, utilis; M. ⲱⲟⲩ, dignus ⋁ ⲱⲟⲟⲩ-ⲥ, miserabilis,

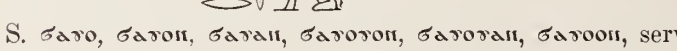
šūau, vilis.

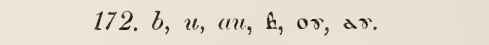
S. ⲭⲣⲁⲩ, ⲭⲣⲟⲟⲩ,  χru, clamor.

S. ϭⲁⲩⲟ, ϭⲁⲩⲟⲛ, ϭⲁⲩⲁⲛ, ϭⲁⲩⲟⲩⲟⲛ, ϭⲁⲩⲟⲩⲁⲛ, ϭⲁⲩⲟⲟⲛ, servus.

172. b, u, au, ϩ, ⲟⲩ, ⲁⲩ.

S. ϩⲟⲩϩⲟⲩ,  ūau, splendere, S. ϯ ⲟⲩⲱ, ⲧ-ⲟⲩⲟ, S. B. ⲉⲟⲟⲩ, splendere, splendor.

 u-šau-ti, u-šab-ti, M. ⲱⲛϩ-ⲓ, K. ⲱⲛⲟⲩ-ⲓ, statua, columna.

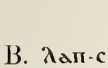
M. ⲥⲁϩ-ⲉ, ⲥⲟⲩ, ⲥⲟⲩ-ⲉ-ⲛ, ⲥⲱⲟⲩ-ⲛ, ⲥⲱⲟⲩ-ⲛ-ⲟⲩ, S. ⲥⲟⲟⲩ, ⲥⲟⲟⲩ-ⲛ, ⲥⲟⲟ-ⲛ, ⲥⲟⲩ-ⲙ, B. ⲥⲁⲟⲩ-ⲛ,  sau, cognoscere, M. ⲥϩ-ⲱ, visio, scientia, S. discere; sb-aī, docere.

S. ⲧⲟϧ-ⲥ, ⲧⲁⲩⲟ, ⲧⲟⲩⲟ, ⲧⲁⲙⲟ, ostendere.

M. ϩⲱϧ, B. ϫⲟⲩϫⲟⲩ, M. ϫⲁⲩ, B. ϫⲉⲩ, S. ϫⲓⲛⲩ, ϩⲓⲛⲩ, M. ϩⲛⲟⲩ, uti, utilis.

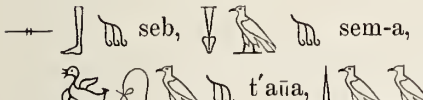
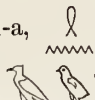
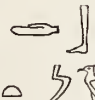
173. p, b, au, ⲡ, ⲃ, ⲁⲩ.

B. ⲗⲁⲡ-ⲥ, M. ⲗⲁⲟⲩⲁⲓ, unus, quidam, S. ⲗⲁⲁⲩ, unus ⋁ nullus.

 ḥap, M. ϩⲟⲡ, ϩⲟⲡ-ⲥ, ϩⲉϧ-ⲥ, operire, M. K. ϩⲓⲡ-ⲓ, fovea, M. ⲙ-ϩⲁⲩ, S. ⲙ-ϩⲁⲁⲩ, ⲙ-ϩⲁⲟⲩ, spelunca, sepulcrum (?, S. 171).

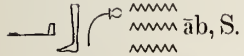
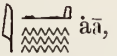
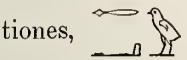
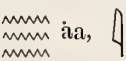
M. ϩⲟⲡ, connubium, M. ϩⲱⲟⲩ-ⲧ, B. ϩⲁⲟⲩ-ⲧ, M. ϩⲁⲓ, maritus, mas (S. 169).

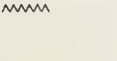
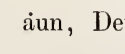
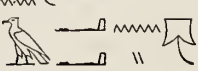
174. b, au, m, ⲃ, ⲁⲩ, ⲙ.

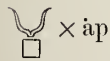
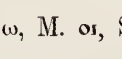
 seb, sem-a,  šen,  ṭeb-n, t'aūa, t'aau, tem-a, crinis, S. ⲧⲙ-ⲙ-ⲓ, lana.

S. ⲧⲟϧ-ⲥ, ⲧⲁⲩⲟ, ⲧⲟⲩⲟ, ⲧⲁⲟⲩⲉ, M. ⲧⲁⲙⲟⲩ, ⲧⲁⲙⲉ, ⲧⲁⲙⲱⲟⲩ, S. ⲧⲁⲙⲟ, monstrare, t'b-ā, digitus.

175. ⲡ, ⲃ, ϥ, ⲟⲩ, ⲟⲓ, ⲟ, ⲁⲩ, ⲁⲓ, ⲁ, ⲉⲩ, ⲉⲓ, ⲉ, ⲓ.

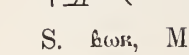
 āb, S. ⲉⲓⲱ, ⲉⲓⲱ-ⲟⲩⲉ, ⲉⲓⲁ, M. ⲓⲁ, ⲓⲱ, ⲓⲱ-ⲓ,  ȧā, aquae, lotiones,  āāuu, infusiones,  ȧa, ȧ, lavare.

S. ⲁⲃⲁⲛ, M. ⲁⲟⲩⲁⲛ, S. ⲁⲩⲁⲁⲛ, ⲁⲩⲁⲛ,  ȧun, Demot. ȧun,  ȧn, ȧn-n-u, color, species, S. ⲉⲙ-ⲉ, species, similis, K. ⲉⲙ,  aāān-i, simia.

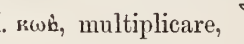
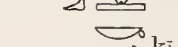
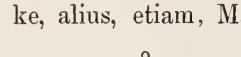
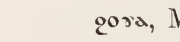
 × ȧp,  ȧu, ai, ȧa, M. ωι, B. ω, M. οι, S. ο, B. M. αι, S. ⲁ, esse.

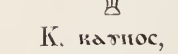
S. ⲁ-ⲡⲛⲧ-ⲉ, intervallum, M. ⲁⲩⲣⲏⲝ, S. ⲁⲣⲏⲝ, terminus, S. ⲡⲱⲣⲝ, dividere.

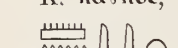
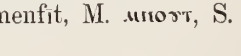
 , àuf, áf, M. ⲁϥ, S. ⲁⲫ, caro.

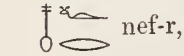
S. ⲃⲱⲕ, M. ⲟⲩⲁϩ, beh-a, ire, movere, currere,  s-beq, crus baḳ-a, M. ⲟⲩⲁϩ, ⲟⲩⲱϩ, ⲟϩ-ⲓ, stare, quiescere.

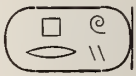
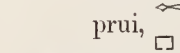
S. ⲃⲱⲧ-ϵ, S. ϥⲱⲧ-ϵ, M. ϥⲱⲧ, feṭ-t, M. ⲡⲱⲧ, sudor, S. ϵⲓⲱⲧ-ϵ, ⲓⲱⲧ-ϵ, M. ⲓⲱⲧ, ⲱⲓⲧ, S. ⲱⲧ-ϵ, át-à, ros.

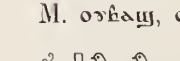
qeb, M. ⲕⲱⲃ, multiplicare,  kaui, ka,  kī, ke, alius, etiam, M. ⲕϵ, etiam, M. ϩⲟⲩⲟ, magis, B. ϩⲟⲩⲁ, M. ϩⲱ, quoque,  ḥā, cum, etiam, ḥau,  ḥu, magis.

K. καπος, καπος, brachium (neben ϣοϭ-ϣ, σϭ-οι, ϫϥ-οι, brachium).  menfit, M. ⲙⲛⲟⲩⲧ, S. ⲙⲛⲟⲟⲧ-ϵ, M. ⲙⲛⲟⲧ, satelles.

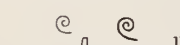
 nef-r, M. ⲛⲟⲩϥ-ⲓ, S. ⲛ-ⲁ-ⲛⲟⲩ, M. ⲛ-ⲁ-ⲛϵ, bonus, S. ⲛⲟⲩϥ-ⲣ-ϵ, ⲛⲟϭ-ⲣ-ϵ, B. ⲛⲁϥ-ⲗ-ⲓ, bonus ∨ S. ⲛⲟϭ-ϵ, M. ⲛⲟϭ-ⲓ, malus ∧ ⲃⲱⲛ,  ben, malus.

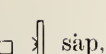
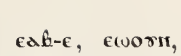
 uben, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲙ-ⲓ, lux, ⲁⲟⲩⲁⲛ, color, ⲁⲟⲩⲙ, fulvus, flavus, àun, color.

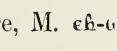
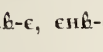
S. ϧⲣⲣϵ, primus (novus?), M. ⲟⲩⲣⲟ, S. ϵⲣⲣⲟ, ⲣⲣⲟ, B. ⲣⲣⲁ,  prui,  per-ā(?) ∧ (?) rep-ā, rex, princeps.

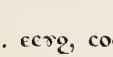
M. ⲟⲩϧⲁϣ, ⲟⲩⲁϣ, ⲟⲩⲱϧϣ, ⲟⲩⲟϧϣ, ⲟⲩϧϣ, ⲱⲡϣ,  ābš, albus.

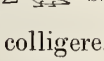
ub-uu, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲓⲛ, ⲟⲩⲱⲓ, ⲟⲩⲟⲓ, Plur. ⲟⲩⲓⲛ, S. ⲟⲩⲟⲉⲓ, ⲟⲩⲉⲉⲓⲛ, agricola, faber.

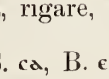
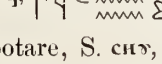
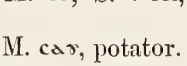
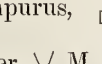
 uāf, àuf, āf, āūa, M. ⲱϥ-ⲓ, S. ⲱϧ, ⲱϥ-ϵ, torquere, castigare.

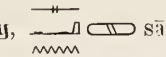
 sàp, sau, sa, M. ϵaⱡ-ϵ, ϵωοʏn, S. ϵοοʏ-n, ϵοοʏ, ϵοο-n, M. ϵοʏ, intelligere, scire;  saub (?) docere, M. ϵⱡ-ω, scientia, S. discere.

S. ϵiⱡ-ϵ, ϵnⱡ-ϵ, ϵϵı, cedrus, M. ϵıq-ı, cedrus,  sef-i, „Cedernöl“,  sef-i, distillare, oleum.

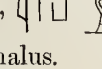
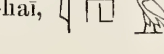
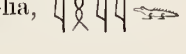
sbeq, S. ϵϵʏϩ, ϲοοʏϩ, seḫ,  seq, M. ϲωĸ, colligere.

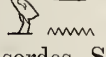
 sef-a, rigare, K. ϵοq, sàu, M. ϵo, S. т-ϵϵı, M. т-ϵıϵ, т-ϵϵ, S. ϵa, B. ϵaa, potare, S. ϲнʏ, potari, M. ϲaʏ, potator.

M. ϵωq, impurus,  sau,  saī,  sa, teter ⋁ M. n-ϵ-ϵω, n-ϵ-ϵϵ, pulcher, M. ϵaıωoʏ, ϵaın, ϵaıϵ, ϵaı, S. ϵa,  saī, ◦§§§§◦ sa, M. ϵ-n-a-ϵω, ϵ-n-a-ϵϵ, pulcher, nϵт-n-ϵ-ϵωq, pulchritudo.

M. ɯaⲁ-oʏ-ɯ, ɯaⲁ-ϵʏ-ɯ, ɯaⲁ-ϵ-ɯ,  sān, nutrire.

M. ϱωⱡ, ϱnoʏ, utilis, ɯaʏ, utilis, decere, ɯoʏ, dignus, B. ɯoʏɯoʏ, uti, M. м-n-ɯa, B. м-n-ɯϵ (?), dignus.

M. ɯaq-т, χab-t, χuu, S. ϱooʏ, M. ϱωoʏ, B. ϱaʏ,  à-haī,  à-ha,  à-ḥī, malus.

 fuṭ-n, àiṭ-n, Demot. àit-n, B. ϵıт-ϵ-n, S. ϵıт-n, M. ıт-ϵ-n, sordes, S. oʏϵıт-ϵ, tabescere.

M. ϱnaʏ, ϱno, vas.

M. ϱнnı, нnı, n, S. нϵı (? S. 168), domuncula.

Demot. hāīr, S. ϱaıp-ϵ, M. ϱωıp-ı, ϱωp-ı, excrementum, S. ϱoϵıp-ϵ, ϱoıp-ϵ, ḥe, ḥu, S. ϱooʏ, impurus, malus, ḥuū-a, tabescere,

her, heru, hau, hu, he, S. ϩοοϒ, M. ϵ-ϩοοϒ, B. ϩaoϒ, dies, tempus.

šep, S. ϭωπ, M. ϭοπ, ψϵπ, ϭιοϒι, ϭι, capere, furari.

176. ϴϒ, οι, ο; ϵϒ, ϵι, ϵ; ϵϒ, ϵ, н, ι, ϒ.

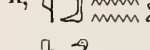
Demot. àit-n, B. ϵιτ-ϵ-н, S. ϵιτ-н, M. ιτ-ϵ-н, sordes, S. ϴϒϵιτ-ϵ, tabescere.

S. ϵιοοϒ, ϵιω, ϵιϩ, aquae, ablutio, M. ιϩ, ιω, āāuu, aquae.

 àā, à, aqua, lotiones, lavare.

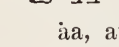
S. ϵιϧ-ϵ, ιϧ-ϵ, ϵϧ-ϵ, M. ιϧ-ι, ϵϧ-н, àb, sitire.

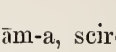
heb, S. ϵιϧ-ι-ϵ, ϵιι-ωι, āb, āu, àa, avis.

S. ϵιм-ϵ, ιм-ϵ, M. ϵм-ι, B. ϵιм-ι,  ām-a, scire, intelligere.

S. ϵтпω, ϴϒϵтпω, M. ϵтфω, onus.

S. нп-ϵ, оιп-ϵ, B. ϵιпι, àp-t ∧ S. пοι, mensura, numerus.

 maui, M. мοϒϵ, мωοϒι, B. мοϒοϒι(?), ma, splendere.

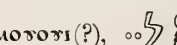
Demot. mau, Demot muī, S. мϵϒϵ, мϵϵϒϵ,  ma, videre, cogitare.

M. мοт, ϴϒмοт, ϴϒмοϒт, crassum fieri ϧοм, macer.

M. ϴϒοϥ, ϩϥ-н, S. ϩϒω, etiam.

S. нϒ, M. ϴϒϵι, ϴϒнοϒ, S. ϴϒϵ, ϴϒнϒ, ūa, distare, latum esse.

M. ϴϒр-ω, S. ϵιοοр, ιϵр-ο, M. ιор, ιар-ο, fossa, flumen, āur, Nilus.

M. ϴϒϥор, cum art. пϵϒϥор, S. ϥοοр,  uher, canis.

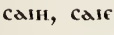
S. ϴϒοϭ-ϵ, B. ϴϒϩϫ-ι, M. ϴϒοϫ-ι, ϴϒϭ-ϵ, ϴϫ-ι, ? āš-ā, gena, guttur.

M. ϴϒοϫοϒϵϫ, S. ϴϒωщ-ϵ, ϴщ-ϵ, consumere.

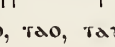
K. ⲟⲩⲣⲱ, S. ⲁⲣⲱ, M. ⲣⲱ, faba.

M. ⲟⲩⲣⲟ, S. ⲣⲣⲟ, rex.

M. ⲥⲁⲓⲱⲟⲩ, ⲥⲁⲓⲏ, ⲥⲁⲓⲉ, ⲥⲁⲓ, S. ⲉⲁ, M. ⲏ-ⲉ-ⲉⲱ, ⲉ-ⲏ-ⲁ-ⲉⲱ, ⲉ-ⲏ-ⲉ-ⲉⲉ, pulcher, B. ⲙⲉⲧ-ⲉⲉⲓ, ⲛⲉⲧ-ⲏ-ⲁ-ⲉⲱϥ, pulchritudo. S. 175 ⲉⲱϥ, teter.

S. ⲥⲟⲟⲩ, ⲥⲉⲩ, ⲥⲟⲟ, ⲥⲟⲉ, ⲥⲟ⟋ⲁⲉ-ⲉ⟍  sä-s, se-s, sex.

S. ⲧⲁⲁⲟⲟⲩ, ⲧⲁⲟⲩⲉ, ⲧⲁⲩⲟ, ⲧⲁⲟⲩⲟ, ⲧⲟⲩⲟ, ⲧⲁⲟ, ⲧⲁⲩ, B. ϫⲁⲩ, S. ϫⲉⲩ, ϫⲟⲟⲩ, ϫⲟⲟ-ⲉ, mittere.

B. ϣⲟⲩϣⲟⲩ, uti ⋁ futilis, M. ϣⲁⲩ,  šau, B. ϣⲉⲩ, utilis. S. 171.

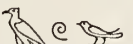
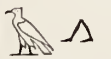
M. ϣⲁⲩ, ⲁ-ϣⲁⲓ, ⲁ-ϣⲉ, ⲁ-ϣⲏ, ⲁ-ϣⲟ, B. ⲁ-ϣⲉⲓ, šu, magis, abundantia, extensio.

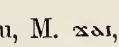
M. ϣⲛⲟⲩⲓ, S. ϣⲛⲟⲩⲉ, ϣⲛⲩⲉ, sχep, χau, altare, M. ϣⲟⲩ-ϣⲱⲟⲩ-ϣ-ⲓ, ϣⲟⲃ-ϩ, sacrificium, cultus.

S. ϥⲧⲟⲟⲩ, ϥⲧⲟⲉ, ϥⲧⲟ, ϥⲧⲉⲩ, M. ϥⲧⲱⲟⲩ, ϥⲧⲟⲩ, ϥⲧⲉ, ftu, quatuor.

M. S. ϩⲱⲟⲩ, S. ϩⲟⲟⲩ, B. ϩⲁⲩ, M. ϩⲟ, malus. S. 175.

ḥau, ḥa, multus, M. S. ϩⲟⲩⲟ, B. ϩⲟⲩⲁ, ⲉ-ϩⲟⲩⲉ, magis.

M. ϩⲉⲓ, S. ϩⲛⲩ, M. ϩⲱⲟⲩ-ⲓ, S. ϩⲉ,  hau,  ha, cadere.

ṭaä,  ṭu, M. ϫⲁⲓ, ϫⲁⲓⲱⲟⲩ, S. ⲙⲡⲧⲥⲁⲉⲓⲉ, ⲙⲡⲧⲥⲁⲓⲉ, turpis, impurus.

S. ⲥⲁⲩⲟⲩⲟⲛ, ⲥⲁⲩⲟⲩⲁⲛ, ⲥⲁⲩⲟⲛ, ⲥⲁⲩⲁⲛ, ⲥⲁⲩⲟⲟⲛ, ⲥⲁⲩⲟ, servus.

S. ⲑⲟⲩ, ⲑⲛ, ⲧⲛ, ⲑⲉ, ✶ ṭua, quinque.

177. ⲟⲩ, ⲩ.

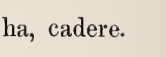
K. ϧⲉⲣϣ-ⲉⲩ, M. ϧⲉⲣϣ-ⲛⲟⲩ, S. ϧⲉⲣⲉϣ-ⲛ, perš, coriandrum.

M. ⲟⲩⲛⲟⲩ, M. S. ⲟⲩⲛⲩ, nauu, latus, distans, M. ⲟⲩⲉⲓ, S. ⲟⲩⲛⲩ, distare.

S. B. ϩноϣ, S. снϣ, se-s, tempus.

M. ϣноϣı, S. ϣноϣϵ, ϣнϣϵ, χau, altare, M. ϣоϣ-ϣωоϣ-ϣ-ı, sacrificium.

M. ϩноϣ, S. ϩнϣ, ϩωⲃ̂, utilitas, lucrum, prodesse.

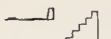
M. ϩωоϣ-ı, S. ϩнϣ, hau,  ha, cadere.

B. ϩⲁтноϣ, S. ϩⲁтнϣ, procella.

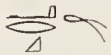
178. ϣ, ı.

M. ϩшшм, S. ϩϣшм, M. ϩшм, χen-m-m, somnus.

179. r, l, ρ, ⲗ.

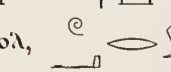
 ār, demot. āl, S. ⲁⲗ-ϵ, M. ⲁⲗ-ʜı, ascendere.

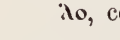
S. ⲁρω, M. ⲁⲗı, faba.

 ārq, Demot. ālk, ligare, involvere.

á-ter-u, S. ⲧⲗⲧⲗ, M. тϵⲗтϵⲗ, ⲃⲗ-ʜ-ⲗ-ı, guttatim fluere, stillare.

ášer, ášel, flumen.

M. ⱡоⲗ,  uār, transgredi, egredi, ex.

 ār, B. ϵⲗ, M. ϵρ B. ϵⲗ rā, M. ρⲁ, facere ⋁ B. ⲗⲁ, S. ⲗо, cessare, desistere.

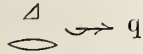
Demot. īār, īāl, M. ıⲁⲗ, speculum, splendor.

S. т-ϵ-кϵıⲁⲗ, тϵıⲁⲗ, lucere, Demot. t'er-o, t'ar, S. ϫερ-о, urere, B. тⲁⲗ-ⲁ, holocaustum.

M. кωⲗ-ϩ, kerker ⋀ B. ⲗωϩ-т, S. ρωϩ-т, percutere.

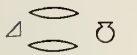
S. кρωм, B. кⲗωм, ignis.

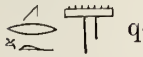
ḳalm-ī, K. ⲕⲣⲁⲙ, apium silvestre, carthamus.

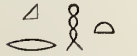
 qer, K. ⲕⲓⲗ-ⲓ, B. ⲕⲓⲗ-ⲗ-ⲓ, sera, repagulum.

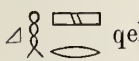
qer-ȧ, S. ⲕⲗ-ⲟⲟ-ⲗ-ⲉ, vapor, nubes.

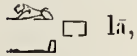
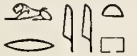
qer-r, Demot. kel-l, B. ⲧⲁⲗ-ⲁ, holocaustum.

 qer-r, M. ⲕⲉⲗ-ⲱ-ⲗ, vas, urceus.

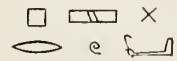
 qerf, M. ⲕⲉⲗⲟⲩ, expandere, velum.

 qreḥ-t, S. ⲥⲁⲗⲁϩ-ⲧ, olla.

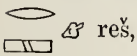
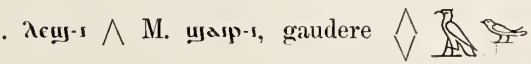
 qeḫšer, M. ⲕⲁϣⲟⲩⲗ-ⲓ, fructus.

 lā,  l-rī, thesaurus.

nerȧu, fortis, terribilis, dux, S. ⲛⲟⲩⲗⲓ, dux; ⲟⲩⲗⲏ, dux, M. ⲟⲩⲣⲟ, rex.

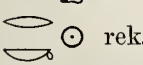
purš-a,  perš-u, S. ⲡⲱⲗⲥ, ⲡⲱⲣⲭ, scindere, percutere.

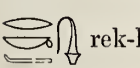
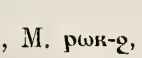
ur-ī, Demot. ūal, S. ⲟⲩⲗⲁⲓ, *οὐλή*, abundantia crinis, crispus capillus.

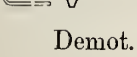
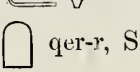
 reš, M. ⲣⲁϣ-ⲓ, B. ⲗⲉϣ-ⲓ ∧ M. ϣⲁⲓⲣ-ⲓ, gaudere 

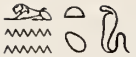
ruš-a, ⲣⲟⲟⲩϣ, B. ⲗⲁⲟⲩϣ, anxius, sollicitus, cura.

ro, M. ⲣⲟ, B. ⲗⲁ, ⲗⲱ, os.

 r-bor, M. S. ⲉ-ϧⲟⲗ, ex.

 rek,  lek, tempus.

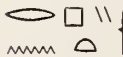
 rek-ḥ, M. ⲣⲱⲕ-ⲉ,  lek-ḫ, B. ⲗⲱⲕⲉ, S. ⲗⲉⲉⲗⲱⲉ ∧ M. ⲕⲟⲣ-ⲉ, Demot. kl-ī-l, qer-r, S. ⲧⲣ-ⲓ-ⲣ fornax, urere, lucere.

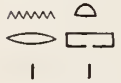
ranen-t,  lanen-t, Ceres, Dea messis.

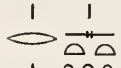
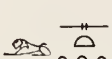
rem, M. S. ⲣⲉⲙ, ⲣⲱⲙ-ⲓ, ⲣⲙ, B. ⲗⲉⲙ ∧ mer, men, M. ⲡⲁ-ϥ-ⲙⲁⲛ, homo ∨ men, nemo, nihil ∨ S. ⲙⲉⲛ ∧ M. ⲛⲉⲙ, atque, nem, ⲛⲓⲙ, quis, omnis (S. 180, nima); M. ⲣⲛⲙ, sentire, ⲙⲉⲧ-ⲣⲛⲙ, anima mer, M. ⲙⲟⲩ, mori ∨ ⲙⲉⲩ-ⲓ, mens, anima, cogitare ∧ S. ⲉⲓⲙ-ⲉ, B. ⲉⲓⲙ-ⲓ, M. ⲉⲙ-ⲓ, cognoscere, scire.

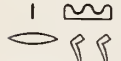
rem, M. ⲣⲓⲙ-ⲓ, B. ⲗⲓⲙⲓ, flere.

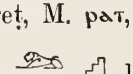
M. ⲣⲉⲙⲣⲁⲩⲱ, B. ⲗⲉⲙⲗⲏⲱ, mitis.

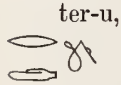
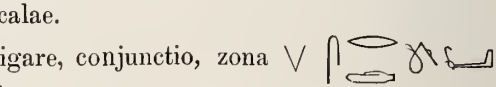
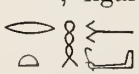
 ⊙ renpi-t, M. S. ⲣⲟⲙⲡⲉ, ⲣⲟⲙⲡⲓ, B. ⲣⲁⲙⲡⲓ, ⲗⲁⲙⲡⲓ, annus.

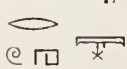
 rpe, M. ⲉⲣⲫⲉⲓ, S. ⲉⲣⲡⲉ, B. ⲉⲗⲡⲏⲏⲓ, templum.

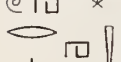
 rest,  lest, Orcus.

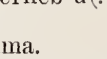
 reṭ, M. ⲣⲁⲧ, B. ⲗⲉⲧ, pes, crura.

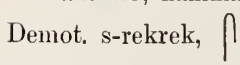
reṭ,  leṭ, scalae ∨ basis ∧ S. ⲧⲗ-ⲱ, ter-u, ⲧⲱⲣⲓⲣ, ⲥⲗ-ⲟⲟ-ⲥ, scalae.

 reṭ, M. ⲗⲁⲭⲗⲉⲭ, ligare, conjunctio, zona ∨  s-reṭ, sculpere,  reṭḥ, M. ⲗⲱⲭϩ, contundere.

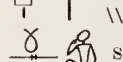
 ruh, S. ⲣⲟⲩϩ-ⲉ, B. ⲗⲟⲩϩ-ⲓ, vesper ∨ S. ⲗⲉϩⲗⲱϩ, lucere.

 erheb-u(?), Demot. leheb, S. ⲉⲗϩⲟϧ, ⲉⲗϩⲱⲱϥ, vapor, adustio, flamma.

Demot. s-rekrek,  s-ret′, M. ⲥ-ⲗⲉⲭⲗⲉⲭ, S. ⲣⲟⲭⲣⲉⲭ, polire.

 salt-iī-t, M. ⲉⲣⲓⲧ, spicas legere.

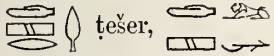
ser, S. ⲉⲗⲉⲟⲗ, B. ⲥⲁⲗⲉⲉⲗ, M. ⲉⲉⲗⲉⲉⲗ, ⲉⲟⲗⲉⲉⲗ, hortari, consolari.

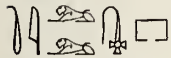
 ter, B. ⲭⲁⲗⲭⲉⲗ, S. ⲭⲗⲭⲗ, M. ⲥⲗ-ⲟ, sepire, determinare, finis, extremitas ∨ M. ⲁⲩ-ⲣⲛⲭ, limes.

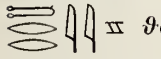
t'er, M. ⲥⲗ-ⲏ, ⲥⲗ-ⲏ, scorpius.

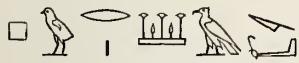
t'ār, S. ϭⲗ-ⲟ, K. ⲩⲉⲗⲩⲉⲗ, cribrare.

t'arb-u, S. ⲥⲗⲙ-ⲁⲓ, vas.

 ṭešer, ṭešel, thus, thuris arbor.

 ϑal-l, S. ⲧⲣ-ⲓ-ⲣ, M. ⲟⲣ-ⲓ-ⲣ, fornax.

 ϑer-r-ī(?), M. S. ⲧⲁⲗ-ⲉ, ⲧⲁⲗ-ⲟ, vallare.

 purś-a, percutere, S. ⲡⲱⲣⲭ, M. ⲫⲉⲣⲭ, separare, ⲫⲉⲗⲭ-ⲓ scissura.

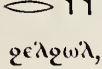
Demot. χal, M. ⲩⲟⲩⲣ-ⲏ, vas, acerra.

χal, Demot. χīr, via.

Demot. χel, juvenis (? homo), šer, puer, M. ⲍⲉⲗ-ⲩⲓⲣ-ⲓ, B. ⲉⲉⲣ-ⲩⲓⲛⲗ-ⲓ, S. ⲉⲉⲣ-ⲩⲓⲣ-ⲉ, juvenis, M. ⲩⲓⲣ-ⲓ, B. ⲩⲓⲛⲗ-ⲓ, filia.

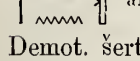
Demot. χelep, M. ⲍⲟⲡⲓ, pugillus, vola manus, S. ⲉⲟⲣⲃ̄, frangere, ḥerp-u, gladius, ⲕⲉⲗⲯ, pugnus, ictus, ⲭⲟⲡⲓ, impingere, ⲧⲣⲟⲡ, ictus, acus, K. ⲕⲣⲓⲃ̄-ⲱ-ⲥ, frusta ⋀ S. ⲡⲱⲣⲕ, ⲡⲱⲣⲭ, frangere, ⲃⲉⲗⲭ, testa (S. 180).

Demot. χār, M. ⲩⲁⲣ, B. ⲩⲉⲉⲗ, pellis, corium.

χer,  χer-ī, Demot. χel, M. ⲩⲁⲗ, myrrha.

χer, S. ⲉⲉⲗⲉⲱⲗ, M. ⲍⲉⲣ, mactare, delere.

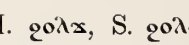
χer ḥeb, Demot. χol ḥeb „Grabpriester“ (?).

 ānχ, M. S. ⲁⲛⲁⲱ, ⲱⲣⲕ, B. ⲱⲗⲕ, jurare.

Demot. šert, šelt-āut. M. ⲩⲗⲓⲧ, S. ⲩⲗⲓⲥ, culter, furca.

šerḥ, S. ⲩⲗⲉⲉ, canalis, rivulus, antlare.

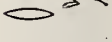
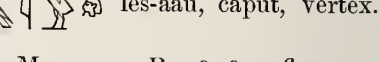
šerem, M. ⲩⲉⲗⲉⲙ, evaginare.

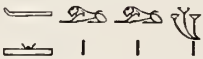
Demot. helk, M. ϩολϫ, S. ϩολϭ,  hart'-t'(?), dulcis.

ḥer, M. ϩλ-ι, aliquis, quisquam ⋁ nihil.

ḥer, mons, M. ϭελ-λ-οτ, mons ⋁ vallis, saltus.

ḥerḥer, S. ϩελϩωλ, dilatare.

M. ϩρ-ϩ, B. ϩλ-ϵ, facies, ḥir, supra ⋁ χer, sub  χer, cadere facere  leś-aâu, caput, vertex.

ḥerer,  ḥelel, M. ϩρηρ-ι, B. ϩληλ-ι, flos.

ḥer-s, M. ϩολ-ι, putrescere.

ṭer, M. ϫϵλ, ϫολ-ϩ, ϫολ-ϩ-ϫερ, vestis.

S. ϭωλπ, M. ϭωρπ, ϣωλπ, revelare.

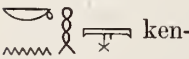
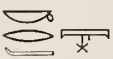
180. r, n, ⲣ, ⲛ.

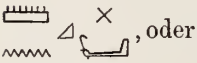
ȧr, M. ερ, ȧn, esse.

Demot. arb, ānb-u, includere, continere.

a-fer, berber, ben-f, burere, fervere.

berber, S. ϧερϧερ ⋀ M. ⲗⲁⲡⲗⲉⲡ ⋀ benben, K. φεπφωπ, ebullire.

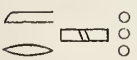
 ken-ḥ (B. ϰεμ-ϲ), obscurus,  ker-ḥ, S. ϭωρ-ϩ, ϵ-ϫωρ-ϩ, nox.

 , oder mit , menq, M. ⲙⲟⲩⲛⲕ, ⲙⲟⲩⲣⲕ, perficere ⋁ deficere, cessare.

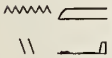
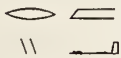
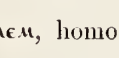
mer, homines, turba ⋀ M. ρϵⲙ, homo ⋀ ⲡⲁ-ϕ-ⲙⲁⲛ, quidam ⋀ ⲛⲓⲙ, quis, omnis. S. 179, rem.

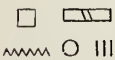
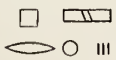
M. мор, S. мор-є, cingere, mān-n, M. монмєн, contorqueo.

mert′ in Compp. (? ȧt′a), M. мєт, S. мит.

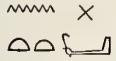
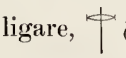
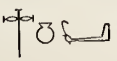
S. мєрщ,  merš, rubicundus (S. пирщ, minium), menš, minium.

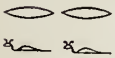
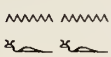
nbīt, K. єрвит, sella.

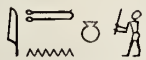
 nim-ā′  rim-ā, M. S. нм, quis, omnis, rem, M. рєм, рωм-ı, B. λєм, homo  mer, homines, ner, homo. S. 179, rem.

 peneš,  pereš, globulus.

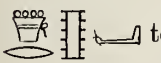
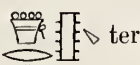
per, nasci, M. вєр-ı, S. вєр-р-є, B. вєр-р-ı, filius, ben-n, phallus, procreare, ben-n-u, filius.

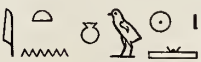
reṭ,  net-t, ligare,  net′-u, M. K. нат, texere, textor  net′, net-r, M. нотт, contundere, molere.

 refref,  nefnef M. фєн-т, S. фн-т, вн-т, vermis.

ṭer,  ȧ-ϑen-n-u, pulsare, contundere.

(oder mit) t′ar, M. хєр, ȧ-ϑen, videre, explorare, calculare.

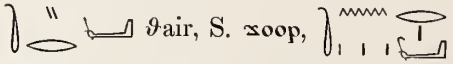
 ter, M. S. хωλ, circumdare,  ter-s murus, ter-ī-t, sepes, ȧ-tin-u, carcer.

ter-uu,  ȧ-ten-nu, circulus, discus.

M. трот, ictus, K. ѕпотч, malleus.

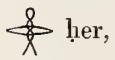
ϑ-rem-m, ϑ-nem-m, M. ⲣⲓⲙ-ⲉ, B. ⲗⲓⲙ-ⲓ, plorare.

purš-a, S. ⲡⲱⲣⲍ, M. ⲫⲱⲣⲍ, ⲫⲱⲓⲍ, scindere, disrumpere.

 ϑair, S. ⲍⲟⲟⲣ, ϑan-r, fortis.

her, hen, vas.

ḥer, ḥon, princeps, M. S. ϩⲱⲛ, imperare, lex ⋁ ḥon, servus, ϩⲱⲛ, obedire.

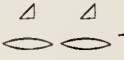
 ḥer, ḥen, ḥān, cum, atque.

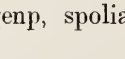
ḥer-ī, S. ϩⲓⲧ-ⲉ, ϩⲉⲡ-ⲉⲓⲉ, gubernaculum.

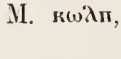
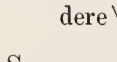
S. ϩⲉⲣⲡ, aqua, ϩⲟⲡϧ-ⲉ, fons.

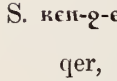
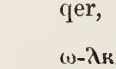
M. ⲍⲁⲗ, t'an-r, ramus.

181. l, n, ⲗ, ⲛ.

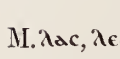
S. ϧⲗ-ϧⲓⲗ-ⲉ, M. ϧⲉⲗ-ϧⲓⲛ-ⲉ, S. ϧⲣ-ⲁ, ⲉ-ϧⲣ-ⲁ ⋀  nep-r-à, granum.

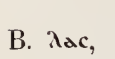
M. ⲕⲟⲗ, S. ⲕⲟⲟⲛ-ⲥ, involvere  qerqer, volvere.

M. ⲕⲱⲗⲡ, furari,  χenp, spoliare ⋁ offerre, S. ⲩⲱⲛϥ, tradere ⋁  χerp, demere ⋁ offerre.

S. ⲕⲉⲡ-ϩ-ⲉ, humerus, angulus, S. ⲕⲗ-ⲗ-ⲉ, genu, M. ⲕⲉⲗ, ⲕⲉⲗ-ⲍ,  qer, flectere.  qer, S. ⲕⲣ-ⲟ-ⲥ, rotundus ⋀ S. ⲣⲁⲕ-ⲧ, M. ⲱ-ⲗⲕ, curvare, ⲁ-ⲗⲟⲕ, circulus.

B. ⲗⲓⲙ-ⲓ, M. ⲣⲓⲙ-ⲉ, ϑ-nem-m, plorare.

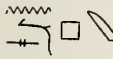
M. ⲗⲁⲥ, ⲗⲉⲥ, confringere, nes, percutere ⋁  nes, conjunctus.

B. ⲗⲁⲥ,  nes, lingua, S. ⲗⲉⲍ-ϩ, ⲗⲱⲥ-ϩ, nes-b, lingere, lambere.

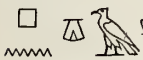
M. ⲗⲱⲓϭ-ⲓ, S. ⲡⲟⲩϩ, nuḥ, laqueus, M. ⲥ-ⲉ-ⲡⲉϩ (sen-ḥ?), ligare.

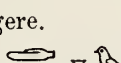
meneḥ, S. ⲙⲟⲩⲗⲁϩ, cera.

nasq-u, punctum, S. ⲗⲱⲕ-ⲥ, M. ⲗⲟⲭ, pungere.

 nesep, secare < M. ⲗⲁⲡⲥ-ⲓ, frustum.

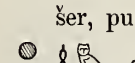
neš-ṭ, S. ⲡⲱⲫ-ⲥ, M. ⲗⲉⲫ-ϫ, concutere.

 penḳ-a, purš-a, M. ⲡⲉⲣⲕ, S. ⲡⲱⲗⲥ, ⲡⲱⲣϫ, disjungere.

S. ⲧⲗ-ⲟ-ⲙ, ⲧⲡ-ⲟ-ⲙ,  ṭen-n-u, sulcus, ten-à, secare.

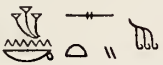
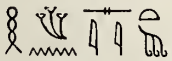
ṭenem-m, sordes, M. ⲧⲟⲗⲙ, ⲟⲱⲗⲉⲃ, inquinare.

Demot. χel, ḥun, puer (puella), M. ⲍⲉⲗ-ⲱⲛⲣ-ⲓ, juvenis, šer, puer ⋁ ⲍⲉⲗ-ⲗ-ⲟ, S. ϩⲗ-ⲗ-ⲟ, senex.

 & χenem, M. ⲱⲟⲗⲉⲙ, odorari.

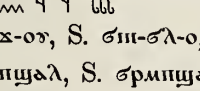
χenm-m-s, M. ⲱⲟⲗⲙ-ⲉ-ⲥ, culex, כִּנִּים, *κώνωψ*.

M. ⲱⲟⲗ-ⲕ, ⲱⲉⲡ-ⲧ, plicare, M. ⲕⲟⲗ, šen-t, volumen, šer-t, ligatura.

M. ϩⲱⲗⲕ, plexus, cincinnus, ḥenk,  ḥenkseti,  ḥensīt, gradus comae.

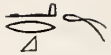
M. ϫⲁⲗ-ϫ-ⲟⲩ, S. ⲥⲡ-ⲥⲗ-ⲟ, B. ⲥⲉⲣ-ⲥ-ⲱ, vespertilio.

M. ⲥⲣⲟⲙⲡⲱⲁⲗ, S. ⲥⲣⲙⲡⲱⲁⲙ, turtur.

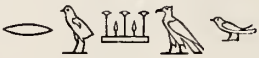
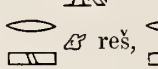
M. ϫⲁⲗ,  t'an-r, ramus.

182. r, l, n, ⲣ, ⲗ, ⲛ (Goodwin, Zeitschrift, 1867, p. 85 ff.).

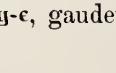
transcribirt ⲏ.

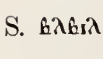
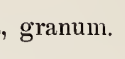
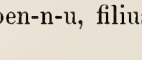
 ā-rq, involvere, M. ⲁ-ⲗⲟⲕ, implicatio, arcuatum opus, circulus,

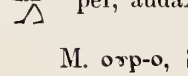
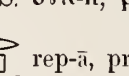
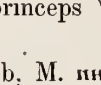
à-nq, amplecti. S. unten qerqer, volvere.

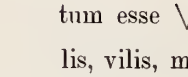
M. ⲁ-ⲣⲉϫ, custodire, observare, vigilia, reχ, considerare, S. ⲗⲉϫ. B. ⲗⲁⲟⲩϣ, S. M. ⲣⲟⲟⲩϣ,  ruš-a, cura, vigilia, sollicitudo, neh, cura  reš, rešreš, gaudere, B. ⲗⲉϣ-ⲓ, M. ⲣⲁϣ-ⲓ, S. ⲣⲁϣ-ⲉ, gaudere ⲁ M. ϣⲁⲓⲣ-ⲓ, S. ϣⲁⲓⲣ-ⲉ, gaudium.

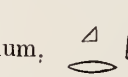
S. ⲃⲗⲃⲓⲗ-ⲉ, M. ⲃⲉⲗⲃⲓⲙ-ⲉ, S. ⲉ-ⲃⲣ-ⲁ, bacca, granum.

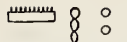
M. ⲃⲉⲣ-ⲓ, ⲃⲉⲗ, puer, novus,  ben-n-u, filius ⲁ M. ⲣⲁⲃ-ⲛ-ⲟ-ⲥ, ⲁ-ⲗⲟⲩ, S. ⲗ-ⲓ-ⲗⲟⲩ, puer, adolescens.

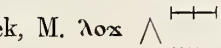
 per, audax (per-āa, per-āā, per-ui-āa ?),  per-ui, M. ⲟⲩⲣ-ⲟ, S. ⲟⲩⲗ-ⲛ, ⲣⲣⲟ, rex, dux,  ner-àu, S. ⲛⲟⲩⲗ-ⲛ, dux ⲁ rep-ā, princeps ⋁ M. ⲣⲁⲃ-ⲛⲟⲩⲧ, ⲣⲁⲟⲩ-ⲛⲟⲩⲧ, subjectum esse ⋁ neb, M. ⲛⲓⲃ, herus, dominus ⲉ-ⲃⲓⲛⲓ, humilis, vilis, miserabilis.

 qerqer, M. ⲕⲉⲗ, volvere, plicare, qer, circulus, cingulum,  qer-à, B. ⲕⲓⲗ-ⲗ-ⲓ, repagulum, M. ⲕⲟⲣ-ⲕ-ⲥ, S. ⲕⲣ-ⲟ-ⲥ, annulus, S. ⲕⲉⲛ-ϩ-ⲉ (⋁ ⲛⲁϩ-ⲃ), ⲥⲗ-ϩ, t'an-i-ḥ, humerus ⲁ  ā-rq, involvere.

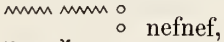
 ḳarp-u, M. ⲕⲟⲣϥ, contundere, S. ϫⲟⲣⲡ, impingere, S. ⲕⲉⲗⲯ, pugnus, ictus, ⲥⲟⲣϥ, ⲥⲱⲣⲡ, ⲥⲱⲣⲃ, ⲥⲱⲗⲡ, scindere, S. ⲥⲟⲩⲗϥ, cribrare, K. ⲥⲛⲟⲩϥ, malleus ⋁ S. ⲥⲟⲗⲡ, fingere, formare.

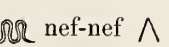
B. ⲗⲱϩ-ⲧ,  reχ-s, M. ⲛⲉϩ, scindere, percutere ⋁ M. ⲛⲟϩ, funis, M. ⲥ-ⲉ-ⲛⲟϩ, ligare, ⲥ-ⲛⲁⲩϩ, B. ⲥ-ⲛⲉⲩϩ, vinculum (? ⲥⲉⲛ-ϩ, ⲥⲱⲛ-ϩ, ⲥⲱⲛ-ϩ)

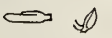
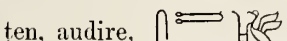
merḫ-u,  menḫ, M. ⲙⲟⲩⲗϩ, cera, S. ⲙⲟⲗϩ, jungere, M. ⲙⲟⲗⲭ, ⲁ-ⲙⲁⲗⲏⲭ, attrahere, amplecti.

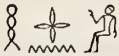
req-a, Demot. lek, M. ⲗⲟⲭ  ken, S. ⲟ-ϫⲓ, desistere.

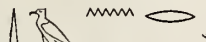
M. ⲣⲓⲙ-ϵ, B. ⲗⲓⲙ-ⲓ, plorare, ϑ-rem-m, ϑ-nem-m, plorare facere.

refref, S. ⲣⲉⲫⲣⲓϥ-ϵ, M. ⲗⲉϥⲗⲓϥ-ⲓ,  nefnef, frustum, fragmentum.

refref,  nef-nef ⋀ S. ϥⲙ-ⲧ, vermis.

t'ar, S. ⲧⲉⲓⲁⲗ, urere, lucere, t'ār-u, videre,  ṭen, audire,  s-ϑen, distinguere ⋀ net-b, audire.

Demot. χel, B. S. ϩⲉⲣ, ϩⲉⲗ (ϩⲉⲣϣⲓⲣⲉ),  ḥun, šer, juvenis, puer ⋁ B. ϩⲉⲗ-ⲗ-ⲁ, M. ⲍⲉⲗ-ⲗ-ⲟ, senex.

M. ⲧⲁⲣ, ϫⲁⲗ,  t'an-r, ramus.

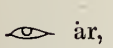
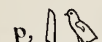
B. ⲥⲉⲣ-ⲥ-ⲱ, S. ⲥⲉⲛ-ⲥⲉⲗ-ⲟ, M. ϫⲁⲗ-ϫ-ⲟⲩ, vespertilio.

183. ⲗ, ⲙ.

M. ⲕⲗⲓϫⲓ, K. ⲕⲙⲓϫⲓ, guttur, S. ⲕⲗϫ, incurvari, flecti.

χmt, M. ⲩⲗⲓⲧ, S. ⲩⲗⲓⲥ, M. ⲩⲗⲓϫ, tridens.

184. r, p ab im Auslaut (Brugsch, Zeitschr. 1882, S. 63.

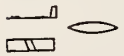
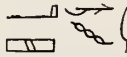
 àr, M. ⲉⲣ, S. ⲓⲣ-ϵ, ⲉⲓⲣ-ϵ, ⲣⲉ, ⲣ,  àu, S. ⲁ, ⲟ, M. B. ⲁⲓ, B ⲱ, M. ⲱⲓ, ⲟⲓ, esse.

 ȧr, M. ϵ „le r est tombé comme presque partout dans la grammaire“, Rougé, Chrestomathie III. 75.

ȧr, r, „von, bei“, später auch ȧu. In vielen Texten nebeneinander.

ār-ī-t, urbs, porta, āaī-t, M. ни, ā-t, domus.

ȧser, M. ocı, S. occ, tamariscus, אשל.

 āšr,  āš, acacia.

S. ɯaap, percutere, šā, S. ɯaϩ, secare, frustum. S. unten šer.

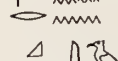
S. aϱp-o, M. aϭ-o, ȧχ, cur.

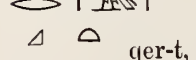
M. aϱωp, thesauri, aϱo, thesaurus.

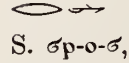
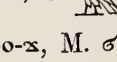
S. aϱp, aϱp-ϵ, M. aϭ-ı, aχ-ı, ȧχ-u, juncus.

bar, puteus, S. ϧo, ϥo, rivulus.

S. ϧωp, berber, ϧpϧp, ϧcϧc, ϧcϧı, ϧcϧoϩ, M. ϧeϩϧı, ebullire.

 ȧur, S. cioop, flumen, S. ciω, ablutio, lavare.

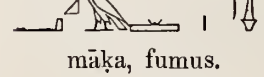
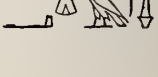
 qer-ȧa, qā-a, S. ка, vomere.

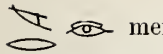
 qer-t, K. кнλ-ı,  qa-t, sera, vectis, claudere.

S. ϭp-o-ϭ, M. ϫωp, ϫp-o-ϫ, M. ϭo, semen, seminare.

ḳer, ḳa, M. ϫϵ, amplius, ultra.

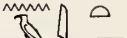
ḳar(?), S. ϭωλ, ḳa, capere, rapere.

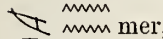
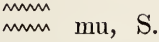
 māqaār (< S. кωрм, M. χρєм-т-с),  māḳa, fumus.

 mer, oculus, ma, videre.

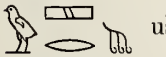
mer, mer-ī, mer-r, S. ⲙⲉⲣ-ⲉ, M. ⲙⲉⲡⲣ-ⲉ, S. ⲙⲉ, M. ⲙⲉⲓ, ⲙⲁⲓ, B. ⲙⲏⲓ, amare.

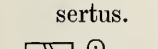
mer, M. ⲙⲟⲩ, mori, s-mer, aegrotare.

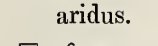
mer, ma, Demot. ma, M. ⲙⲁ, domus, locus,  naà-t, habitatio.

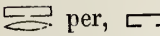
 mer, S. ⲙⲏⲣ-ⲉ,  mu, S. ⲙⲟⲩ, M. ⲙⲱⲟⲩ, B. ⲙⲁⲩ, aqua, inundatio, lacus, ⲙⲟⲟⲩ, M. ⲙⲏ, urina

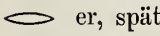
urer, currus, ūa, currere.

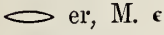
 ušer, uš šu, ϣⲟⲩ-ⲓ-ⲧ, vacuus, desertus.

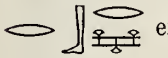
 ušer (? ⋀) M. ϣⲱⲟⲩ-ⲓ, šu, aridus, šuu, locus aridus.

 per, per-t, petr, pet, aspicere, perspicere, explicare, interpretari.

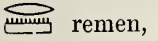
 per, per, pe, domus, porta.

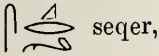
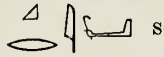
 er, später àu, ⲟ u, ut.

 er, M. ⲉ, Praepos. dativi.

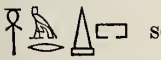
 er bor, M. S. ⲉⲃⲟⲗ, ex.

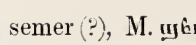
r χer, àu χer, sub.

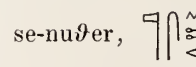
 remen, spät àumen (brachium), usque ad.

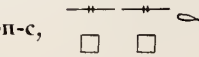
 seqer,  seqer-à, seq, percutere, pulsare, ferire.

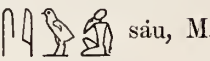
semer, seme (semer?), miser, aegrotus.

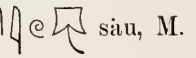
 semer, seme (semer?), sepulchrum.

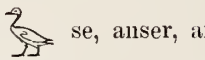
semer (?), M. ⲥⲉⲙⲉⲣ, ⲥⲫⲙⲣ, S. ⲥⲃⲉⲉⲣ,  sm-ī, amicus, socius.

se-nuϑer,  senϑer, M. ⲥⲟⲛϯ (?), thus, resina.

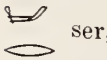
seper, S. M. ⲥⲟⲡ-ⲥ,  sepsep, S. ⲥⲉⲡⲥⲱⲡ, rogare, orare, hortari.

sur,  sâu, M. ⲥⲁϩ, ⲥⲱ, ⲥⲟ, ⲥⲉ, S. ⲥⲁ, B. ⲥⲁⲁ, bibere. Cf. K. ⲥⲟϥ, potiones.

ser,  sâu, M. ⲉ-ⲥⲱⲟϩ, aries.

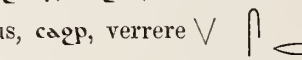
ser,  se, anser, anas.

M. ⲩⲛⲣ-ⲓ, šer, ⲩⲉ, se, filius (filia), puer, pullus.

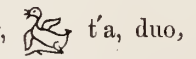
 ser, M. ⲥⲉⲣ, dividere, sau, S. ⲩⲁϩ, dividere, metiri, mensura.

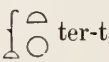
ster, M. ⲩⲧⲟ, decumbere, procumbere facere, sternere.

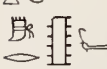
M. ⲥⲫⲟϩⲱⲣ, S. ⲥⲫⲟϩⲣ, ⲥⲁⲫⲟϩ, maledicere.

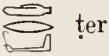
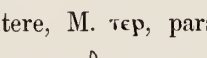
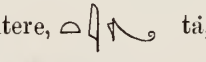
S. ⲥⲁⲫⲣ-ⲟϩ, fimus, ⲥⲁⲫⲣ, verrere ⋁  sḫer, purificare ⋁ sḫu, fimus. S. unten ḥāīr.

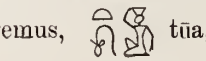
ter, Demot. t'e, de, ex.

ter,  t'a, duo, par, conjugium.

 ter-t, ta-t, Demot. te (?), tempus.

 ter, sepire, ter-ī-t, sepes, Demot. t'aī, M. ϭⲗ-ⲟ, ϫⲟⲗϫⲉⲗ, S. ϫⲟ, ϫⲟⲉ, M. ϫⲟⲓ, murus, sepes.

 ṭer, percutere, M. ⲧⲉⲣ, pars (⋁  ter, ⲧⲏⲣ, omnis), tà, ϯ, percutere,  tâ, S. ⲧⲟ, pars.

M. ⲧⲁⲣ, B. ⲧⲁϩ, M. ⲧⲟϩ, ⲧⲱⲟϩ, mons, cacumen, ter, supremus, extremus,  tūa, altus. Cf. ⲟⲩ-ⲁ, ⲥⲓⲩ-ⲧ, collis.

ter-à, taī, placare, sedare, adorare.

ter-uu, à-ten-nu, M. тнр-ϥ, S. то, M. ⲟⲟ, orbis.

ṭešr, ṭeš, S. торщ, M. ⲟⲱрщ, ⲟрⲥщрощ, ruber.

ṭešr, ṭeš, arbor quaedam.

tešr, ṭeš(?), semen quoddam.

ṭesr-t, ṭes, vas.

χekr, χek, M. ϭнк, ⲭок, involvere, cingere.

χepr, χep-à, χep, scarabaeus.

χepr, χep, M. ⲱⲟⲩ, fieri, esse.

χer, später χe, Praep. cum, sub.

χer, M. ϭⲁ, ⲭⲁ, contra, adversus, usque.

χer, M. ⲱⲁ, particula verbalis.

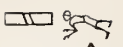
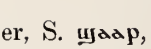
χer, arma, pugnare, χā, arma, ḥāī-t, bellum. S. unten šer.

χer, cadere, χā, cadere, cadere facere.

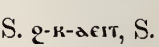
χer, à-χr, aha-t, M. ⲉⲭⲥ, aḥ, à, bos, vacca.

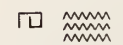
š-ker, M. ⲱ-ϭⲟⲩⲣ, S. ⲕⲥⲟⲩⲣ, ⲍⲟⲩⲣ, ⲕⲟⲣ-ⲕ-ⲥ, ⲕⲣ-ⲟ-ⲥ (ⲭⲁⲗ-ⲁ-ⲕ, M. ⲭⲱⲗ-ⲕ), annulus, šeq-ī, seš-u, S. ϭⲁϫ-ⲉ, annulus, inauris.

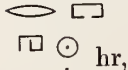
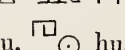
šer (S. ⲱⲁⲁⲛ-ⲧ, ⲱⲟⲙ-ϫ), Demot. šāī, M. ⲱⲁⲓ, S. ⲱⲁ, nasus, nares.

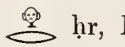
 šer, χer, S. ϣααρ, percutere,  χaī-t, vulnus, χaī, clades, M. ϣϵ, ictus, S. ϣαϩ, truncus, ramus. S. oben χer.

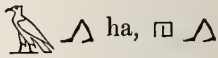
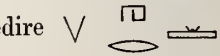
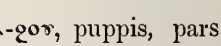
S. ϣααρ, aestimare, M. ϣαϩ, šau, utilis, M. ϣοϩ, dignus.

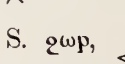
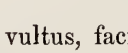
ḥ-qr, M. ϩ-ο-κϵρ, ḥ-q-t, M. ϩ-κ-ο, S. ϩ-κ-ααιτ, S. ϣιρ-ϵ, M. ϣαρ-κ-ϵ, S. ϣαρ-ϩ-κ-ο, fames, esurire ⋁  ḥ-ken, panis.

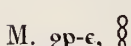
 hr, lacus, ḥaī, S. ϩοϩ, aqua, pluvia.

 hr, hr-u,  hu, S. ϩοοϩ, M. ϵ-ϩοοϩ, dies M. ροϣϩ-ι, ⲁ-ροϣϩ-ι, vesper ⋁ S. ⲗϵϩⲗωϩ, lucere.

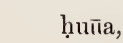
 ḥr, M. ϩρ-ⲁ, ϩιρ-ϵ-ιι, S. ϩιρ-ιι. ϩιρ-ⲙ, ḥā, supremus, anterior, ϩι, superior, summus, super, versus, ad.

ḥr, procedere, proficisci, ire, pervenire,  ha,  he, proficisci, venire ⋁ haī, redire ⋁  hr, her-ī, ḥā, quiescere.

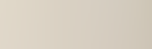
 ḥr, facies, primus, initium ⋁ medius ⋁ S. ⲁ-ϩοϩ, puppis, pars posterior, retro,  ḥa, occiput, retro.

 ḥr, ḥā, cum.

S. ϩωρ, hr, ϩο-ι, agger, praedium.

 ḥr, M. ϩρ-ⲁ, ϩο, vultus, facies.

M. ϩρ-ϵ, ḥu, S. ϩϵ, cibus, victus.

Demot. ḥāīr, S. ϩⲁⲓρ-ϵ, ϩοιρ-ϵ, B. ϩοϵⲓⲗ-ϵ ⋀ S. ⲗοιϩ-ϵ ⋀  ḥuīa, ḥu, stercus. S. oben ϲⲁϩροϩ.

ḥr-r, M. ϩр-и-р-ı, ḥā, ḥaī, χa, flos.

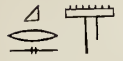
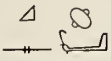
ḥ-tr, M. ϩ-ω-ϯ, ter, tempus opportunum.

ḥ-tr, Demot. ḥet, h-tàu, equus, M. ϩ-ϑωρ, equi, ϩ-ϑϑ, equus, S. ϩ-το, M. ⲁⲡ-ϑⲥр-о-ⲡ, equus.

ḥ-tr, ḥ-ā-t'-a, ṭaàr, compellere.

S. ⲭωр, ⲭω, seminare.

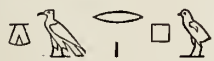
185. r, р ab im Inlaut.

 qers,  qes, M. ⲕⲥⲥ, sepelire, curare cadaver.

kaḥirka, kaḥka, S. ⲕⲟⲓⲁⲕ, ϫⲟⲓⲁϩⲕ, M. ϫⲟⲓⲁⲕ, nomen mensis quarti.

merḥā, māḥā, merḥā-t, mḥā-t, Demot. mhuàu, ⲙϩⲁⲩ, sepulcrum.

mert, met.

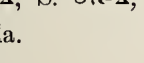
M. ⲙⲁрⲏ-ω-т, ⲙⲉⲏ-ω-т, ⲙⲏ-ω-т, S ⲙⲉрωⲏ, ϩрⲏ-ω-т, ⲥⲉрⲟϥ, B. ⲥⲁрωⲙ, baculus. Cf.  ḳarp-u, pulsare, M. ⲕⲗⲡ-ı, sculpere.

186. ⲗ ab im Auslaut.

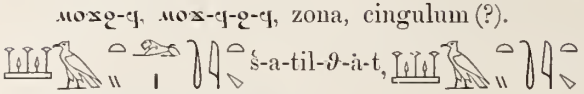
M. ϫⲟⲗ, includere, S. ϫⲟ, M. ϫω, sepes, murus, M. ⲁ-ϫω, incurvus.

M. ⲕⲱⲗ-ϫ, S. ⲥⲗ-ϫ, flectere, M. ⲥ-ⲁ-ⲗⲟϫ, S. ⲕⲗ-ⲗ-ⲉ, genu, K. ⲁ-ⲥⲟ, axilla.

187. ⲗ ab im Inlaut.

S. ⲗⲟϫ, sanari, M. ⲧⲁⲗⲥⲟ, ⲧⲟⲩϫⲟ, S. ⲧⲟϫⲟ, sanare, wenn letzteres nicht von  ut'a, ⲟⲩϫⲁⲓ, sanus.

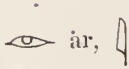
M. ⲙⲟⲗⲭ, amplecti, attrahere, ⲙⲟⲩⲗⲭ, cingere, ⲙⲟⲩⲭⲍ, ⲙⲟⲭⲍ, S. ⲙⲟⲭϩ, ⲙⲟⲭϩ-ϥ, ⲙⲟⲭ-ϥ-ϩ-ϥ, zona, cingulum (?).

 š-a-til-ϑ-à-t, š-a-ti-ϑ-à-t, S. ϣⲕⲟⲗ, praecipitia, spelunca.

S. ϣⲗ-ⲛ, M. ⲥⲱⲗ-ⲕ, M. ϣⲱⲕ, ϣⲱⲕ-ϩ, S. ⲥⲱⲱⲭⲉ (?), fodere.

188. Verdoppelung von ⲗ, ⲣ, ⲛ, ⲙ.

(Cf. Révillout, Mélanges, 1876, VIII, 52.)

 àr, àarr, oculus. S. Lautwuchs.

M. ⲃⲉⲙⲓ, S. ⲃⲙⲡⲉ, palma.

M. ⲃⲉⲣⲓ, S. ⲃⲉⲣⲣⲉ, puer.

M. ⲕⲉⲗ, plicare. M. ⲕⲉⲗⲓ, S. ⲕⲉⲗⲗⲉ, genua.

M. ⲕⲁⲗⲁⲙⲕⲁϩ, ⲕⲁⲗⲗⲁⲙⲕⲁϩ, ⲕⲉⲗⲉⲩⲕⲉϩ, cubitus.

S. ⲗⲟⲗⲗⲉϥ für S. ⲗⲟⲃⲗⲉϥ, putrescere. S. 194.

M. ϩⲉⲗ, volare, M. ⲩⲁⲗⲗⲟⲩ, vespertilio.

S. ⲉⲙⲙⲉ, M. ⲉⲉⲙⲓ, accusare.

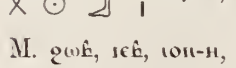
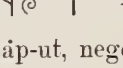
S. ϩⲙⲙⲉ, M. ϩⲉⲙⲓ, regere.

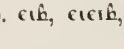
S. ⲭⲉⲃⲃⲉⲉ, M. ⲭⲉⲃⲉ, carbo.

189. h, ϩ, ab im Anlaut.

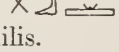
a. In selbstständigen Worten.

heb, M. ϩⲓⲡ, Ibis, S. ⲉⲃⲉ-ⲓⲉ, Ibis, avis, ⲁⲡ-ⲱⲓ, avis.

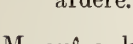
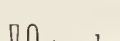
 ḥeb, „Festritual“,  àp-u, volumen scriptum.

M. ϩⲱⲃ, ⲓⲉⲃ, ⲓⲟⲩ-ⲛ,  àp-ut, negotium, opus, res.

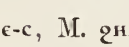
M. ϩⲓⲛⲃ, ⲓⲛⲃ, ⲓⲉⲃ, S. ⲉⲃ, ⲉⲓⲉⲃ, unguis.

S. ϩⲟⲃ-ⲉ,  ḥeb-n, S. ⲉⲃⲓⲛ-ⲛ (? cf. 182), ⲧⲃ-ⲃ-ⲛⲩ, M. ⲟⲉⲃ-ⲓⲟ, humilis.

S. ϩⲃⲟⲩⲣ, ⲃⲟⲩⲣ, laeva manus.

S. ϩοϧ-ϲ, ardere,  χeb-s, M. ϩнϧ-ϲ, lucerna,  ȧp-s, ardere.

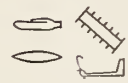
M. ϩнϧ-ϲ, lucerna ⋁ operire, χab-s, ȧb, stella.

M. ϩнϧ-ϲ, lux ⋁ B. ϩнϧ-ϵ-ϲ, нϧ-ϵ-ϲ, S. ϩаϊϧ-ϵ-ϲ, M. ϩнϊϧ-ı,  χab, umbra.

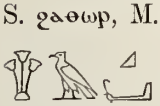
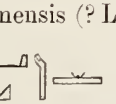
M. ϩοϧ-ϲ, occultus, ḥap, celare, S. ϵϧ-и, obscuritas.

S. ϩαϵ-ο, M. ȧχω. magus.

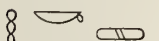
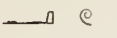
S. ϩωϧϣ, M. ωϧϣ, S. ϵϧϣ, ϧϣ-ϵ, oblivio, sopor.

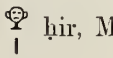
S. ϩ-ȧ-тнр, M. ȧ-ѳнр, ȧи-ѳнр, тωр-ı, malleus, securis,  ṭer, contundere (? Lautwuchs).

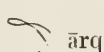
S. ϩȧѳωр, M. ȧѳωр, nomen mensis (? Lautwuchs).

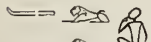
 ḥaq, sumere,  āq, digitus.

S. M. ϩик, M. ıϭ, daemon.

 ḥek-n (ḥekn ?),  āq-u, S. ѳєик, M. ωик, ωк, panis.

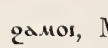
 ḥir, M. ϩлı, S. ⲗⲁⲁⲩ ⋀ ȧr-t, aliquis.

S. ϩȧⲗ-ȧ-к, M. ȧⲗ-ȧ-к (? ⋀ ȧ-ⲗȧк, annulus, S. ο-ⲗк, рак-т ⋀ кєⲗ, curvare), annulus, кор-к-ϲ, annulus: M. ϩωⲗк, annulus, plexus, ḥenk, plexus, gradus comae,  ārq (ā-rq ?), plectere.

 ḥel-l, S. ⲗοу-ⲗ-ai, ⲗοу-ⲗai, ⲱⲗ-оу-ⲗ-ai, оуєⲗоуєⲗ-ϵ, jubilare, laudare, clamare, ululare, S. ⲗο ⲗ, jubilatio.

M. ϩⲗ-ο-ⲗ, ȧ-ⲗоⲗ (? ȧⲗ-оⲗ), caligo, obscurari ⋁ S. ϩιєⲗ-ϵ-ⲗ, ιєⲗ-ϵ-ⲗ єϧоⲗ, splendere, ιȧⲗ, ıȧⲗ, M. ȧⲗ, ıєⲗ-ϵ-ⲗ, fulgor, Demot. ār, splendor, speculum, her, dies.

S. ϩȧⲗωм, ȧⲗωм, M. ȧⲗωм, caseus.

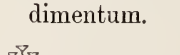
S. ϧамоι, M. амоι,  hana, placere, utinam.

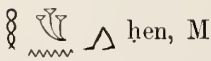
S. мот н ϧмот, мот н мот, salsugo.

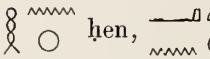
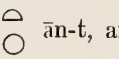
ḥam-u, Demot. um, S. оєім, M. оім-ι, ωім-ι, hamus.

S. ϧмпєρа, M. мпнρι, S. пєρа, coturnix.

S. ϧамнр, M. амнр, ulna, gremium.

S. ϧмооє, sedere, manere,  hems, recumbere, S. мос, sedimentum.

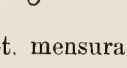
 ḥen, M. ϧωп, proficisci, àn-nu, redire.

 ḥen,  ān-t, annulus.

ḥentas-u, M. анθотє, lacerta.

àp, M. ϧωп, cornu.

M. ϧнп-ι, нп-ι, domuncula, ḥeb-s, tegere, protectio.

S. ϧп-ω-т, S. нп-є,  àp-t. mensura.

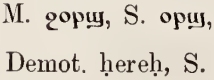
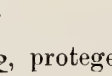
S. ϧєрман, M. єрман, malum punicum.

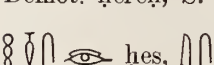
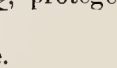
M. ϧр-оу-р, Demot. ūar-r, cessare, quiescere, her, quiescere ḥer, abire.

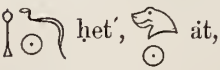
S. ϧоуратє, M. оурат, mercatores.

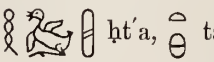
M. ϧорщ, S. орщ, арωщ, frigere.

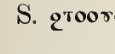
Demot. ḥereḥ, S. ϧарєϧ, M. арєϧ, protegere, custodire.

 ḥes,  às, videre.

 ḥaṭ, M. ϧаж-ι, S. ϧаσ-є,  àaṭ-t, laqueus.

 ḥeṭ′, àṭ, lucidus.

 ḥṭ′a, ta, panis.

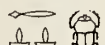
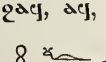
S. ϩτοοτϵ, M. τοοτι,  ṭūa-t, mane (? S. Lautwuchs).

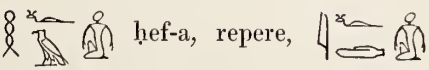
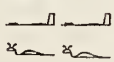
M. ϩaϑ, S. ϩται, M. ϩωτ, ωτ, āṭ, pinguedo, pinguem esse.

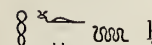
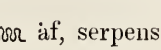
S. ϩaτϭaλ, M. aτxaλ, anchora.

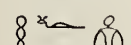
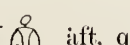
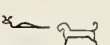
M. ϩωτπ, àpet, compages.

het-et, àat-et, adorare, laudare.

M. ϩaϥ, aϥ, S. aϧ,  āb-b, scarabaeus, ḥef-t-i,  ḥef-i, volare ⋁ ḥef-ṭ, quiescere; āf, volare, musca.

S. ϩaϥλϵϵλϵ, M. aϥλϵλι, lacerta, ḥef-a, repere,  àf-ṭ, se prosternere, recumbere,  āfāf, crocodilus.

 ḥef-i, M. ϩoϥ,  àf, serpens.

 ḥefṭ, quiescere,  àfṭ, quiescere,  àfṭ, cubile.

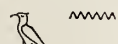
S. ϩoτϩϵ, M. oτϭϵ, abortus.

b. Nach causativem τ (Siehe 191 und 88).

S. τϧ-ϧ-нτ, ϭϧ-ϧ-ιϵ, M. ϭϵϧ-ιнoττ, S. ϩoϧ-ϵ, ḥeb-u, M. ϵϧнιι, humilis. S. 182.

S. τϵм-м-o, τ-ϩм-o, ϭм-o, M. ϭϵм-м-o, τ-мo, S. † ϩϵм-м-ϵ, calefacere, comburere, ϩнм, ɯнм, calidus, χem-t, חם, šem-u, ignis.

S. τϵλ-я-λ, M. ϭϵλ-н-λ, †λoτλαι, ḥel-l, jubilare.

S. ϭп-o, τ-ϩп-o, ϩнп-τ, admovere,  han, M. ϩωп, accedere.

c. Fremdworte.

ⲁⲅⲓⲟⲥ für *ἅγιος*; ⲉⲓⲣⲏⲛⲏ für *εἰρήνη*; ⲛⲉⲃⲓⲗ für נֵבֶל.

190. h, ϩ, ab im Auslaut.

àḥ, àāḥ, M. ⲓⲟϩ, ⲟⲓϩ, S. ⲟⲟϩ, ā, S. ⲟⲟⲩ, luna.

àḥ, à, bos, vacca.

āḥ, àḥ, ā-t, àā-t, M. ⲏⲓ, S. ⲏⲉⲓ, domus.

S. ϧⲁϩ, ϧⲁ, palma, ramus palmae.

merḥ-u-t, mer, remus.

mesḥ-u, emsḥ-u, M. ⲙⲉϩ, S. ⲉⲙⲉϩ, plur. ⲉⲙⲉⲟⲟϩ, ⲙⲁⲁⲟ, crocodilus.

unḥ, (un-ḥo?), un, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲛ, aperire S. ⲟⲩⲛϩ, ostendere.

ūaḥ, M. ⲟⲩⲟϩ, S. B. ⲁⲩⲱ, addere, iterare, etiam.

 ūaḥ, M. ⲟⲩⲁϩ, addere ⋁ S. ⲟⲩⲁϩ, ⲟⲩⲁ, uā, unus.

M. ⲣⲁϩ-ⲉ, nitens, , rā, lux, sol, dies, M. ⲣⲏ, B. ⲣⲉ, sol,

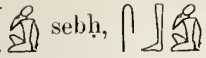
ro, coelum ⋀ her, hu, M. ϩⲟⲟⲩ, ⲉ-ϩⲟⲟⲩ, lux,

dies, ḥer-t, coelum, ḥa-ī, nitere, coruscare,

ha-u, tempus, ḥā, tempus, M. ⲣⲱⲙ-ⲓ, S.

ⲉⲓⲉ-ⲣϩ, videre, M. ⲉⲓⲉ-ⲣϩ-ⲉ, lux, reχ, cognoscere ⋀

ḥer, M. ϩⲣ-ⲁ, ϩⲟ, S. ϫⲣ-ⲁ, B. ϩⲗ-ⲉ, vultus; S. ⲗⲉϩⲗⲱϩ, lucere, splendere ⋁ ruh-a, M. ⲣⲟⲩϩ-ⲓ, B. ⲗⲟϩ-ⲓ, vespera ⋀ M. ϩⲗ-ⲟ-ⲗ, caligo, obscurare ⋁ M. ϩⲓⲉⲗ-ⲉ-ⲗ, ⲓⲉⲗ-ⲉ-ⲗ, fulgere.

sebḥ,  seb (?), clamare.

M. ⲥⲙⲉϩ, ⲥⲓⲙ, S. ϭⲙ-ⲥ-ⲥ, foenum.

M. ϩⲓϭⲗⲁϩ, ϩⲓϭⲗⲁ (?), ebrietas.

M. ϫⲓⲙⲫⲉϩ, ϫⲓⲙⲫⲉ, pomum.

S. ϭⲱϩ, ϭⲱ, manere.

191. ḥ, ϩ ab in scheinbarem oder wirklichem Inlaut (Siehe *189 b*).

M. ⲉⲧϩⲓⲫⲁϩⲟⲩ, ⲥⲁⲫⲁϩⲟⲩ, ⲧⲥⲁⲫⲁⲟⲩ, posterior.

M. ⲉϩⲥⲩ, ⲉⲥⲩ, asini, ⲉⲱ, S. ⲉⲓⲱ, āa, asinus.

M. ⲛⲉϩ + ϩⲛⲧ = M. ⲛⲉϩⲛⲧ (?), dominus cordis, prudens.

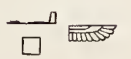
S. ⲛⲁ, M. ⲛⲁⲓ + ϩⲛⲧ = M. ⲛⲁϩⲛⲧ, ⲛⲁⲛⲧ, misericors.

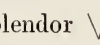
S. ⲛⲥⲧⲟⲟⲩ, ⲛⲥⲑⲟⲟⲩ, ⲛⲉⲧ ϩⲟⲟⲩ, malitiosus.

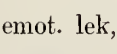
M. ⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ + ϩⲛⲧ = S. ⲥⲧⲙⲛⲧ (?), audiens cor, obediens.

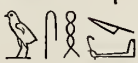
B. ⲥⲓⲙⲓ für M. B. ϩⲓⲙⲓ, ⲥ-ϩⲓⲙⲓ, ϩⲓⲙⲓ, femina.

192. ḳ (ⲕ, ϫ), ab im An- und Auslaut.

qeb-ḥ, avis, volare, M. ϩⲁϥ, ⲁϥ, S. ⲁⲕ, musca,  āp, volare.

S. ⲉϥ-ⲧⲥ-ⲕⲥⲓⲗ, splendere, qer-r, urere, fornax, ϫⲓⲥⲗ-ⲥ-ⲗ, splendere,  her, M. ⲁⲗ, lux, dies, splendor ⲩ ϩⲗ-ⲟ-ⲗ, obscurari, ⲁⲗ-ⲟ-ⲗ, ⲁⲗ-ⲟⲗ, caligo ⲗⲱⲭ, ⲗⲱⲕ-ϫ, ⲣⲱⲕ-ϫ, comburere.

req-a, Demot. lek, M. ⲗⲱⲭ, B. ⲗⲁ, S. ⲗⲟ, cessare. Und. Demot. rek, separare,  reχ-s, secare, neh, M. ⲛⲥϫ, S. ⲣⲉϫ-ⲧ, scindere, dividere, ro, Dem. ro, rī, M. ⲣⲟ, pars.

sek, destruere,  u-seḥ, percutere, S. ⲥⲉϫⲥⲱϫ, M. ⲥⲁϫⲥⲁ, conterere.

193. ϩ, ϫ ab (?).

S. ⲗⲟϫ, ⲗⲟ, sanare; M. ⲗⲱϫ-ⲓ ⲁ ϫⲟⲗ-ⲉ, convalescere, ϫⲟⲣ, sanus. S. 192. M. ϩⲉⲗⲓⲃⲩ, ⲗⲱⲃⲩ, lorica.

194. Andere Ab- und Ausfälle.

S. ⲁⲩⲥⲓⲁⲩⲁⲛ, ⲁⲩⲉⲙⲁⲩⲁⲛ, ⲁⲩⲁⲛⲁⲩⲁⲛ, diversicolor, ⲁⲩⲁⲛ, ⲁⲃⲁⲛ, M. ⲁⲟⲩⲁⲛ, án-n-u, color. S. 175.

M. ⲁⲧⲥⲣ-ⲛ-ⲛ, ⲁⲥⲣ-ⲛ-ⲛ, sterilis, neben M. ⲁⲧϫⲣ-ⲟ-ϫ, sterilis, ϫⲣ-ⲟ-ϫ, semen, ϫⲱⲣ, seminare.

M. ⲗⲁⲃ-ⲙⲁⲣⲧ, amans satietatem, S. ⲗⲁⲙⲁⲣⲧ, gulosus, helluo; ebenso M. ⲗⲁϩⲛⲧ, „bauchliebend“ für ⲗⲁⲃ-ϩⲛⲧ.

S. ⲗⲟⲃⲗⲉⲕ, ⲗⲟⲗⲗⲉⲕ, putrescere.

M. ⲗⲁⲥⲁϫⲓ, ⲗⲁⲥ ⲥⲁϫⲓ, loquax; ⲗⲁⲥ, lingua, ⲥⲁϫⲓ, loqui.

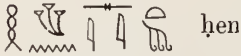
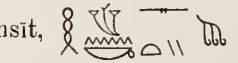
K. ⲙⲉⲧⲣⲉⲕⲗⲱⲃⲗⲉⲃ, amor carnalis, S. ⲙⲛⲧⲗⲁⲃⲗⲁ (? ⲗⲁⲃ-ⲗ-ⲁ), insania, ⲗⲓⲃ-ⲉ, insania, concupiscere.

mātbā, digitus, ? met, M. ⲙⲛⲧ, decem + ⲧⲉⲃ, digitus (cf. Nr. 72 tt für t).

S. ⲙⲉⲧⲗⲟⲙ, ⲙⲉⲧ + ⲧⲗⲟⲙ, sulci.

M. ⲙⲁϫⲫⲟ, M. ⲙⲉⲥ + M. ϫⲫⲟ, gignere + gignere = gignere.

ⲧⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲙⲁⲣⲓⲁ, ⲧⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲍⲱⲛ für ⲧⲉⲛ ⲙⲁⲩ, Révillout, Mélanges, 1874, p. 182.

 ḥensīt,  ḥenk-seti, ḥenk, gradus comae, set, plectere.

KAPITEL II.

Lautwuchs ohne und mit Lautwandel.

A. Ohne Lautwandel.

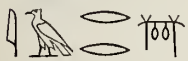
Diese Abtheilung zeigt den Vorgang des Lautwuchses in seiner sichtlichsten Erscheinung, und zwar in allen seinen fünf Arten: ganze Doppellung, halbe Doppelung dreiconsonantiger, Anlautswiederholung im Anlaut,

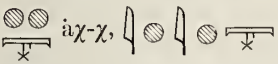
Anlautswiederholung im Auslaut, Auslautswiederholung im Auslaut. Um die Deutlichkeit der Beispiele zu erhöhen, wurden sie grundsätzlich auf Fälle beschränkt, in denen die ursprüngliche und die lautwüchsige Form nebeneinander erhalten sind — eine Begränzung, welche ihrerseits wiederum eine vorzugsweise Berücksichtigung der alten Sprache zu Wege brachte, insofern das Hieroglyphische in seiner, in diesem Punkte grösseren Formenfülle den gestellten Bedingungen häufiger entspricht, als das Koptische. Die Beispiele schliessen ferner fast jeden Laut- und Bedeutungswandel aus, so dass die Berechtigung dieser ganzen Vergleichungskategorie durch eine völlige phonetische und semasiologische Gleichheit schon auf der ersten Stufe ihrer Untersuchung gesichert wird.

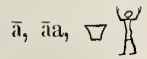
Lautwuchs ist nur im Consonantismus wirklich zu belegen, da die Vokale zu häufig und zu selbstständig prä- und suffigirt werden, um einen sicheren Rückschluss auf ihren Ursprung zu gestatten. Bei Wurzeln, die einen Consonanten und einen oder mehrere Vokale zeigen, ist zumal im Hieroglyphischen, in welchem die Consonantenwiederholung häufig ohne Vokale oder ohne Vokalschreibung geschieht (su, s-su, am, am-m), nicht immer zwischen Doppelung und den weniger vollständigen Arten des Lautwuchses zu unterscheiden.

1. Doppelung.

âm-m, lux, āmam-u, videre, cognoscere.

 à-ar-r, àràr, M. ⲁⲗ-ⲟⲗ-ⲓ, S. ⲉⲗⲉⲗ, ⲉⲗⲏⲗ, ⲉⲗⲟⲟⲗ-ⲉ, vitis, uva.

àχ-χ,  àχàχ, obscuritas, umbra.

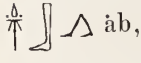
ā, āa,  ḥāā, jubilare, gaudere.

ā, clausura āā, sepulcrum.

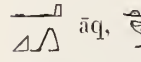
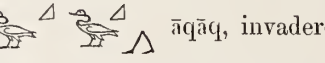
ā, āa, ää, M. ⲁⲓⲁⲓ, crescere.

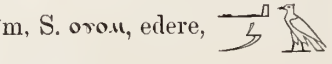
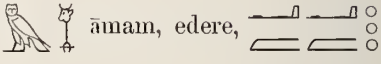
*

āu, āūau, castigare.

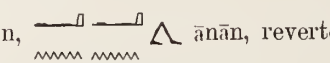
 ȧb, ābāb, evanescere(?).

āb, ābāb, resistere, contradicere.

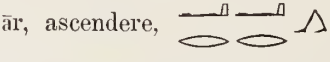
 āq,  āqāq, invadere.

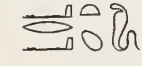
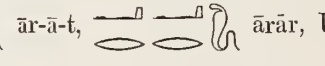
ām, S. ⲟⲩⲟⲙ, edere,  āmam, edere, 

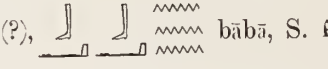
āmām, victus.

ān,  ānān, revertere.

S. ⲁⲩⲁⲛ, color, ān, pingere, S. ⲁⲩⲁⲛⲁⲩⲁⲛ, diversicolor.

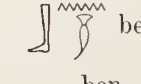
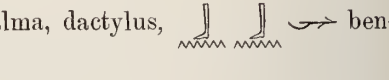
ār, ascendere,  ārār, ascendere.

 ār-ā-t,  ārār, Uraeus.

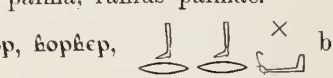
ba(?),  bābā, S. ⲃⲟⲩⲃⲟⲩ, splendere, album esse.

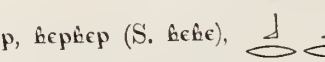
bu, deesse, S. ⲃⲁⲃⲉ, evanescere.

beḳ, beḳbeḳ, sedere.

 ben, M. ⲃⲉⲛ-ⲓ, S. ⲃⲓⲛ-ⲛ-ⲉ, palma, dactylus,  ben-

ben, palma, ramus palmae.

M. S. ⲃⲱⲣ, ⲃⲟⲣⲃⲉⲣ,  berber, ejicere.

M. S. ⲃⲱⲣ, ⲃⲉⲣⲃⲉⲣ (S. ⲃⲉⲃⲉ),  berber, bullire.

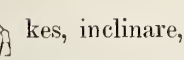
B. ⲕⲓⲙⲓ, M. ⲉⲗⲕⲓⲙⲉ, S. ⲉⲗⲉⲗⲕⲓⲙⲉ ∧ M. ⲗⲉⲗⲉⲭⲓⲙⲓ, vibex.

S. ⲕⲱ, B. ⲕⲉⲕⲉ, ponere, jacere.

M. ⲕⲉⲗ-ⲕ-ⲁ, S. ⲕⲉⲗⲕⲟⲩⲗ-ⲉ, pustula.

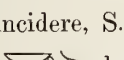
Demot. kmkm, S. B. M. ⲥⲙⲥⲟⲙ, M. ⲭⲉⲙⲭⲟⲙ, posse, praevalere, S. ⲥⲟⲙ, M. ⲭⲟⲙ, potentia.

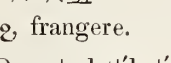
ken, S. ⲥⲓⲥⲓ, clamare, canere.

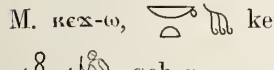
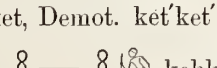
kes, inclinare,  keskes, S. ⲥⲟⲥⲉⲥ, vertere, saltare.

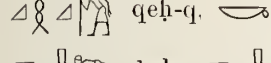
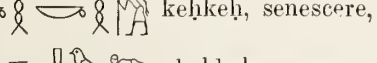
S. ⲕⲉϩ, ⲕⲁϩⲕϩ, M. ⲕⲁϩ-ⲕ-ⲉ, rumpere.

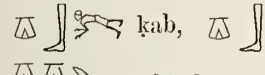
M. ⲕⲉϩⲕⲉϩ ⲱⲙ, lapicida, qeḥqeḥ-u, B. ⲕⲉϩⲕⲱϩ, S. ⲕ-ⲉ-ⲕⲱϩ, lapidi incidere, S. ⲕⲉϩ, frangere.

M. ⲕⲉⲭ-ⲱ,  ket, Demot. ket′ket′, calvus, calvities.

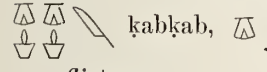
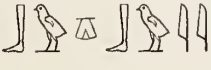
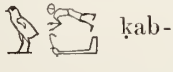
 qeḥ-q. keḥkeḥ, senescere, infirmus.

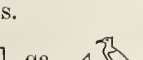
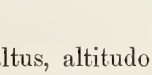
 ḳab,  ḳabḳab-u, sese prosternere.

 ḳabḳab,  ḳab-u-ḳab-u-u, afflictus.

 qa, qaqa, altus, altitudo.

Demot. kī-t′, ke-kī, manus.

 qen,  qenqen  nek, percutere, pulsare.

M ⲕⲉⲗ,  qerqer, volvere,  qer, circulus.

S. ⲕⲱⲧⲉ, ⲕⲱⲧⲉⲕⲱⲧⲉ, vagari.

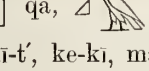
M. ⲁ-ⲗⲟⲩ, S. ⲗⲓⲗⲟⲩ, puer.

S. ⲗⲓⲃ-ⲉ, ⲗⲓⲃ-ⲓ, concupiscere, K. ⲗⲱⲃⲉⲗⲉⲃ, amare. S. ⲗⲁⲃⲉϩⲙⲉ, concupiscens feminam, libidinosus.

M. ⲗⲱⲕ, S. ⲗⲉⲕⲗⲱⲕ, mollis, delicatus.

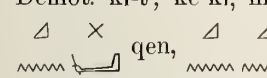
M. ⲗⲟⲫ, ⲗⲟⲫⲗⲉⲫ, frangere, frangi.

S. ⲗⲟⲭ, sanari ⋁ S. ⲗⲟⲭⲗⲉⲭ, morbus, aegrotare.

M. ⲗⲟⲭ,  reṭ, M. ⲗⲁⲭⲗⲉⲭ, conjungere, conjunctio, cingulum.

M. ⲟⲩⲉⲗⲟⲩⲉⲗ-ⲉ ⋀ S. ⲗⲟⲩⲗⲁⲓ, ululare.

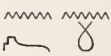
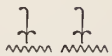
S. ⲙⲟⲩ, ⲙⲟⲩⲙⲉ, fons, aqua.

 māk, M. ⲙⲉⲕⲙⲟⲩⲕ, considerare (S. ⲙⲉϩ ⲉⲓⲁⲧ, videre + videre = videre).

M. ⲙⲟⲛ, ⲙⲟⲛⲙⲉⲛ, movere (M. ⋁ ⲙⲟⲛ-ⲓ, stare).

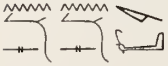
mān-n, M. ⲙⲟⲙⲉⲛ, contorqueo.

nem, nem-ā, nemnem-u, quiescere.

 nen,  nennen, vestis.

net', percutere, net'-m-net'-m, moechari.

nut'-ro, nut'nut', loqui.

 nesnes, nes, M. ⲗⲉⲥ, contundere.

nefnef ∧ M. ϥⲉⲡ-ⲧ, vermis.

M. ⲛⲉϩ, concutere, S. ⲛⲉϩⲛⲟϩ, concuti.

S. ⲟⲩⲁ, uā, unus, M. ⲟⲩⲁⲓⲟⲩⲁⲓ, unusquisque.

ūat', M. ⲟⲩⲱⲧ, ⲟⲩⲉⲧⲟⲩⲱⲧ, S. ⲟⲩⲉⲧⲟⲩⲟⲧ, viridis.

uχ-a, uχaχ (?), quaerere.

M. ⲟⲩⲟϫ-ⲓ, gena, ⲟⲩⲟϫⲟⲩⲉϫ, mandere; S. ⲟⲩⲟϭ-ⲉ, maxilla, ⲟⲩⲟϭⲟⲩⲉϭ, M. ⲟⲩⲟϫϧⲉϫ, mandere.

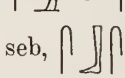
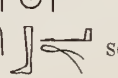
pa, pāpā, aestus, ardere, splendere.

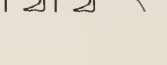
rem, r-rem-u, remrem, piscis, pisces.

reš, rešreš-t, gaudere, M. ⲣⲁⲯ-ⲓ, S. ⲣⲁⲯ-ⲉ, gaudium, gaudere.

refref, vermis, S. oben nefnef.

M. ⲣⲁϫⲣⲉϫ, ⲥⲣⲁϫⲣⲉϫ, S. ϩⲣⲟϫⲣⲉϫ, frendere, M. ⲥⲣⲓϫ, frendor.

su,  sesu,  ses, M. ⲥⲟⲩⲥⲟⲩ, momentum, dies.

 seb,  sebseb-ā, cingere

sek, percutere, seksek, destruere.

M. сек, colligere, K. сексек, colligere, numerare.

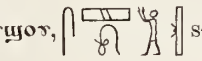
sem-s, semsem, natu maximus.

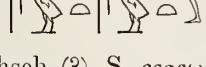
sem, semsem, M. тємоам, equus, mulus.

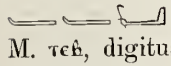
sen, M. S. снаү, duo, M. сωн, frater, sensen, conjungere.

sen, sensen, olfacere, odorari.

šser, S. слсωλ, consolare, hortari.

sepsep, S. сепсωп, M. ɯoүɯoү,  s-šūa(s-ūaš?), S. сеп-с, orare, adorare, hortari.

suut,  sutsut, proficisci.

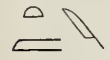
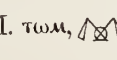
 seḫseḫ (?), S. сеqсωq, M. саq-с-а, conterere.

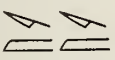
M. теẖ, digitus, S. тẖтωẖ, fingere, formare.

S. теẖ-с, teb, tebteb, ϑebϑeb,

ṭibṭib, pungere, percutere.

tektek, S. хокхек, contendere, rixa, tek-k-u, hostis.

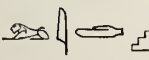
 tem, ṭem, scindere ∨ M. тωм,  ṭem-ṭ, jungere

 ṭemṭem, gladius, secare.

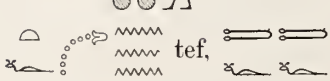
M. тємоωм, spissus, densus, M. оωм, obdurescere.

ter, B. халхєл, sepire, septum, S. холхєл, circumdare, M. хωл, involvere.

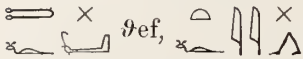
ter-u, S. тл-ω, тωртр, M. т-ω-тєр ∧ reṭ,

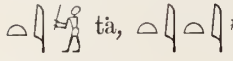
 làṭ, scalae.

S. ⲧⲉϩ, teχteχ, confundere, miscere(?).

 tef, ϑefϑef, irrigare, humectare, aspergere,

M. ϫⲁϥ, gutta, ros.

 ϑef, tef-ī, teftef, tremere.

 tà, tàtà, M. ϯ, percutere, pugnare.

t'a, turpis, t'at'a, Demot. t'et ī, S. ϫⲁϫⲉ, M. ϫⲁϫⲓ,

B. ϫⲉϫⲓ, hostis.

t at, telum, M. ϭⲟⲩ, ϭⲉⲧϭⲱⲧ, rumpere, scindere.

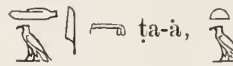
t'a, t'at'a, Demot. t'et'ī, t'et', M. ϫⲱ, ϫⲱϫ,

caput.

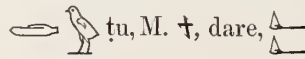
t'a, t'a-ui, t'ati, par, duo.

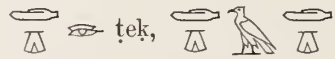
Demot. t'ef, t'eft'ef, S. M. ϫⲟϥϫⲉϥ, urere ∨ M. ϫⲁϥ, ω-ϫϥ, ω-ϫⲉϧ̂,

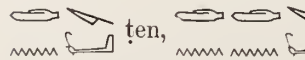
S. ϫⲁϧ̂, frigus.

 ṭa-à, tata, ṭṭ-a, S. ⲧⲟⲥ, M. ⲧⲟⲥⲧⲟⲥ,

ⲑⲟⲓⲑⲟⲓ, maculatus.

 ṭu, M. ϯ, dare, ṭuṭu, dare, ponere, efficere.

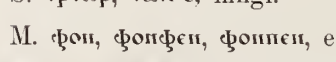
 ṭeḳ, ṭeḳ-a-ṭeḳ-a-ī, videre.

 ṭen, ṭenṭen, secare.

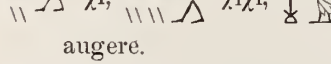
M. ⲧⲉⲡⲁⲱⲛ-ⲧ, ⲧⲉⲡⲧⲱⲛ, similem esse, facere, ⲟⲛ-ⲓ, similem esse.

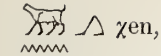
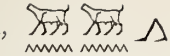
S. ⲧⲣⲧⲱⲣ, ⲧⲱⲗ-ⲉ, infigi.

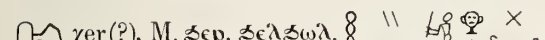
M. ϥⲟⲛ, ϥⲟⲛϥⲉⲛ, ϥⲟⲛⲛⲉⲛ, emanare, superfluere.

 χi, χiχi, χa-χ, M. ⳉⲉⳉ, amplificare, dilatare,

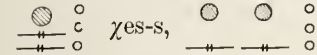
augere.

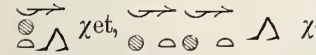
 χeb, χebχeb, percutere..

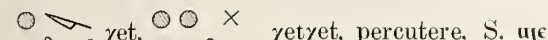
 χen,  χenχen, intrare.

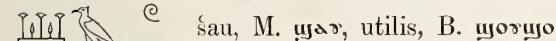
 χer(?), M. ⲍⲉⲣ, ⲍⲉⲗⲍⲱⲗ, ḥirḥir, dimicare, caedere.

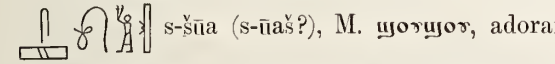
M. ⲍⲉⲣⲍⲉⲣ, S. ϩⲣϩⲣ, sonum per nares emittere, M. ⲍⲣ-ⲓ-ⲝ, frendor.

 χes-s, χesχes, thus.

 χet, χetχet, sequi.

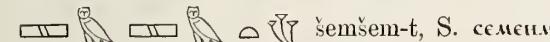
 χet, χetχet, percutere, S. ϣⲥⲧ, ϣⲉⲧϣⲱⲧ, concidere.

 šau, M. ϣⲁⲩ, utilis, B. ϣⲟⲩϣⲟⲩ, uti ⋁ M. futilis.

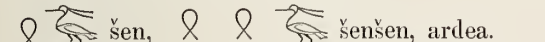
 s-šūa (s-ūaš?), M. ϣⲟⲩϣⲟⲩ, adorare ⋀ ⲟⲩϣ-ⲧ, adorare.

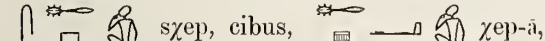
M. ϣⲓⲱ, ϣ-ⲟ-ϣⲟⲩ, ϣⲟ-ϣⲟⲩ, lagena, olla.

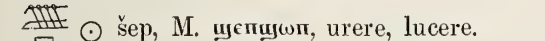
M. ϣⲓⲕ, fossa, S. ϣⲉⲕⲩϫⲕ, effodere.

 šemšem-t, S. ⲥⲉⲙⲉⲙ, M. ⲥⲓⲙ, sesamum.

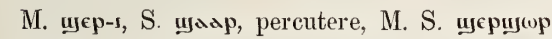
S. ϣⲙ, ϣⲓⲙϣⲓⲙ, comminuere.

 šen, šenšen, ardea.

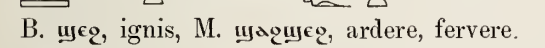
 sχep, cibus, χep-ā, edere, S. ϣⲉⲛϣⲙ, nutrire.

 šep, M. ϣⲉⲡϣⲱⲡ, urere, lucere.

M. ϣⲉⲣ-ⲓ, S. ϣⲁⲁⲣ, percutere, M. S. ϣⲉⲣϣⲱⲣ, destruere.

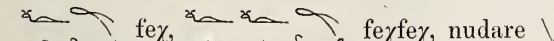
 šef, šef-t, šefšef-t, robur, ardor.

B. ϣⲉϩ, ignis, M. ϣⲁϩϣⲉϩ, ardere, fervere.

 fet, fetfet, repudiare, S. ϧⲟⲧ, ϥⲟⲧ, abominari.

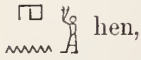
feṭ, M. ⲟ-ⲫϯ, repere, fetfet, vermis.

feχ, feχfeχ, nudare ⋁ feχ, cingere.

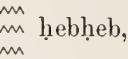
 heb, hebheb, currere, vagari.

S. ⲉⲗ ϩⲙ, ϩⲙϩⲙ, hemhem, rugire.

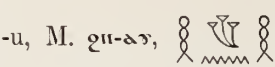
S. ϱωм, M. ϱємϱωм, conculcare.

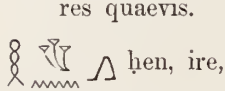
 hen, hen-n-u, henhen, adorare, rogare.

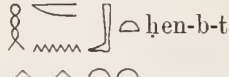
M. S. ϱωn, M. ϱєnϱωn, lex, imperare, ḥon, majestas.

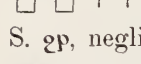
ḥeb,  ḥebḥeb, fluere, inundare.

ḥaq, capere, ḥaq-a-ḥāt-i, M. S. ϱoxϱcx, opprimere.

ḥen-n-u, M. ϱn-ay,  ḥenḥen, vas res quaevis.

 ḥen, ire, movere, ḥenḥen, redire.

 ḥen-b-t, reditus (?), ḥnbḥnb, redire.

 ḥepḥep, S. ϱaiẞ-ϵ-ϵ, obumbrare, ḥap, celare.

S. ϱp, negligere, ϱpϱp, otiari, M. ϱєp-ı, quiescere.

M. S. ϱнт, cor, S. ϱнтϱнт, interiora cordis.

S. ϱωт, ϱoтϱcт, scrutari.

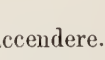
M. xωк, perficere, S. xєкxωк, consummare.

M. xoк-ϱ, laedere, nocere, S. xoкxєк, tektek, contendere, dimicare.

M. xoλ, foramen, xoλxoλ, crebris foraminibus pertusum ⋁ S. xoλ-xєλ, claustrum.

S. xнxωn, M. ϭn-oт, petere.

t'ar, S. xєp-o, M. xєpxωp, accendere.

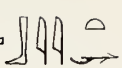
S. xωq, M. xєqxωq, comburere, coquere,  t'af-i, ignis.

K. xaqxıq, S. ϭ-a-xıq, formica.

S. xaϱxєϱ, M. x-a-xϱ, purus, S. xaϱ, linire.

S. xaϱxϱ, frendor, xaϱ-ϭ, frendor.

 her, lux, ḥer, M. ⲍⲣ-ⲁ, vultus, ⲍⲓⲣⲍⲓⲣ, iris.

S. ⲥⲱⲃⲥⲱⲃ-ⲉ, lignum incurvum, M. ⲭⲟⲃ-ⲉ, curvare, cf.  ṭeb-i-t, rota.

M. ⲥⲟⲗ-ⲕ, S. ⲥⲟⲗⲥⲟⲗ, expansio, expandere.

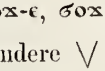
S. ⲥⲉⲩⲍⲱⲩ, M. ⲭⲱⲩ, effundere.

S. ⲥⲉⲭ, ⲥⲱⲱⲭ-ⲉ, ⲥⲟⲭⲥⲉⲭ, caedere.

B. ⲭⲉⲗ, accendere ⋁ M. ⲭⲉⲗⲭⲱⲗ, refrigeratio.

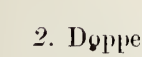
S. ⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ, deus, ⲙⲓⲧⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ, divinitas, ⲙⲓⲧⲙⲓⲧⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ, essentia divinitatis.

2. Doppelung der beiden letzten Consonanten Dreiconsonantiger.

S. ⲃⲁⲕⲟⲩ,  beqenqen, hasta brevis, malleus.

M. ⲕⲉⲗⲕⲓⲗ, ⲩⲕⲉⲗⲕⲓⲗ, M. ⲩⲍⲗⲍⲓⲗ, tintinnabulum.

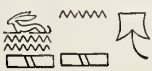
S. ⲕⲗⲟⲙ, corona, M. ⲕⲗⲟⲙⲗⲉⲙ, M. S. ⲍⲗⲟⲙⲗⲉⲙ, cingere, volvere ⋀ S. ⲙⲟⲗⲫ, ⲙⲟⲗⲁ, conjungere, connectere, amplecti.

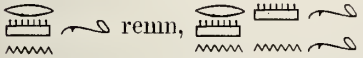
 qerqer, S. ⲉⲓⲣⲓⲟⲣ, volvere, moveri, qer, circulus.

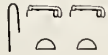
S. ⲕⲟⲣⲙ, fumus, ⲉⲧ-ⲕⲣⲙⲣⲟⲙ, fuligineus < maḳaār, fumus.

K. ⲉⲁⲗⲱⲉ, ⲉⲁⲣⲟⲩⲕ-ⲓ, M. ⲉⲗⲁⲭⲗⲉⲭ, calvus, levigare, Demot. srekrek, S. ⲉⲗⲉⲍⲗⲱⲍ, S. ⲗⲉⲕⲗⲱⲕ, M. ⲗⲓⲕ, delicatus; sruṭ, levigare.

uśa, uśauśau, šā. percutere, M. ⲩⲁ-ⲩ, ictus, ⲟⲩ-ⲩⲁ-ⲩ, percutere.

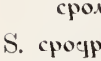
unš, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲛⲩ, ⲃⲱⲛⲩ,  unnšnš, lupus.

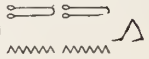
 remn, remnmn, brachium ⋀ M. ⲙⲉⲣ, capere.

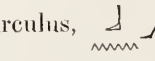
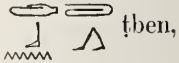
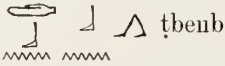
S. B. ⲍⲓ-ⲉⲙ-ⲏ, sem-ti, audire ⋁  semetmet, surdus.

M. ⲭⲣⲉⲙ-ⲥ, tenebrae, M. S. ⲥⲣⲟⲙⲣⲉⲙ, obtenebrari; M. ⲥϩⲣⲟⲙ, ⲥⲣⲟⲙ, ⲥⲣⲟⲙⲣⲉⲙ, dormitare.

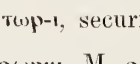
S. ⲥⲣⲟϥⲣⲉϥ, ⲥⲣⲟϥⲣϧ, dejicere, siehe hberber, M. ϧⲉⲣϧⲱⲣ.

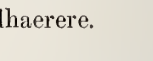
 ser, excitare, hortari, M. ⲥⲥⲗⲉⲥⲗ, consolari, B. ⲥⲁⲗⲉⲥⲗ, hortari, consolari, blanditiae, M. ⲥⲗⲁⲧⲗⲉⲧ, blanditiae.

s-ϑen,  s-ϑenϑen, dirigere, extendere, u-ṭen, extendere.

ṭeb, circulus,  ben, circulus, vertere,  ṭben, circulus,  ṭbenben, circulo currere.

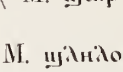
S. ⲧⲱⲗⲕ, M. ⲧⲗⲟⲕⲗⲉⲕ, evellere, amputare ⋁ conjungere; ṭer, percutere, M. ⲧⲱⲣ-ⲓ, securis ⋁ S. ⲧⲱⲣ, adhaerere.

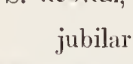
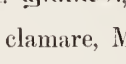
S. ⲣⲟⲩⲣⲉⲩ, M. ⲉⲣⲟⲩ, ⲉⲱⲣⲩ, M. ⲉⲣⲉⲩⲣⲱⲩ, S. ⲧⲟⲣⲩ, ⲧⲣⲉⲩⲣⲱⲩ, rubescere ⋀ M. ⲩⲁⲓⲣ-ⲓ,  ṭšer, rufus.

S. ⲗⲟⲩⲗⲁⲓ, M. ⲩⲗⲏⲗⲟⲩⲓ, ululare, clamare, laudare,  ḥel-l, jubilare, clamare, M. ⲟⲩⲉⲗⲟⲩⲉⲗ-ⲉ, ululare.

M. ⲣⲁϫⲣⲉϫ, S. ⲅⲣⲟϫⲣⲉϫ, M. ⲍⲣⲁϫⲣⲉϫ, ⲍⲣⲓϫ, frendere.

M. ⲥⲗⲟⲩⲗⲟⲗ, ⲥⲗⲟⲩⲗⲱ, S. ⲥⲟⲩⲗⲱⲗ, M. ⲕⲟⲩⲗⲱⲗ, ⲕⲟⲗ, involvere.

M. ϧⲉⲣϧⲱⲣ,  berber, Demot. hberber, S. ⲭⲃⲣⲃⲣ, dejicere, ejicere.

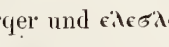
 ḥebn,  ḥebnbn, se subjicere.

S. ⲅⲣⲟⲡⲣⲟ ⋀ M. ⲫⲱⲣⲩ; per, ⲫⲟⲣⲙⲉⲣ, S. ⲡⲱⲗ, M. ϧⲟⲗ, expandere, explicare.

S. ⲧⲟⲙⲧⲙ, obscuritas, ⲅⲧⲙⲧⲙ, obscurari, caligo.

M. ϫⲟⲙ, ⲩϫⲥⲙϫⲟⲙ, posse.

In diesen Beispielen ist der erste, nicht mitreduplicirte Consonant sichtlich sehr verschiedenen Ursprungs. In Fällen wie ⲕⲗⲟⲙⲗⲉⲙ, ⲍⲗⲟⲙⲗⲉⲙ, ⲩⲗⲏⲗⲟⲩⲓ, ⲕⲙⲣⲟⲙ, beqenqen, remnmn, hebnbn u. a. ge-

hört er zu Wurzel oder Stamm, und sein Ausfall in der Doppelung ist ein lautlicher Vorgang, dessen rein musikalische, den ursprünglichen begrifflichen Lautstand ignorirende Natur die gleiche akustische Tendenz der An- und Auslautwiederholung bezeichnend erläutert und erhellt; bei ϩⲟⲩⲗⲟⲗ neben ϩⲟⲩⲗⲱⲗ ist ebenso die Einschiebung, oder doppelte Auslautwiederholung, des ⲗ eine blos phonetische Klangmalerei, und demnach wirkliche Reduplication nicht vorhanden. In anderen Fällen, wie ϣⲕⲉⲗⲕⲓⲗ neben ⲕⲉⲗⲕⲓⲗ, ϩⲧⲟⲙⲧⲙ neben ⲧⲟⲙⲧⲙ, unnšnš neben unš liegt Lautwuchs der ersten Hälfte der Reduplication im Anlaut vor (ϣⲕⲉⲗⲕⲓⲗ, ϣⲗⲓⲗⲟⲩⲓ und ϣϩⲉⲙϩⲟⲙ, könnten auch das bekannte potentiale Präfix enthalten); in noch anderen, wie ṭer, ⲧⲱⲗ-ⲕ, ⲧⲗⲟⲕⲗⲉⲕ, geschah Lautwuchs beider Hälften im Auslaut, mit Abfall des Anlauts der zweiten Hälfte. In wieder anderen Beispielen, wie ϯⲗⲉⲕⲗⲟⲕ neben ⲗⲉⲕ, haben wir ebenso klärlich das causative Verbalpräfix ϯ, in ⲉⲕⲉⲣⲕⲉⲣ neben  qerqer und ⲉⲗⲉⲥⲗⲟⲥ neben ⲗⲉⲥ-ⲗⲟⲥ wahrscheinlich das causative ⲉ dare, efficere, vor uns. Darüber hinaus begegnen wir mannigfachen Zweifeln. Wo der erste Consonant ein ⲉ ist, dem ein Glied der Guttural- Palatal- oder Sibilantenreihe als zweiter oder dritter folgt, kann er ebensowohl causatives Präfix, als, wie später erhellen wird, ein Ergebniss des Lautwuchses sein; wo dagegen bei anlautendem ⲉ der zweite und dritte Consonant anderen Organen angehören, welche lautwüchsiges ⲉ nicht erzeugen können, wäre Causativpräfix indicirt, ständen diesem ⲉ nicht häufig Varianten mit Guttural- Palatal- und Sibilantenreihenanlaut, wie ϩ, ϣ, ⲥ, gegenüber. Man ist also versucht auch hier auf verlorene Wurzeln mit Gutturalanlaut zu schliessen. Aehnlich steht es mit den verschiedenen t Anlauten, welche einerseits ebenfalls causativ, andererseits, obschon seltener, mit den drei genannten Reihen lautwüchsig verbunden sein können. Dazu kommen dann bei dem ausserordentlichen Reichthum an Wurzeln und Stämmen, welcher das Aegyptische auszeichnet, noch so verwirrende Fälle, wie das obstehende ṭben, in welchem wir es entweder mit der Wurzel ṭeb, lautwüchsig ṭebn geworden, oder mit Wurzel ben, durch causatives Präfix auf denselben Laut ṭ-bn gebracht, zu thun haben können.

Eine besondere, und im wesentlichen leicht zu beurtheilende Klasse bilden die Beispiele mit anlautendem Vokal. Selbst da, wo es sich nicht entscheiden lässt, ob derselbe wurzelhaft oder präfigirt sei, hat der Vokal, als Präfix genommen, eine weniger ausgesprochene Bedeutung, als causatives ϵ oder ϯ, und kann deshalb ohne wesentliche Sinnverschiedenheit in der ersten Hälfte der Reduplication stehen, in der zweiten wegfallen.

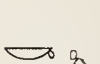
3. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

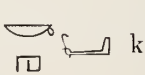
S. ⲁ̀-ⲃⲁⲗ-ⲗ, ⲁ̀ⲗ, bl, bun-r, praeter.

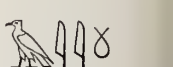
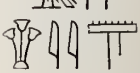
b-ben, circulus, ben, neben beb, cingere, vertere.

b-bet, bet, hordeum.

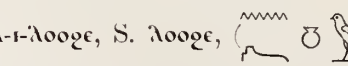
K. ⲕ-ⲁ-ⲕⲟⲗ-ⲓ, S. ⲕⲓⲛ, q-ḥ-šer, M. ⲕ-ⲁ-ϫⲟⲩⲗ-ⲓ, M. ϫⲱⲗ, ⲥⲱⲗ, S. ⲥⲣ-ⲱ-ⲥ, ⲭⲱⲱⲗ-ϵ, fructus, vindemia.

k-kes, keskes, saltare,  kes, flectere, S. ⲥⲟⲥⲥϵ, M. ⲥⲟϵⲭϵ, saltare.

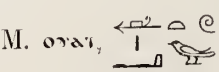
S. ⲕ-ϵ-ⲕⲱϩ, incidere, B. ⲕⲉϩⲕⲱϩ, incidere,  keh, S. ⲕⲁϩ, percutere, M. ⲕⲁϩ-ⲕ-ϵ, S. ⲕⲁϩⲕϩ, rumpere.

S. ⲕ-ⲱ-ⲕ-ⲁ-ϩⲏⲩ, ⲕ-ⲱ-ⲕ-ϵ-ϩⲏⲩ, ⲕ-ⲏ-ⲕ-ⲁ-ϩⲏⲩ, S. ⲕ-ϵ-ϩⲏⲩ, ⲕ-ⲁ-ϩⲏⲩ,  ḳa, ḥa-uu, ḥa,  ḥaī, B. ⲕⲓ, nudus, nuditas.

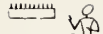
S. ⲁ-ϵ-ⲗⲕⲓⲙ-ϵ, ictus, S. ⲗⲁⲕⲙ-ϵ, frustum, frangere. Cf. S. ⲕⲓⲙⲓ, ϵⲗⲕⲓⲙⲉ, vibex, Seite 202.

S. ⲁ-ⲓ-ⲗⲟⲟϩϵ, S. ⲗⲟⲟϩϵ,  n-e--nuḥ), bdellium, palma.

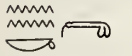
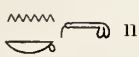
S. ⲁ-ⲓ-ⲗⲟⲩ, M. ⲁ-ⲗⲟⲩ, puer.

M. ⲙ-ⲙⲁⲩⲁⲧ, M. ⲙ-ⲁⲩⲁⲧ, S. ⲟⲩⲁⲁⲧ, M. ⲟⲩⲁⲧ,  uāt-u, solus.

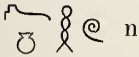
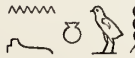
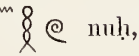
M. ⲙ-ⲙⲉ, S. ⲙⲉ, mā-t, verus.

S. ⲙ-ⲙⲛ, M. ⲙ-ⲙⲟⲛ, S. ⲙⲛ, men, nullus, non ⋁  men, M. ⲛⲁ-ϥ-ⲙⲁⲛ, quidam ⋀ ⲛⲓⲙ, quis, omnis.

n-n-nu (n-nu?), tempus, hora, M. ⲛⲁⲩ, tempus.

 n-nek,  nek, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲕ, percutere, fornicare.

n-nuṭ′, naṅat′, S. ⲛⲟϫ, projicere, agitare.

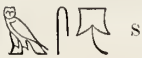
 n-neḫ,  n-nuḫ,  nuḫ, M. ⲛⲟϩ, laqueus.

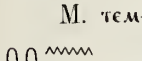
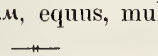
r-rem, rem, M. ⲣⲙ-ⲓ, flere.

r-rem, rem, piscis.

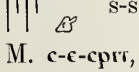
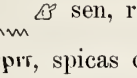
r-reϑ, r-rem-ϑ, reϑ, rem-ϑ, M. ⲣⲱⲙ-ⲓ, homo.

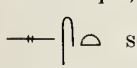
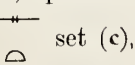
s-su, su, momentum, dies.

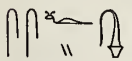
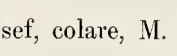
s-sem-t,  sem-s, semsem, M. ⲥⲉⲙⲟⲁⲙ, equus, mulus.

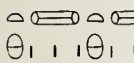
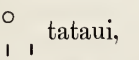
 s-sen,  sen, respirare, S. ϭⲱⲛ-ⲧ, spiritus.

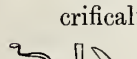
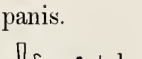
M. ⲥ-ⲉ-ⲥⲣⲣⲧ, M. ⲥⲣⲣⲧ, spicas colligere, spicilegium.

 seset,  set (c), ea, 3. Pers. Sing. Fem. Pron. Pers.

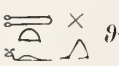
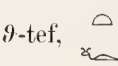
 s-sef-i,  sef, colare, M. ⲥⲱϥ, colare ⋁ polluere.

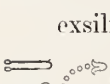
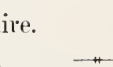
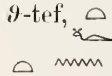
 tataui,  taui, grana quaedam sacrificalia, victus, panis.

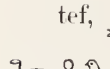
 t′-ṭeb,  ṭeb, S. ⲧⲉϧ-ⲥ, M. ⲧⲟϥ-ⲥ, pungere.

 t′-ā-t′ār,  ṭaār, pulsare. M. ⲧⲱⲣ-ⲓ, securis.

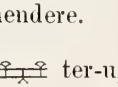
ṭeṭ, ϑeṭϑeṭ, ṭ'et, S. ⲥⲟⲩ, dicere.

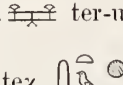
 ϑ-tef,  tef-ī, teftef ∧ S. ϥⲟϭ, M. ϥⲟⲩ, exsilire.

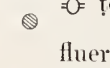
 ϑ-tef,  s-tef, ṭ-u-ṭuf, B. ϵⲁⲗ ⲧ-ⲟ-ⲧϥ, tef,  tef, S. ⲧⲁⲁϥ, M. ⲑⲁϥ, spuere, spumare, rigare.

 ṭ'-ṭeḥ-u, M. ⲧ-ⲁ-ⲧⲉ-ⲟ, retinere, teḥ, M. ⲧⲁⲉ-ⲟ, apprehendere.

ter-u, S. ⲧⲗ-ⲱ, ⲡⲟⲣⲧⲣ, M ⲧ-ⲱ-ⲧⲥⲣ, scala, gradus.

ṭeχ,  s-tuχ, s-ṭu-teχ, irrigare ∧ S. ϩⲁⲁⲧ, fluere.

χ-χa?, χa,  χa-u, S. ϫⲓⲛⲥ, altare.

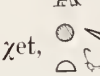
 χ-χet?, χet, χet-a, scala.

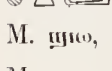
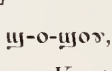
χ-χet?, χet, χet, S. ϫⲉⲧ, M. ⲥⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧ, scindere, incidere.

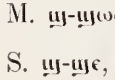
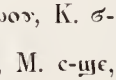
M. ϫⲓⲱ, ϫⲓ-ⲟ-ϫⲟⲩ, lagena.

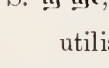
M. ϫⲓ-ϫⲱⲟⲩ, K. ⲥ-ⲥⲱⲟⲩ, S. ϫⲱⲱ-ⲧ ∧ M. ⲟⲩⲱϫ, desiderare.

S. ϫⲓ-ϫⲓⲉ, M. ⲉ-ϫⲓⲉ, oportet, M. ϫⲁⲩ, utilis, decere, šan, utilis.

M. ϫⲓ-ϫⲓⲛⲓ, S. ϫⲓⲛⲓ,  šen, lignum, arbor.

 ḥa,  ḥa-ī, retro.

 ḥ-heb,  heb, M. ϩⲉϧ-ⲓ, S. ϩϧ-ϧ-ⲉ, aratrum.

 ḥ-ḥap, ḥap, M. ϩⲟⲡ, ϩⲱ-ⲧ-ⲡ, abdere, occultare, ϩⲟⲧ-ⲓ, occultatio.

M. ⲭ-ⲁ-ⲭⲣⲓⲙ, ⲭⲁⲣⲓⲙ, spelunca.

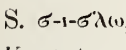
M. ⲁ-ⲥ-ⲁⲥϧ, ⲁ-ⲓ-ⲁⲥϧ-ⲓ, ⲁ-ⲱ-ⲁⲥϧ, S. ϭ-ⲱ-ⲁϧ, demere, S. ϭⲥϧ-ϩ-ⲥ, demere, deficere, M. ⲁⲱϧ, deficere, pauper.

M. ⲁ-ⲱ-ⲁⲥϧ, M. ⲁⲱⲙ, ⲁⲱϧ, S. ϭ-ⲟ-ⲁϧ, indigens, miser, miseria.

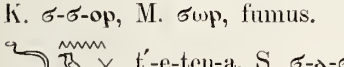
M. ⲁ-ⲁ-ⲁⲥⲗ, ⲁⲟⲣ-ⲉ, deficere, carere.

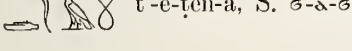
S. ϭ-ⲓ-ϭⲗⲱ, M. ⲁⲁⲗ-ⲁ-ⲟⲩ, S. ϭⲥⲓ-ϭⲥⲗ-ⲟ (M. ⲥⲁⲗ-ⲗ-ⲟⲩ), vespertilio.

K. ϭ-ϭ-ⲟⲣ, M. ϭⲱⲣ, fumus.

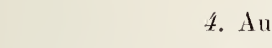
 t'-e-ṭen-a, S. ϭ-ⲁ-ϭ-ⲓ-ⲧⲱⲛ, S. ⲓⲩ-ⲧⲙⲙ, M. ⲓⲩ-ⲟⲙⲙ, tunica.

4. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

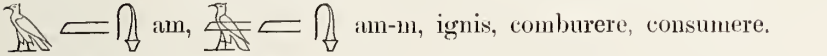
 am, am-m, pugnus, capere, tenere.

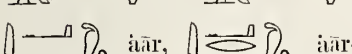
 am, am-m, ignis, comburere, consumere.

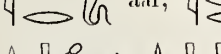
 àār, àār-r, Uraeus.

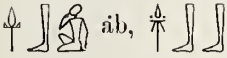
 àb, àb-b, desiderare.

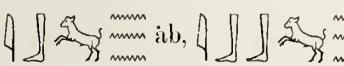
àb, àb-b, S. ⲁϧ-ϭ, ⲥⲓϧ-ⲥ, ⲓϧ-ⲥ, M. ⲥϧ-ⲓ, ⲓϧ-ⲓ, sitis, ⲟϧ-ⲓ, sitire.

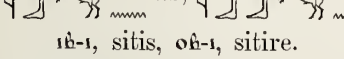
 àb, àb-à, saltare, gaudere, àb-b, àb-ui, gaudere

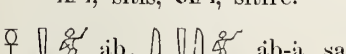
 àm-t, àm-m, splendor.

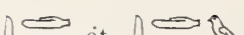
 àn, àn-n, M. ⲥⲛ, ducere.

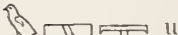
 àp, àp-p, M ⲥⲛ, ⲱⲙ, S. ⲁⲛ-ⲥ, ⲙⲛ-ⲥ, numerare.

 àràr, à-ar-r, vitis, S. ⲥⲗ-ⲟⲟⲗ-ⲥ, vitis, M. ⲁⲗ-ⲟⲗ-ⲓ, uva, ⲥⲣ-ⲓ, fructus, cibus.

 às-u, às-s-s, às-u, planta quaedam.

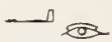
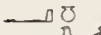
 às, às-s (?) ⲁ S. ⲥⲁ, pulcher, ornare.

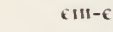
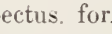
 ȧṭ. ȧṭ-t-u, deficiens, M. ⲁⲧ, Praepositio negativa ⋁ ȧϑ. B. ⲁⲧ-ⲁ. S. ⲙ-ⲁⲧ-ⲉ. m-ȧt-t, multitudo, multum. valde.

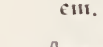
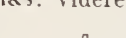
uχ-a,  uš, uś-a, S. ⲟⲩⲱ-ⲛ, ȧχ-χ. nox.

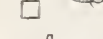
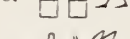
ȧš-š. transferre. ȧš, transire(?).

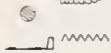
ȧš, ȧš-š, aqua, effundere.

 ān, aspectus,  ān-n-u, apparere, ostendere, S. ⲉⲙ-ⲉ, M. ⲙ-ⲓ, adspectus. forma, S. ⲁⲩⲁⲛ, M. ⲁⲟⲩⲁⲛ, color, S. ⲟⲩⲟ-ⲉⲙ. lux ⋀ M. ⲛⲁⲩ. videre, forma, adspectus.

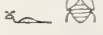
 āp, volare.  āp-p. ap-p-ī, festinare.

 āχ, volare,  āχ-χ, gryphus. draco.

 āχen,  āχen-n-u-t, claudere, clausura.

 āf, āf-f. M. ⲁϥ. ⲁⲁϥ, S. ⲁⲫ, scarabaeus, musca.

S. ⲫ-ⲫⲁⲗ-ⲗ, ⲫⲗ, bl, praeter.

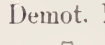
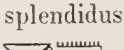
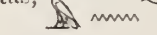
 ben. ben-n-t. annulus, circulus.

M. ⲓⲁⲗ. splendor. M. ⲓⲥⲗ-ⲉ-ⲗ, S. ⲥⲓⲉⲗ-ⲉ-ⲗ, effulgere.

M. ⲉ-ϱⲡ-ⲉ, B. ⲉ-ϱⲡ-ⲛ-ⲛ, voluntas.

M. ⲟⲗ-ⲛ. ⲟⲗ-ⲛ-ⲗ-ⲓ, ⲧⲉⲗⲧⲉⲗ, stillare.

qer, M. S. ⲕⲉⲗ, volvere, flectere, S. ⲕⲗ-ⲗ-ⲉ, flectere, genua flectere, M. ⲕⲟⲩⲗ-ⲱ-ⲗ, S. ⲥⲟⲩⲗ-ⲱ-ⲗ, ⲥⲗⲟⲩ-ⲗ-ⲱ, ⲥⲗⲟⲩ-ⲗ-ⲟ-ⲗ, volvere. Demot. kl-ī-l. S. ⲉϥ-ⲧ-ⲉ-ⲕⲉⲓⲁⲗ, splendere, splendidus.

 qem, niger, B. ⲕⲉⲙ-ⲉ, obscuritas,  kam-n, obscurus, caecus, S. ⲕⲙ, ⲕⲙ-ⲟ-ⲙ, niger ⋁  qem-ḥ, videre.

ken, ḳen-n, M. ϭєп-п-є, ϭп-ау, S. ϭап-а-ϱ, debilis, piger, segnities qen, affligere. fortis M. паϭ, adultus, fortis.

 ket. ket-t, M коуϫ-т, parvus (Cf. B. S. коуі, parvus?).

ket, ket-t, operam dare, facere.

ḳeb, curvare. S. кєв̂-в̂-є, plicatura.

ḳen-à, ḳen-t, ḳen-n-u, ḳen-n, memoria, annales.

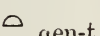
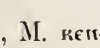
qeb, qeb-b, ventus.

qeb, qeb-b, M. кнв̂, кнп, S. кнϥ, frigidus, gelu.

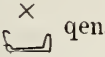
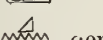
qem, qm-m, qm-a-m-u.

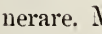
qm-a-ī, qm-a-m. creare, facere, fingere ṭ-mak ?), percutere, māk-s, sceptrum.

qm-a, qm-a-m, planta quaedam.

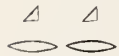
qen-t, M. кєн-т,  qen-n,  ken-n-u. pinguis, S. кєп-п-є, pingnedo, M. кєп-п-и-с. crassus, anser.

qen, M. кип, qen-n-u, qen-u. finire, consummare.

qen,  qenqen, qenqen-n-u, qen-n,  qen-n-u, qen-u, affligere. fortis, S. коп-с, vulnerare. M. кєп-с, confossio, transfixio nek, M. поук-є-р, пєϱ, percutere.

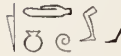
qen,  qen-n-u, qen-u, sella. M. кип. quiescere.

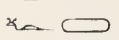
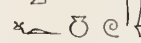
qer-t, qer-r-t, M. ϫⲟⲗ, S. ϣ-ⲕⲟⲗ, M. ϣ-ⲕⲱⲗ, fissura, specus.

 qerqer, volvere, qer-r-t, S. ⲕⲣ-ⲟ-ⲥ, circulus, annulus, uncus ∧ M. ⲁ-ⲗⲟⲩ, circulus, M. ⲣⲁⲕ, S. ⲣⲁⲕ-ⲧ, curvare, inclinare; M. ⲕⲉⲗ, convolvere, ⲕⲟⲩⲗ-ⲱ-ⲗ, involvere.

qes, M. ⲕⲥⲥ, Demot. kes-s, M. ⲕⲉⲥⲕⲱⲥ, involvere, curare cadaver, sepelire.

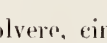
qet, qeṭ-nu, qeṭ-ṭ-nu, M. ⲥⲓ-ⲕⲟⲧ, ⲁⲓ-ⲕⲟⲧ, ⲏ-ⲕⲟⲧ, S. ⲥⲓ-ⲕⲟⲧ-ⲕ, ⲏ-ⲕⲟⲧ-ⲕ, B. ⲥⲓ-ⲕⲁⲧ, dormire, quiescere.

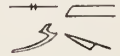
 qeṭ-nu, qeṭ-t, qet, ambulare.

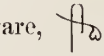
 qef-n,  qef-n-n-u, qef-n-n, M. ϫⲉⲫϫⲱⲫ, coquere.

mer, S. ⲙⲉⲣ-ⲉ, mer-r, M. ⲙⲉⲓⲣ-ⲉ, amare.

S. ⲙⲣ, mer, ligare, S. ⲙⲣ-ⲣ-ⲉ, M. ⲙⲟⲩⲣ, vinculum.

mes, vertere, volvere, cingere, S. ⲙⲟⲩⲥ, lorum,  mes-s, lorum, mes-s, involvere, M. ⲙⲟϫ-ϭ, ⲙⲟϫ-ⲉ-ⲫ, ⲙⲟϫ-ⲫ-ⲉ-ϫ, cingulum, zona ∧ sam-ta, involvere, sepelire.

mes, M. ⲙⲥⲥ, ⲙⲓⲥ-ⲓ, S. ⲙⲓⲥ-ⲉ, mes-s, nasci, parere  sem-a-m, caedere.

mes-b, mes-b-b, S. ⲙⲟⲩϣ-ⲧ, M. ⲙⲉϣ-ⲉ, ⲙⲟϣ-ⲧ, perlustrare, considerare ∧ M. ⲥⲟⲙ-ⲥ, perlustrare,  sam, demonstrare, manifestare.

S. ⲙⲉⲥⲧ, M. ⲙⲉⲥⲧ-ⲉ, ⲙⲟⲥⲧ-ⲓ, mesṭ-ṭ, odisse.

neb, S. ⲛⲉⲃ-ⲉ, neb-àu, neb-b-u, natare, M. ⲛⲉϥ, S. ⲛⲉⲉϥ, ⲛⲉⲉⲃ, nauta.

nek, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲕ, nek-k, concumbere, fornicare.

neḳ-à, neḳ-a-ḳ-a, blaterare.

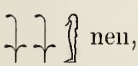
nem, nem-m, nem, miser, deficere, diminuere.

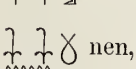
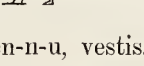
nem, nem-m, nem, torcular.

nem-à, nem-m-à, nem-à, amplecti.

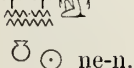
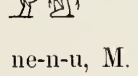
nem, nem-m-ıt (? M. ϩⲙⲙ, dormire), lectus ⩔

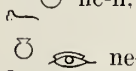
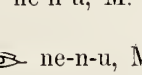
nem, progredi.

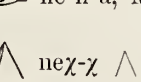
 nen, nen-n-u, S. ⲥⲛⲓ-ⲉ, ⲙ-ⲉ, M. ⲟⲩ-ı, similis.

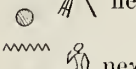
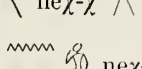
 nen,  nen-n-u, vestis.

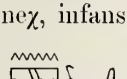
nen, nen-n-u, M. ⲛⲟⲩ, cessare, relaxatio.

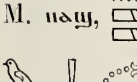
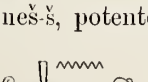
 ne-n,  ne-n-u, M. ⲛⲁⲩ, tempus.

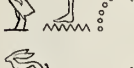
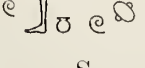
 ne-n,  ne-n-u, M. S. ⲛⲁⲩ, videre.

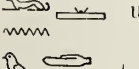
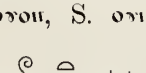
neχ,  neχ-χ ⩓ M. ϫⲙ-ⲥ, flagellum.

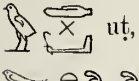
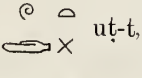
 neχ, infans,  neχ-χ, puer ⩔ neχ-χ, senex.

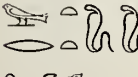
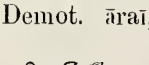
M. ⲛⲁϫ,  neš-š, potentem esse, vim inferre.

 uben,  uben-n-u, uben-u, vulnus, plaga.

 un, M. ⲟⲩⲟⲛ, S. ⲟⲩⲛ,  un-n, un-n-t, esse.

 uṭ, K. ⲟⲍ,  uṭ-t, prohibere, vim inferre.

 ur-ti, Demot. ārāī,  ur-r, corona.

 uχ-a,  uχ-a-χ, M. ⲟⲩⲁϫ, quaerere, cupere.

**

S. ⲙⲛ-ⲛ, ⲙⲛ-ⲛ-ⲛ, scala.

pr-t, pr-r-t, fructus, K. ⲛⲉⲣ-ⲓ, cibus, esca.

per, prodire, spargere, s-per-r, M. ⲡⲱⲣ-ⲛ, extendere, expandere.

per-t, per-r, planta, S. ⲙⲣ-ⲥ, germinatio.

prḥ, pḥr-r, currere, S. ϧⲣⲥϩ-ⲓ, currus.

pes, S. ⲛⲥⲥ, M. ϥⲥⲥ, pes-à-s, coquere.

peχ-a, M. ⲛⲁϩ, ϥⲁⲥ, peχ-u-χ-a, ? puχ-a, scindere.

peš, S. M. ⲛⲥⲱ, ⲡⲱⲱ, M. ϥⲱⲱ, peš-š, dividere.

rem-n, rem-n-n-u, rem-n-u, ferre, capere ⲙⲉⲣ, capere.

 ren, M. ⲣⲥⲛ, ren-n, ren-n-u, ren-u, nominare.

ren, ren-n, ren-n-u, ren-u, juvenis, novellus.

seb, à-seb, seb-b, percurrere.

sek-n, seḳ-n-n, Demot. sek-n-n, S. ⲥⲟϫ-ⲛ, ⲥⲟⳋ-ⲛ, M. ⲥⲟϫ-ⲥ-ⲛ, ⲟⲁϩ-ⲥ, S. ⲧⲁϩ-ⲥ, unguentum, ungere.

sem, sem-a-m, S. ϣ-ⲙ-ⲓ, lana, crinis.

 sm-a, sam, sm-a-m, interficere ⲙⲉⲥ, M. ⲙⲥⲱ, percutere, interficere.

smen, smen-n-u, smen-u, S. ⲥⲙⲟⲩⲛ-ⲥ, avis quaedam.

sen, sen-n, sen-n-u, sen-u, desecare, M. ⲥⲛ-ⲁⲩ, duo, ⲥⲟⲛ, frater, fratruelis, M. ⲱⲥⲛ-ϯ, secari sen-ϑ, M. ⲥⲥⲛ-ϯ, sen-n-i, exstruere, fingere, formare, M. ⲥⲥⲛ-ⲉ (ⲥ-ⲥ-ⲛⲉ?), ligare nes, concutere.

sen, M. сн-ау, duo, duplex, sen-n, effigies,

sen-n-n-u, sen-n-u, sen-u, effigies, sensen, conjunctum esse.

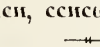
sen, olfacere, sn-n, aroma, S. ɯаан-т, nasus.

sen, sen-n, sen-n-i, sen-n-ii,

M. сеи, сеисωи, transgredi, praterire, migrare.

Demot. sen-ī, sen-n-u, sen-u, cibus nes-b,

edere.

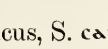
 sen,  sen-n, abominabilis, impuritas, peccatum.

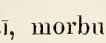
 sàn, sàn-n-u, sanare, S. сасш, M сни-і,

medicus, S. сан-ɯ, M. ɯан-ɯ, nutrire ⋁ M. ɯωи-і

nes-aī, morbus, nes, neṥ-ṭ, concutere, laedere,

neṥ-t, fortis, M. наɯ, fortem, potentem esse.

 sun,  sun-n-u, S. сонн, M. сонсн, merces, pretium.

S. сιοοнн, M. ссшоонн-і,  sun-n-u, sun-u, balneum, lavacrum.

 sep, S. сеи, M. сои, vices, S. сссн-с, sep-p, M. с-ω-ѫн, superesse.

sep, S. сси, M. сои, vices, sep-p, portio.

sept, sepṭ-ṭ-u, M. ссѣт-с, соѣ†, struere.

ser, M. сср, ser-r, pandere, spargere, dividere.

seten, seten-n-u, seten-u, corona regis.

seϑen, S. сотωи, M. сωотсн, dirigere, rectus, aequus,

seϑen-n-u, seϑen-u, rectus (nomen dei Thot).

 suten. seten-n-u. seten-u, nomen inundationis Nili.

suut. set-uu-t, sutsut, proficisci.

ṭeχ. s-ṭeχ. s-teχ-χ, S. тєϱ-c, irrigare. ungere.

seχ-a. seχ-a-χ. seχ-a-χa. reminisci.

s-χen, retinere, amplecti. s-χen, s-χen-n. s-χen-n-u. s-χen-u, continere. S. ϲa-ϱoтn, ϱoтn, intus, M. ϧєn, in.

sχun. sχun-n-u. sχun-n, M. ш-ϫn-н-н, шoп-т, χωn-т, S. ϫωn-т / noϫ-c, irasci.

seš. seš-š, aperire.

s-ḥun. s-ḥun-n-u, s-ḥun-u, administrator. S. ϱωn. jubere.

sehr, sehr-r. gemma.

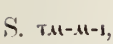
tektek. S. χaкχєк, contendere, rixa. tek-k. hostis.

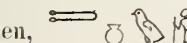
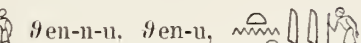
S. тєιaλ. splendere. Demot. t'er-o. urere, ϑal-l, S. тр-ı-p. M. ɐp-ı-p. fornax: M. a-ʁiλ-ı. ignile. Demot. kl-ī-l. splendere.

tem. S. тωм. claudere. obturare. tem-m. cista.

tam-m, tam-m-m, cutis / S. B. тм, non. tem-m, exclusus / M. тєм, тωм, conjungere. adhaerere. tem, tem-m, totus, perfectus.

S. ⲧⲙ-ⲟ, nutrire, M. ⲧⲉⲙ-ⲙ-ⲟ, nutrire, edere.

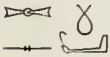
S. ⲧⲙ-ⲙ-ⲓ,  tema-t, tem-a-m-u-t, villus, lana, pilus. S. oben sem.

ten,  ϑen-n-u. ϑen-u,  ten-n-nī, ten-nī, S. ⲧⲛⲓ-ⲛ ⲁ ⲛⲟⲩ, M. ⲛⲟⲩ, ⲛⲓⲱⲧ, magnus, major, adultus, dux, princeps, imperator.

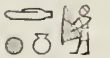
ṭenm, ṭenm-m, ten-m, sordes, M. ⲧⲟⲗⲙ, ⲟⲱⲗⲉϧ, inquinare.

S. ⲧⲁⲙⲓ, M. ⲟⲁⲛⲉⲙ, tepn-n, cuminum.

ϑer-r-ī, M. ⲧⲁⲗ-ⲉ, vallare.

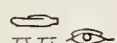
 ϑes, Demot. tes-s, tes(?), ligare, circumligare.

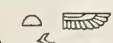
ϑes, ϑes-s, ϑes-ā-s, S. ϫⲟⲥ-ⲉ, ϭⲟⲥ-ⲉ, altus, herus.

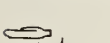
 ṭeχn, ṭeχn-n-u, teχn-u, canere fidibus.

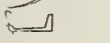
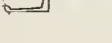
teχn, teχn-n-u, teχn-u, obeliscus.

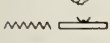
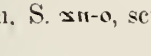
ṭeb-ī-t, rota, M. ⲧⲉϧ-ⲉ, S. ⲧϧ-ϧ-ⲉ, annulus.

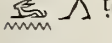
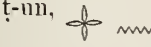
ṭeḳ-a.  ṭeḳ-ḳ, videre.

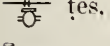
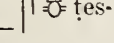
ṭem-a.  tem-a-m, M. ⲧⲉⲙ-ϱ, ala (Cf. M. ⲙⲉϱ-ⲓ, ala).

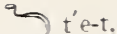
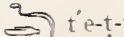
 ṭem-a, ṭem-a-m, B. ⲧⲁⲙ-ⲥ, arripere, corripere.

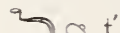
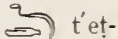
 ṭen, S. ϫⲛ-ⲟ, sciscitari,  ṭen-n-n, ṭen-u, auscultare.

 ṭ-un,  ṭ-nn-n, M. ⲧⲱⲟⲩⲛ, ferre, portare, sustinere.

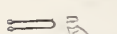
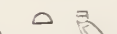
 ṭes,  ṭes-s, vas, urceus.

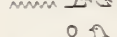
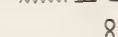
 t'en,  t'en-n, cranium.

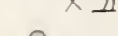
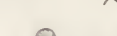
 t'e-ṭ,  t'e-ṭ-ṭ. M. ⲍⲟ. S. ⲍⲟⲟ. ⲍⲟ-ⲧ, loqui.

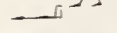
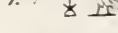
 t'eṭ, M. ⲍⲱⲍ, ⲥⲱⲥ, coquere.  t'eṭ-ṭ, panis coctus.

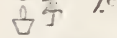
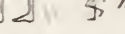
 t'af. tauf. M. ⲍⲟϥ. ⲍⲟϥⲍϥ. t'af-f, S. ⲍⲏ·ϥ. comburere. coquere ⋁ M. ⲍⲁϥ. frigus.

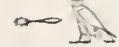
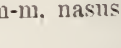
 ϑenem,  tenem-m. tenem, repellere, vagari.

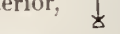
 ϑeḥu.  ϑeḥ-ḥ-ui, jubilare.

 χā, χa-χ.  χiχi, amplificare.

 χeb.  χeb-b-ti, flectere, saltare ⋀ S. ⲃⲉϩ, inclinare.

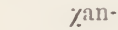
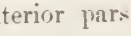
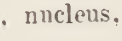
 χem-ṭ, S. ϭⲟⲙ-ⲍ.  χem-m, nasus.

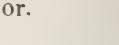
 χen. M. ⲍⲟⲛⲛ, ⲍⲉⲛ, S. ϩⲛ, ϩⲟⲛⲛ, pars interior, 

χan-n, interior pars portus. Portus Apollinopolis, 

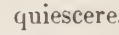
χan-i-n-i. interior pars fructus, nucleus, nux (Cf. ⲕⲛⲓ, fructus).

S. ϩⲓ-ϩⲟⲛⲛ. intus, χen-n-u, pars interior.

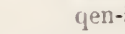
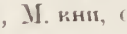
 χen,  χen-n.  χen-n-u, χen-u, morari.

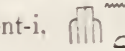
χen-t. χen-n-t, stare, quiescere, 

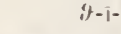
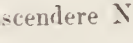
qen-àu, sedes, M. ⲕⲛⲓ, quiescere ⋁ S. ⲕⲓ, moveri, ϩⲱⲓ, progredi.

χent-i, χent-ϑ-i.  χent-i-

ϑ-i-t, navigare. ascendere Nilum.

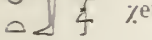
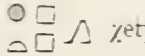
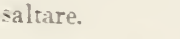
 χep,  χep-p, currere, movere.

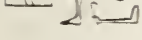
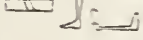
χeper,  χeper-r, scarabaeus.

 χesχes.  χes-s, thus.

χet. M. ϧοτ, S. ϩωτ. χet-ṭ. uter.

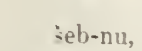
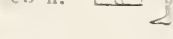
χet-b. χetp-p. saltare.

 šeb.  šeb.  šeb-b. M. ɯɛė-ιω. miscere. mutare. šeb-n. šeb-n-n-u. šeb-nu, jungere.

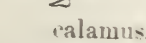
 šeb ?).  šeb-b. M. ϲϵė-ι. cнė-ι, cнɥ-ι. S. cнė-ϵ. arundo. calamus.

S. ɯoγωė-ϵ. M. ɯė-ω-é-ι. šeb-b. guttur.

S. ɯωλ. M. ɯλ-o-λ. dens.

 šem. iter facere. M. ɯєм-м-o.  šem-r. peregrinus māš-ā. M. мєɯ. мoɯ-ι. transire. proficiscι.

šem. S ɯнм. šem-u. calidus. Demot. šem-m. aestas.

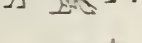
 šem-m, calidus. calidus ventus (Samum). M. ϧєɯ. ϧм-o-м. fervere. calere.

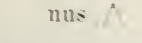
šen. šen-n-u. šen-u. vocare. invocare. exsecrari. M. ɯєn. nuntiare. interrogare.

 šen. šen-u. S. ɯнн. M. ɯ-ɯнн. šen-n-u. šen-u. arbor.

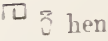
šen. šen-n-u. šen-u. šen-n-ι. volvere.

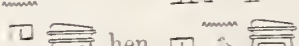
šen. šen-n-n. šen-u. cirrus. crinis. vellus.

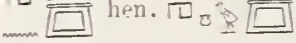
 šen-n-u. šen-u. šen-n-ι. malum. M. ɯєn-ėoɯ. malus.

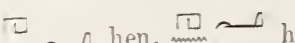
 šep. M. ɯɲ-ι. B. ɯɲ-ι-n-i. M. ɯϕ-ι-ϯ. ϫϕ-ιo. pudor. dedecus.

ḥep. ire. ḥep-p. recedere.

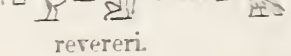
M. ϩϵⲗ cf.  ḥer. volare, abire, M. ϩⲁⲗ-ⲛ-ⲧ. S. ϩⲁⲗ-ⲁ-ⲧ-ϵ, K. ϩⲁⲗ-ⲱⲟⲩ-ⲗ-ⲓ. avis

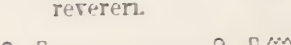
 hen. han-n-u. han-u, congius, M. ϩϵⲛ, in.

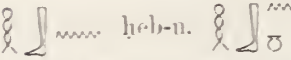
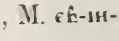
 hen. hen-n-u, hen-u, cista. M. ϩϵⲛ, in.

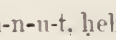
 hen. hen-n. M. ϩⲛ-ϵ. S. ϩⲛ-ⲁ, consentire. velle.

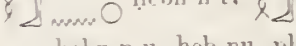
hut hat-t. gaudere. M. ϩⲟⲧ. S. ϩⲟⲧ-ϵ, timere, revereri.

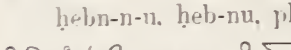
 ḥeb-u. ḥeb-n-n-u, ḥeb-nu, S. ϩⲟϩ̂-ϵ, M. ϵϩ̂-ⲓⲙ-ⲛ, ⲧ-ϵϩ̂-ⲱⲟ, ⲑ-ϵϩ̂-ⲓϵ. humilis esse.

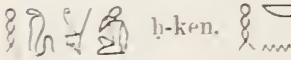
 ḥebn-n-t, ḥebn-n-u-t, ḥebu-n-t, ḥebn-n-u, ḥeb-nu, placenta rotunda.

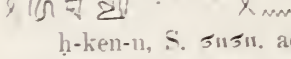
 ḥ-ken. ḥ-ken-u,  ḥ-ken-n-u, ḥ-ken-u, S. ϫⲓϫⲓ. adorare, cantare.

S. ϩⲓϵⲗ-ϵ-ⲗ. lucere \/ M. ϩⲗ-ⲟ-ⲗ. caligo /\ S. ⲗϵϩⲗⲱϩ. splendere ? \/ ⲗⲓⲙ-ⲧ. latebra: ḥer. lux. dies /\ req-ḥ, M. ⲣⲟⲕ-ϩ, urere. req-ḥ-u. ignis.  rek. dies, lux.

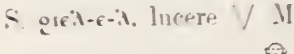
 ḥem, ḥem-m. repellere, amovere.

 ḥm-a. M. ϩⲙ-ⲟⲩ. ḥm-a-m. ḥm-a-m-ī. sal.

 ? ḥm-ā. ḥm-a-m-uī /\ S. ⲙⲁϩ-ϵ. linum.

 /\ ḥun. ḥen. M. ϩϵⲛ, ḥun-n-u, ḥun-u, ḥen-u, ire.

 . ḥen-ā. ḥun. ḥen, ḥun-n-u. ḥun-u /\ M. ⲙϵϩ, plenus.

 ḥun. ḥen. M. ϩⲛ-ⲁⲩ. ḥun-n-u. ḥun-u. ḥen-u, vas.

ḥun, ḥun-n-u, ḥun-u, puer.

Demot. ḥun, ḥun-ī, ḥen-ī, ḥun-n, ḥun-n-u, ḥun-u, ḥen-u, phallus.

S. ϩoʏn, M. ϩoʏn, intus. ? ḥenḳ-ḳ, fauces.

ḥap, M. ϫєn. ḥap-p, celare.

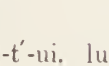
M. ϩєp-ı, ϩp-oʏ-p, S. ϩp-p-є, quietus. her, quiescere.

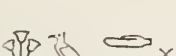
ḥes. M. ϩωc, ḥes-s, canere.

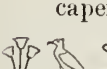
ḥes, ḥes-s, jubere.

ḥes-t, ḥes-s-t, vas.

ḥet, ḥeṭ'-a. ḥet-t, pulsare.

ḥeṭ', ḥeṭ'-t',  ḥeṭ'-t'-ui, lucere, candidus.

ḥaṭ,  ḥaṭ-t-i, capere, rete (? /\ M. тαϩ-o, capere).

 ḥaṭ, ḥat-t, ḥaṭ-ṭ, extendere.

ḥeṭ'-ı. ḥeṭ'-t', ḥeṭ'-t-ı, S. ϣєт, terere, destruere, exscindere.

S. ϫıı-ααʏ, t'an-a-n-a, gravari, fortuna adversa, depressus, humilis.

M. ϫωϣ, S. ϭєϣ-ϣ-є, deficere.

S. ϭoı, ϭı-o-ı, mollis.

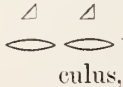
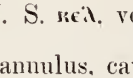
5. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut*).

S. ⲃⲁⲣⲁⲕ-ⲉ, navis, bark-a-b-uϑà, lacus (? Semit.)

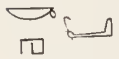
ka, ḳa-ḳ, S. ⲁ-ϫⲕ-ⲁ-ⲕ, ? ⲁϫ-ⲕⲁ-ⲕ, clamare.

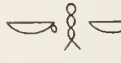
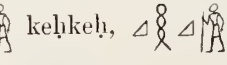
qem, S. ⲕⲓⲙ, ⲕⲙ-ⲟ-ⲙ, M. ϫⲁⲙ-ⲉ, niger.

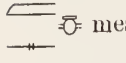
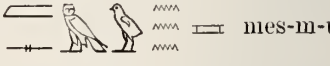
s-qer, Demot ḳer-ḳ, destruere. M. ⲕⲱⲣ-ⲍ, confringere, evellere, caedere.

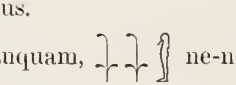
 qerqer, M. S. ⲕⲉⲗ, volvere, convolvere,  qer, circulus, M. ⲕⲟⲣ-ⲕ-ⲉ, annulus, catena, M. ϫⲗ-ⲁ-ⲗ, collare, jugum.

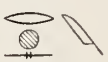
qer M. ⲱ-ⲣⲍ-ⲉ, repagula. ⲱ-ⲣⲍ, ⲱ-ⲣⲍ-ⲉ-ⲣ, claudere.

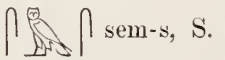
 keh, qaḥ-a-q, M. ⲕⲉϩ, ⲕⲉϩⲕⲱϩ, frangere.

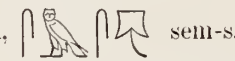
 keḥkeḥ,  qeḥ-q, senescere, infirmus.

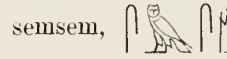
 mes, lotio, M. ⲟⲩⲥ, ⲱ-ⲩⲉ, lavare,  mes-m-u, aqua, fluctus.

S. ⲛⲁ, quasi, tanquam,  ne-n (? ⲉⲙ-ⲉ, ⲙ-ⲉ, M. ⲟⲛ-ⲓ), similis.

nek, nek-u, ferire, nocere, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲕ-ⲉ-ⲣ, incidere, S. ⲛⲟⲩϩ-ⲉ, quatere;  reχ-s, secare, S. ⲣⲉϩ-ⲧ, M. ⲣⲱⲍ-ⲧ, percutere, pulsare, interficere, confringere, req-a, hostis, M. ⲣⲓⲕ-ⲓ, subvertere.

sem,  sem-s, S. M. ϣⲉⲙ-ϣ-ⲓ-ⲧ, sacerdos, minister.

sem,  sem-s, M. ⲧⲉⲙⲑⲁⲙ, mulus, equus.

semsem,  sem-s, natu maximus.

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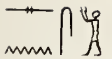
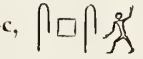
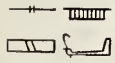
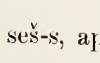
*) Zweifelhaft bei s, t, n.

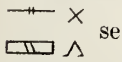
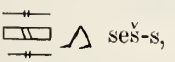
M. ⲥⲉⲛⲥⲉⲛ,  sen-s, vocare, salutare.

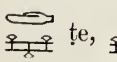
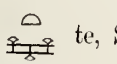
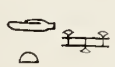
sep, sep-s, interficere.

Demot. sepsep, S. ⲥⲛⲥⲱⲛ, ⲥⲉⲛ-ⲥ,  sep-s, consolari

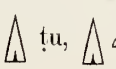
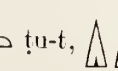
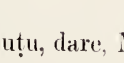
M. ⲥⲁϩ, terebra, ⲥⲁϩ-ⲥ-ⲁ, conterere.

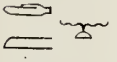
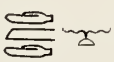
 seš, aperire,  seš-s, aperire.

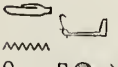
 seš,  seš-s, aperire, apparere.

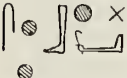
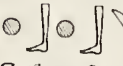
 ṭe,  te, S. ϭⲱ,  ṭe-t. S. ϭⲥⲥ-ⲧ, manere, S. ⲧⲟⲟ-ⲧ-ⲥ, sedes, sella ⋁ S. ⲧⲟⲟ-ⲧ-ⲉ, ire, progredi.

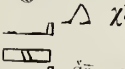
ṭa, ta-t, ṭeṭa, maculare, S. ⲧⲟⲥ, macula, M. ⲧⲟⲥⲧⲟⲥ, ⲑⲟⲓⲑⲟⲓ, maculatum esse.

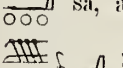
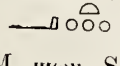
ṭu, M. ⲧⲁ, ϯ, S. ⲧⲁⲁ, ⲧⲥⲓ,  ṭu,  ṭu-t,  ṭuṭu, dare, M. ⲧⲟ-ⲧ, S. ⲧⲟⲟⲧ, manus.

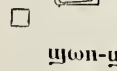
 ṭem, M. ⲧⲥⲙ,  ṭem-ṭ, conjungere.

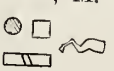
 ṭen, B. ⲧⲉⲛ-ⲛ-ⲁ, M. ⲧⲥⲛ-ⲛ-ⲟ, ṭen-ṭ, incidere in aliquem.

 s-χeb-χ, ? ligare ⋁  χebχeb, scindere.

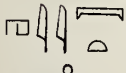
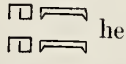
 χā, ponere, amovere, χa-χ, extendere, amplificare(?).

 šā, arena,  šā-š-t, „Farbeerde“.

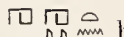
 šep, M. ⲩⲱⲛ, S. ϭⲱⲛ, ⲁⲛ-ⲟ, sumere, acquirere, recipere, M. ⲩⲱⲛ-ⲩ, S. ϭⲉ-ⲟⲓ, ⲁⲉ-ⲟⲓ, M. ⲁϥ-ⲟⲓ, brachium.

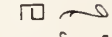
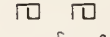
S. ⲩⲱⲛ-ⲩ, brachium,  χep-š, crus.

M. ⲩⲥⲣ, šar-š, šer-š, effugere, currere.

 hī-t,  he-ḥ, coelum.

qem-ḥ-t, qem, ḳem-š, crinis.

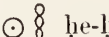
hen, ḥeu-t,  hen-h-ī-t, lacus.

 heṭ, M. ϩoϯ,  heṭ-h, timere, revereri.

M. ϩaⲗ, decipere, S. ϩp-o-ϩ, impostor.

ḥa-ī, splendere, he-h, ignis.

ḥā, inundare, ḥe-ḥ, inundatio.

ḥā,  ḥe-ḥ, tempus, aeternitas.

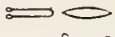
ḥa, M. ϩω, S. ϩϵ, etiam, ḥa, multitudo, ḥe-ḥ, S. ϩa-ϩ, multus, saepe.

heṭ′, ḥeϑ, ḥat-ḥ-u-t (?), cibus.

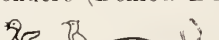
M. ⲁϵⲗ, S. ⲁⲱⲗ-ⲁ, induere, involvere.

M. ⲁⲱⲣ, seminare, ⲁⲣ-o-ⲁ, ⲁⲣ-ⲱ-ⲁ, semen.

M. ⲁϵⲣ, ⲁϵⲣ-ⲁ. t′ār-u, t′ār, t′ā, quaerere, explorare.

M. ⲁⲟⲣ, ⲁⲟⲣ-ⲁ. ϑer,  ϑen-r, firmus, fortis.

M. ⲁⲓ-ⲁ, manus, ⲁⲓ, ϭⲓ, sumere, prehendere (Demot. k-kī, kī-t′, manus).

M. ϭⲟⲗ. S. ϭⲟⲣ-ϭ, ter,  t′ar, obsidere, circumdare, castrametari.

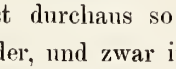
B. Mit Lautwandel.

Nachdem somit die Thatsache des Lautwuchses durch eine Fülle gleichlautender und gleichsinniger Fälle von nebeneinanderstehenden Ur- und Lautwuchsformen in ihren fünf Gestalten erwiesen ist, schreiten wir zur Betrachtung des Vorgangs bei gleichzeitiger Lautveränderung. Und zwar empfiehlt es sich, nachdem die Thatsache des Lautwuchses einmal hinreichend dargethan ist, die Fälle, welche phonetische Differenzirung der ursprünglichen und angewucherten Laute zeigen, nach diesem letzteren Gesichtspunkt vorzugsweise zu behandeln,

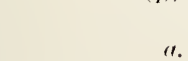
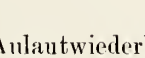
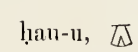
um dadurch einerseits ihre eigene Analogie, andererseits eine weitere allgemeine Grundlage für die Erkenntniss ägyptischen Lautwandels zu sichern. In ein- und demselben Wort in Erfüllung eines regelmässigen Stammbildungsgesetzes auftretend, wird diese Differenzirung nothwendigerweise zu einem wesentlichen Prüfstein aller Lautveränderung in einer Sprache, in der es von Homonymen, Synonymen und phonetischen Varianten wimmelt.

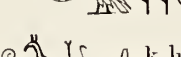
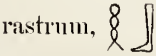
Die Beispiele sind fast durchaus so gewählt, dass sie Ur- und Lautwuchsform nebeneinander, und zwar in leicht erkennbarer, wenig veränderter Gestalt nebeneinander zeigen. Wird auf die eine, oder die andere dieser Bedingungen verzichtet, so lassen sich die meisten Arten des Vorgangs ausserordentlich rasch und zahlreich vermehren.

I. Lautwuchsdifferenzirung von

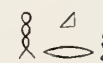


a. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

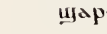
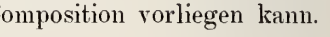
S. ⲕ-ⲉ-ϩⲏⲩ, oder (wenn nicht überhaupt Composition vorliegt) mit zwiefacher Anlautverdoppelung ⲕ-ⲁ-ⲕ-ⲉ-ϩⲏⲩ, ḥau,  ḥau-u,  ḳai, S. ⲕⲓ. nudus. q-heb, k-hab-u, pulsare, hab, ligo, rastrum, ḥeb-t', M. ϩⲱⲃ, ḳebḳeb,  ḳab-u, pulsare, percutere.

 q-ḥm-a, oder mit zwiefacher Anlautverdoppelung, q-ḥ-qem (? qem-ḥ), qem-ḥ. pauis, placenta. ḥ-ken,  kenken, S. ϭⲓϭⲓ, cantare, adorare, ken, clamare, M. ⲥⲉⲛⲥⲉⲛ, sonare.

S. ϩ-ⲁ-ⲕⲥⲗϥ, oder mit zwiefacher Anlautverdoppelung, ϩ-ⲁ-ⲕ-ⲕⲥⲗϥ, M. ⲧⲥⲗϥ-ⲓ, lacerta.

M. ϩ-ⲟ-ⲕⲉⲣ,  ḥ-qer, S. ϣⲓⲣ-ⲥ, esurire, fames, famelicus, und mit ein- und zweifacher Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut, M. ϣⲁⲣ-ⲕ-ⲥ, ϣⲁⲣ-ϩ-ⲕ-ⲟ, fames, wo auch Composition vorliegen kann.

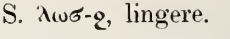
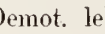
b. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

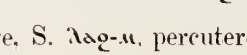
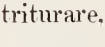
 bek, terra, civitas, M. ⲃⲁⲕ-ⲓ, S. ⲃⲟϣⲕ-ⲁ,  beq-ḥ-aī-t(?), urbs.

M. ϫⲟⲓⲁⲕ, S. ⲕⲟⲓⲁⲕ, ϫⲟⲓⲁϩ-ⲕ, Nomen mensis quarti (kaḥrka, ka-ḥrk-a?, ka-ḥr-ka?, kaḥika).

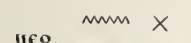
Demot. lek-h, lingere, M. ⲗⲉⲕ, humidus, S. ⲗⲱϭ-ϩ, lingere.

M. ⲗⲁⲕ-ϩ, Demot. lek, B. ⲗⲱϩ-ⲧ, S. ⲣⲁϩ, ⲣⲱϩ-ⲧ, percutere, frangere, triturare, S. ⲗⲁϩ-ⲙ, percutere, frangere, subigere, reχ-s, scindere.

B. ⲗⲁⲕ-ϩ, ⲗⲱⲕ-ϩ, req-ḥ, urere, splendere, S. ⲗⲉϩⲗⲱϩ, splendere (? ⲩ ⲗⲓⲕ-ⲧ, latebra) ⲛ M. ⲕⲟⲣ-ϩ, urere, S. ⲥϥ-ⲧⲉ-ⲕⲉⲓⲁⲗ, splendidus, ϩⲓⲥⲗ-ⲥ-ⲗ, splendere ⲩ M. ϩⲗ-ⲟ-ⲗ, obscurus, caligo; ḥer, M. ϩⲣ-ⲁ, ϭⲣ-ⲁ, vultus, ϭⲓⲣϭⲓⲣ, iris, ḥer, lux, dies, meridies, ḥer-t, coelum,  ḥan-r, videre,  qer-r, urere, lux.

M. ⲗⲁⲕ-ϩ,  leš-aâu, apex ⲛ S. ⲕⲁⲣ-ⲁ, caput,  qel-ϑ, cranium, caput.

S. ⲙⲁⲕ-ϩ, cervix, collum, māχ-ā-q-ḥ, māχ-āq, M. ⲛⲁϩ-ⲓ, collum.

S. ⲛⲉϩ,  neχ, servare, protegere, M. ⲛⲁϩ-ⲕ, sanare, M. S. ⲛⲁϩ-ⲙ, salvare, protegere.

māḳ, malum, S. ⲙⲟⲕ-ϩ, ⲛⲁⲁⲕ-ⲉ, dolor ⋁ , oder mit , māk, protegere, M. ⲛⲁϩ-ⲕ, sanari.

M. ⲩⲱⲕ, ⲩⲱⲕ-ϩ, profundus, profunditas, fodere.

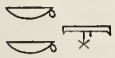
M. ⲩⲓⲣ-ⲉ, ⲩⲁⲣ-ⲕ-ⲉ, S. ⲩⲁⲣ-ϩ-ⲕ-ⲟ, M. ϩ-ⲟ-ⲕⲉⲣ, ḥ-qer, fames, esurire.

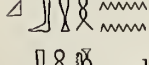
M. ⳍⲱⲕ, ⳍⲱⲕ-ϩ, tondere.

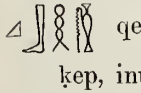
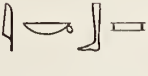
teq, M. ⳝⲱⲕ-ⲓ, ⳝⲟⲕ-ϩ, scindere, laedere, mordere, caedere, S. ⳝⲟⲕ-ⲉ-ϥ, ⳝⲟⲕ-ϩ-ϥ, stimulus.

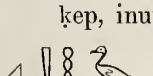
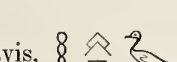
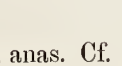
c. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

S. ⲕⲁ-ϩ, sonus, ka, ḳa-ḳ, vocare.

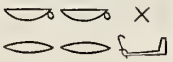
M. ⲕⲱ-ⲕ, ignis, S. ⲕⲱ-ϩ-ⲧ, ignis, fumus ⋁ S. ⲕⲉ-ⲕⲉ, pupilla ⋁ caecitas, caligo,  ke-k, caligo.

 qeb-ḥ, M. ⲕⲛⲏ, frigidus.

 qeb-ḥ, libatio, ḳeb, aqua,  à-keb, ḳep, inundatio.

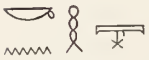
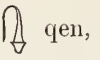
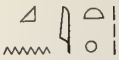
 qeb-ḥ, avis,  ḥep, avis, anas. Cf.  qeb, à-ḳeb-u, ventus, à-ḳep, nubes.

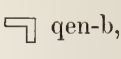
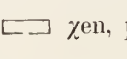
S. ⲕⲟⲩ-ϩ, tendo ⋁ S. ⲕⲟⲩ-ϩ, incidere nervos, ḳebḳeb, ḳab-u, percutere.

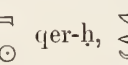
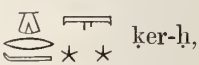
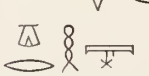
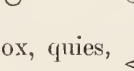
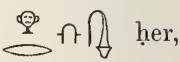
M. ⲕⲱⲗ-ϩ, percutere,  kerker, pulsare, M. ⳌⲟⲗⳌⲉⲗ, S.

ϩελϩωλ, caedere, mactare ⋀ B. λωϩ-τ, reχ-s, S. ρϩϩ-τ, M. ρωϭ-τ, percutere, M. λακ-ϩ, fragmentum.

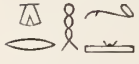
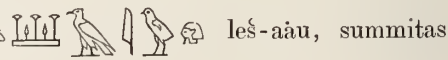
qem, discernere, qem-ḥ, ḳam-ḥ, qem-ḥ, videre, ḥem, videre ⋁ S. кнм, км-о-м, M. χам-ϵ, niger, B. кем-с, кем-т-с, obscuritas, qem, obscurus, niger, kam-n, obscurus, caecus.

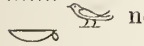
 ken-ḥ, obscurus ⋁  qen, urere, lucere,  qen-å-t, color.

Demot. ken-ḥ-t, S. кн-ϩ-с, кєλ-ϫ-с, angulus internus,  qen-b, angulus,  χen, pars interior, S. ϩн, M. ϫєн, in, S. ϩоγн, intus, S. M. кєλ, qerqer, plicare, volvere, qer, circulus ⋀ M. λακ-ϩ, angulus.

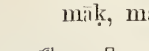
M. кор-ϩ, urere, qr-r, urere, fornax, Demot. kl-ī-l, urere, lux ⋀ rek-ḥ-u, urere, ignis, M. рок-ϩ, B. λωк-ϩ, urere, ardere  qer-ḥ, ker-ḥ,  ḳer-ḥ,  ḳer-ḥ, nox, quies,  her, M. ϩср-ι, S. ϩор-к, quiescere ⋀ S. роγϩ-с, vesper ⋁ M. рад-с, splendidus, λϵϩλωϩ, lucere ⋀ her, S. ϩооγ, M. с-ϩооγ, lux, dies,  ḥer, fornax.

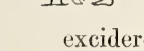
qaḥ-a, qaḥ-a-q, S. кϩ, M. каϩ-к-с, S. каϩкϩ, rumpere.

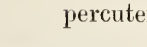
 ḳer-ḥ, finire, S. кр-о, σр-ϫ, finis, collis ⋁ S. кар-ϫ, caput, initium ⋀ M. λακ-ϩ,  leś-aâu, summitas, extremitas.

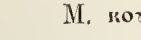
ϱ māχ-a-q-ḥ, ϱ māχ-ā-q-ḥ, S. ⲙⲁⲕ-ϱ, collus, cervix.  nek, percutere, dolores puerperae, nek, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲕ, moechari, S. ⲛⲁⲁⲕ-ⲉ, dolor partus, nek-ḥ-ī(?), M. ⲛⲁⲕ-ϱ-ⲓ, dolor parturientis; S. ⲙⲟⲕ-ϱ, ⲙⲟⲕ-ϱ-ⲥ, ⲙⲟϱ-ⲥ, M. ⲉ-ⲙⲕ-ⲁ-ϱ, dolor, māḳ, malum ⋀ M. ⲕⲓⲙ, percutere.

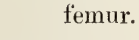
 hab, ligo, rastrum, ḥab-q, M. ϱⲱⲟⲩⲓ, excidere, q-heb, ḳebḳeb, χeb, S. ϱⲓⲟⲩ, percutere.

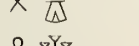
M. ϱⲱⲗ-ⲕ, plexus, annulus, S. ϱⲁⲗ-ⲁ-ⲕ, annulus, M. ⲕⲱⲗ, S. ⲕⲉⲗ-ⲉ-ⲍ, M. ⲕⲟⲩⲗ-ⲱ-ⲗ, volvere, flectere, implicare,  qer, circulus, M. ⲕⲉⲗ-ⲓ, ⲕⲁⲗ-ⲱ-ⲍ, S. ϭⲣ-ⲁ, femur ⋀ M. ⲁ-ⲗⲟⲕ, circulus, ⲁ-ⲗⲟⲍ, femur.

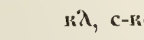
 ḥem-a-ḳ, jungere ⋁ ḥem, scindere.

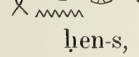
 ḥen-k, ḥen-s-k, flectere(?), M. ⲕⲉⲗ, S. ⲕⲗ, ⲥ-ⲕⲉⲣ-ⲕⲉⲣ, volvere, involvere.

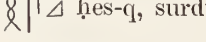
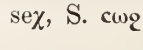
 ḥen-ḳ, prope, angustus, ḥen-ḳ-ḳ, fauces, ḥen-s, angustus, ⲉ-ϱⲟⲩⲛ, prope, intus.

 ḥen-k-t, vas, M. ϱⲛ-ⲁⲩ, à-ken, vas.

 ḥen-k-nu(?), qenqen, impingere ⋀ nek, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲕ-ⲉ-ⲣ, percutere, incidere.

S. ϱⲟⲣ-ⲕ, M. ϱⲉⲣ-ⲓ, ϱⲣ-ⲟⲩ-ⲣ, S. ϱⲣ-ⲣ-ⲉ,  her, S. ⲉ-ϭⲣ-ⲁ-ϱ-ⲧ, ⲉ-ⲭⲣ-ⲉ-ϱ-ⲧ, quiescere.

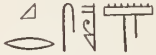
 ḥes-q, secare, S. ⲟ-ϱⲥ, metere, ḳas, secare, tondere ⋀ sek, secare, concutere, seχ, secare, S.

ⲥⲕ-ⲁⲓ, ⲥⲕ-ⲁ-ϩ, sk-a, arare, M. ⲥⲉⲕ, cribrare, M. ⲥⲁϩ-ⲥ-ⲁ, fricare, comminuere, conterere, M. ⲟ-ⲥⲍ, falx ⋁ S. ⲥⲁϩ-ⲧ, contexere.  ḥes-q, surdus ⋀ seχ, S. ⲥⲱϩ, surdus,  sḳ-a, surdus, stultus ⋁ seq, clamare ⋀ M. ϩⲱⲥ, clamare, canere, lamentum, ⲕⲟⲥⲕⲉⲥ, sibilare, mussitare, maledicere.

teq, M. ϫⲟⲕ-ϩ, mordere, laedere, scindere, S. ϫⲟⲕ-ⲉ-ⲫ, M. ϫⲟⲕ-ϩ-ⲫ, stimulus, M. ⲍⲱⲕ-ⲓ, mordere, ⲍⲱⲕ-ϩ, radere, tondere.

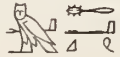
2. *q*, *k*, χ, ⲕ, ϫ.

a. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

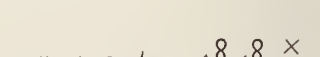
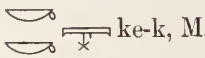
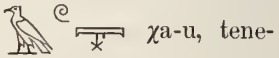
χ-ker,  qer-s, S. ⲥⲟⲟⲗ, amicire, M. ϫⲱⲗ-ϩ, amictus, ⲕⲟⲩⲗ-ⲱ-ⲗ, implicare.

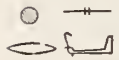
M. ⲕⲉ-χⲱ-ⲟⲩⲙ, B. ⲕⲉ-ⲕⲁⲩ-ⲙ, alii, M. ⲕⲉ, ke, kī, alius.

b. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

māχ-ā-q-ḥ,  māχ-ā-q, collus, S. ⲙⲁⲕ-ϩ, collus.

c. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

K. χⲱ-ⲕ, S. M. ⲕⲟ-ⲕ, ⲝⲉ-ⲕ, decorticare, S. ⲕⲟⲩ-ⲕⲉ, cortex,  qeḥqeḥ, S. ⲕⲁϩⲕⲉϩ, M. ⲕⲁϩ-ⲕ-ⲉ ⋀ ϩⲱ-ⲕ, S. ϩⲱ-ϩ, rumpere, scalpere.  ke-k, M. χⲁ-ⲕ-ⲓ, M. ⲕⲁ-ⲕⲓ, S. ⲕⲁ-ⲕ-ⲉ,  χa-u, tenebrae, S. ⲕⲉ-ⲕ-ⲉ, ⲕⲁ-ⲕⲉ, caligo ⋁ pupilla, ḳa, videre.

 χers, χers-k, contundere.

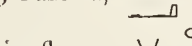
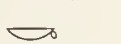
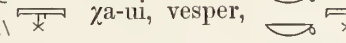
d. Differenzirte Reduplication.

M. ⲭⲁⲥⲕⲉⲥ, S. ⲕⲁⲥⲕⲉⲥ, ⲕⲟⲥⲕⲉⲥ, murmurare.

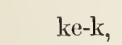
3. ḥ, χ, ϩ, ϫ.

Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

M. ⲭⲟ-ϩ, S. ⲕⲱ-ϩ, ϫⲟ-ϩ, aemulari.

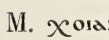
M. ⲭⲁ-ϩ, ⲱⲁ-ϩ, flamma, χā, ḥa-ī, splendere, S. ⲕⲱ-ϩ-ⲧ, ignis, flamma  χa-ui, vesper,  ke-k, S. ⲕⲁ-ⲕ-ⲉ, M. ⲭⲁ-ⲕ-ⲓ, χa-u, tenebrae  ḳa, videre.

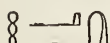
M. ⲭⲟⲓⲁⲕ, S. ⲭⲟⲓⲁϩⲕ, Choiak, quartus mensis Aegyptiorum.

 hā-χ, holocaustum, ? hau-t, ignis.

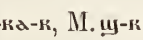
4. k, ḳ, q, š, ḳ, ⲱ.

a. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut und Auslaut.

 ka, ḳa-ḳ, S. ⲁ-ⲱ-ⲕⲁ-ⲕ, M. ⲱ-ⲕⲁ-ⲕ, vocare, clamare.

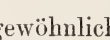
 q-ḥ-šer, M. ⲱⲱⲗ, K. ⲕ-ⲁ-ⲕⲟⲗ-ⲓ, fructus, vindemia, á-qer, planta, S. ⲁ-ϩⲣ, juncus, ϩⲣ-ⲏ, cibus, M. ⲱⲱⲗ-ϩ, ⲁⲉⲗ-ⲗ-ⲉ, ⲱⲗ-ⲟ-ⲕ-ⲱ-ⲓ, racematio, ramus, palmes.

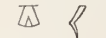
M. S. ⲱ-ⲕⲱⲗ, S. ⲱ-ⲕⲟⲗ, M. ⲭⲟⲗ, caverna, S. ⲥ-ⲕⲉⲣ-ⲕⲱⲣ, cavus.

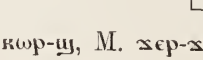
 qerqer, M. ⲕⲱⲗ. volvere, š-ker, M. ϫⲟⲩⲣ, ⲱ-ϭⲟⲩⲣ, ⲕⲟⲣ-ⲕ-ⲥ, annulus, qer, circulus; M. ⲱⲟⲗ-ⲕ, ⲱⲱⲗ-ⲕ, plectere, texere, ligatio, ⲱⲟⲗ, fasciculus, ϩⲟⲗ-ⲍ, plicatus, ⲕⲱⲗ-ⲍ, incurvus, obliquus, perversus, ⲕⲟⲩⲗ-ⲱ-ⲗ, implicare S. ⲗⲱⲕ-ⲱ, obliquus, M. ⲣⲁⲕ-ⲓ, obliquus,  req-aàu, curvare.

M. ϣⲁⲣ-ⲕ-ⲉ, S. ϣⲓⲣ-ⲉ, ḥ-qr, M. ⲉ-ⲟ-ⲕⲣ, fames.

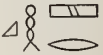
b. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

qem (?, gewöhnlich niger),  ḳem-š, crinis.

 ḳer, petere, S. ⲕⲱⲣ-ϣ, M. ϫⲉⲣ-ϫ, S. ϣⲗ, ϣⲗ-ⲗ, precari.

M. ⲱ-ⲗⲕ, ⲣⲁⲕ, S. ⲣⲁⲕ-ⲧ  req-aâu, curvare, declinare, vertere, M. ⲣⲁⲕ-ⲓ, S. ⲗⲱⲕ-ϣ, obliquus ⋀ M. S. ⲕⲉⲗ, ⲕⲟⲩⲗ-ⲱ-ⲗ, qer, plicare, volvere, qer, circulus, M. ⲕⲱⲗ-ϫ, obliquus, ϣⲟⲗ-ⲕ, plectere.

M. S. ⲕⲉⲗ, M. ⲥⲗ-ⲁ-ⲕ, volvere, involvere, flectere, M. ϣⲟⲗ-ⲕ, plectere, M. ϣⲱⲗ-ⲕ, plectere, ligare ⋁ M. ϣⲛⲗ, fractus, S. ϣⲁⲣ-ⲉ, S. ⲕⲟⲟⲣ, M. ⲕⲱⲣ-ϫ, secare, percutere, scindere, evellere, M. ϣⲗ-ⲱ-ⲕ-ⲉ, pungere.

S. ϣⲁⲗ, ϣⲟⲗ-ⲉ, M. ϣⲗ-ⲟ-ⲕ-ϣ-ⲓ, ramus, M. ϫⲁⲗ, ⲧⲁⲣ, t'ār, S. ϫⲗ-ⲗ-ⲉ, S. ϫⲱⲗ-ⲉ, ramus, frons, M. ⲥ-ⲕⲁⲣ-ⲁ, folium,  q-ḥ-šer, fructus, vindemia.

5. ḥ, š, ḳ, ϣ.

a. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

M. ϣ-ⲉⲉⲗ, K. ϣ-ⲍⲉⲗ-ⲧ, humor ⋀ M. ⲗⲉⲕ, humidus, S. ⲗⲉϫ-ⲉ, lingere.

q-ḥ-šer, M. ϣⲱⲗ, K. ⲕ-ⲁ-ⲕⲟⲗ-ⲓ, fructus, vindemia, M. S. ϣⲱⲗ-ⲉ, S. ϣⲗ-ⲉ-ⲥ-ⲉ, frons, racemus.

M. ϣⲓϣ, S. ⲟⲉϣ, ϣⲟⲉⲓϣ, ϣ-ⲉⲓⲥ, M. ϣ-ⲉⲓϫ, pulvis.

b. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

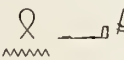
šuu, M. ϣⲟⲩ-ⲉ, S. ϣⲱⲟⲩ-ⲉ, M. ϣⲟⲟⲩ-ⲉ, ϣⲟⲩ-ⲓⲟ, S. ϣⲟⲩ-ⲱⲟⲩ, aridus, siccus.

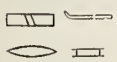
M. ϣⲟⲩϣⲟⲩ, S. ϣⲟⲩ-ⲉ, urere, accendere.

S. ⲩⲁⲗ, M. S. ⲩⲱⲗ-ϩ, ⲩⲗ-ϩ-ϭ-ⲉ, M. ⲩⲗ-ⲟ-ⲕ-ⲩ-ⲓ, frons, ramus, vindemia, M. ϫⲁⲗ, S. ϫⲱⲗ-ϩ, t'ār, frons, M. ⲉ-ⲕⲁⲣ-ⲁ, folium.

M. ⲩⲉⲗ-ⲩ, timor, ⲩⲗ-ⲁ-ϩ, timere.

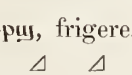
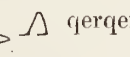
M. ⲩⲟⲗ-ϩ-ⲉ, cadaver, M. ϩⲟⲗ-ⲓ, putrescere.

M. ⲩⲟⲛ-ϩ, S. ⲩⲟⲟⲛ,  šen-ā, amovere, rejicere.

 šer-ḥ, M. ⲩⲗ-ⲉ-ϩ, rivulus, antlare, à-šer, rivus.

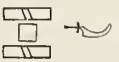
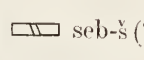
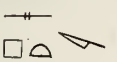
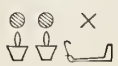
M. ϩⲉⲣ-ⲩ, S. ϩⲉⲗϩⲱⲗ, impingere, šer, destruere, M. ⲩⲉⲣ-ⲓ, scindere, χer, percutere, her-i, interitus, exitium, perditio.

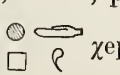
M. ϩⲟⲣ-ⲩ, S. ϩⲣ-ⲛ-ϭ ⲁ-ⲣⲱⲩ, ⲱ-ⲣⲩ, ⲟ-ⲣⲩ, frigere.

M. ϩⲣⲛ-ⲩ-ⲓ, torques, M. ϩⲱⲗ-ⲕ, annulus,  qerqer, M. S. ⲕⲉⲗ, volvere, ⲕⲟⲣ-ⲕ-ⲉ, annulus, catena, unens,  qer, circulus.

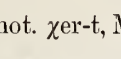
6. χ, š.

Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

χep-š, caedere, gladium,  šep-š,  seb-š (?), caedere,  sep-t,  , oder mit , χebχeb, S. ϩⲟⲧϧ, M. ϩⲟⲧϧ-ⲉ, ϭⲱⲧⲉϧ, percutere.

χep-š,  χep-ṯ, femur, M. ⲩⲟⲛ-ⲩ, ⲩⲱϧ-ⲩ, ⲩⲱϧ-ⲉ, brachium.

χep-š, fortis, M. ϫϧ-ⲁ, vis, χab-u, contundere peḥ, fortis.

χer-š, ligare, colligere, Demot. χer-t, M. ⲩⲟⲗ, fascia, M. ϫⲏⲗ-ϩ, fasciare, M. S. ⲕⲉⲗ, involvere;  χer-š, fasciculus florum; M. ϫⲱⲣ-ϫ, laqueus.

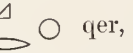
7. ⲕ, ⲥ.

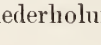
Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut

S. ⲥⲱⲗ-ⲕ, ⲕⲱⲗ-ⲕ, curvare, M. S. ⲕⲉⲗ, qerqer, flectere, qer, M. ⲕⲣ-ⲟ-ⲉ, circulus, S. ⲕⲗ-ⲟ-ⲙ, corona ⲱ-ⲗⲕ, S. ⲣⲁⲕ-ⲧ, curvare, M. ⲣⲓⲕ-ⲓ, flectere, declinare, ⲣⲁⲕ-ⲓ, obliquus, M. ⲣⲓⲕ-ⲓ, transgressio, ⲁ-ⲣⲓⲕ-ⲓ, culpa.

8. k, ḳ, ⲕ, ⲥ.

a. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

M. ⲥⲁ-ⲕ, S. ϫⲁ-ⲕ, ϫⲁ-ϩ-ϫ-ϩ, ϫⲁ-ϩ-ϫϩ, strepere, plaudere, ka,  ḳa-ḳ, M. ⳉ-ⲕⲁ-ⲕ, vocare, loqui.

M. ⲥⲟⲗ-ⲕ, extendere ⋁ contrahere ⋁ ⲥⲟⲗ-ⲕ-ⲉ, extensio, S. ⲥⲟⲗⲥⲟⲗ, S. ϫⲟⲗ-ⲕ, ϫⲱⲗ, expansio, extendere ⋁ S. ⲥⲟⲗ-ϫ, contrahere, adhaerere, obvolutum esse,  ter, circumdare, qer ⋀ S. ⲙⲁ-ⲓ-ⲱ-ⲣϫ-ⲉ, repagula, ⲱ-ⲣϫ, ⲱ-ⲣϫ-ⲉ-ⲣ, claudere S. ⲟ-ⲣϫ, claudere, munire ⋁ exscindere ◇ ϫⲟⲗϫⲉⲗ, claustrum ⋀ ⲗⲁϫⲗⲉϫ, conjunctio, constrictio.

M. ⲥⲗ-ⲁ-ⲕ, ⲥⲗ-ⲁ-ϩ, torquere, qerqer, M. S. ⲕⲉⲗ, volvere; M. ϫⲗ-ⲁ-ⲗ, ϩⲣ-ⲓ-ⳉ-ⲓ, torques; S. ⲥⲱⲗ-ⲉ, circumdare, ⲥⲱⲗ-ⲉ-ⲉ, induere, ⲥⲗ-ϩ, pallium, ⲥⲟⲟⲗ, amictus, ⳉⲟⲗ, fasciculus, M. ⳉⲟⲗ-ⲕ, plectere.

b. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

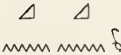
S. ⲗⲏⲥ, ⲗⲟⲥ-ⲕ-ⲟⲩ, latere, ⲗⲓⲕ-ⲧ, latibulum.

9. ḳ, q, ⲕ, ϫ.

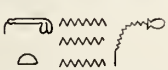
a. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

M. ⲕⲉⲗ-ϫ, M. S. ⲕⲉⲗ, qerqer, volvere, flectere, qer, circulus, S. ⲕⲉⲗ-ϫ-ⲉ, angulus.

M. ⲕⲁⲗ-ω-ϫ, M. ⲕⲥⲗ-ⲓ, femur, membrum, S. ϭⲣ-ⲁ, ϭⲁⲗ-ⲟ-ϫ, ⲁ-ⲗⲱϫ, junctura ossium, genu, femur, M. ⲕⲥⲗ, ⲕⲥⲗ-ϫ, plicare, qer, rotundus.

Demot. ḳer-ḳ, M. ⲕⲱⲣ-ϫ, S. ⲕⲟⲟⲣ, s-qer, ferire, confringere, violentia, vis, vincere,  qenqen, S. ⲕⲟⲟⲛ-ⲥ, pulsare, percutere.

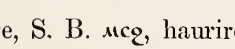
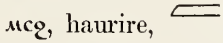
S. B. ⲕⲟⲩ-ⲓ, M. ⲕⲟⲩ-ϫ-ⲓ(?), parvus. Cf. ket, ket-t, parvus.

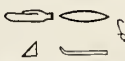
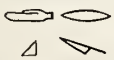
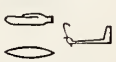
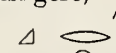
S. ⲡⲟⲩϫ-ⲕ, ⲡⲟⲩϫ-ϭ, ⲡⲟⲩϫ-ϩ, M. ⲙⲟⲩϫ-ⲧ, adspergere, net, aqua,  met, M. ⲙⲁⲧ-ⲟⲩ, humor, venenum.

S. ϫⲥⲗ-ⲕ, extendere ⲩ ϫⲱⲗ, componere, amicire.

S. ϫⲁ-ⲕ, M. ϭⲁ-ⲕ, strepere, plaudere. Siehe ⲕ, ϭ.

b. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

M. S. ϫ-ⲉ-ⲕⲙ, lavare ⲩ B. ϫ-ⲉ-ⲉⲥⲙ, S. ϫ-ⲁ-ⲉⲥⲙ, M. ϭ-ⲁ-ϩⲥⲙ, ⲯ-ⲁ-ϩⲉⲙ, polluere maq-a-q-a, ? aqua, terra irrigata, K. ⲙⲁⲕ-ⲣ-ⲟ, lavacrum,  meχ-a-tu, ? lacus, meḥ, inundare, S. B. ⲙⲥⲉ, haurire,  mes, ? lotio, aqua, M. ⲟ-ⲙⲥ, ⲱ-ⲙⲥ, lotio, irrigare, lavare.

S. ϫ-ⲟ-ⲕⲣ,  ṭ-qer,  ? ṭ-qer, M ϫⲟⲣ, acrem, acutum esse, M. ϫⲓⲣ, t'ar-t, salsamentum. Cf.  ṭer, percutere, transfigere, qen, S. ⲕⲟⲛ-ⲥ, pulsare, perfodere, M. χⲟⲗ,  qer-r-t, fissura.

S. ϫ-ⲟ-ⲕⲣ, S. ⲧ-ⲁ-ⲕⲣ, purgare.

S. ϫ-ⲓ-ⲕⲣⲓⲥ, M. ϫ-ⲉ-ϫⲣⲏⲥ, lupus.

M. ⲁ-ⲕⲟ, perficere, t-qr, S. ⲕⲣ-ⲟ, ter, S ⲥⲣ-ⲁ ⲁ-ⲣⲏⲁ, fines, extremitas.

c. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

S. ⲡⲱⲁ-ⲕ, ⲡⲱⲁ-ⲥ, latitudo, peṭ, peṭ-š, expandere.

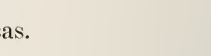
10. ⲥ, ⲍ.

a. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

S. ⲥ-ⲟ-ⲍⲃ, M. ⲍⲱⲃ, deficere, M. ⲥⲱⲃ, debilis, ḳeb, M. ⲕⲱⲃ, miserabilem, debilem esse, infirmitas.

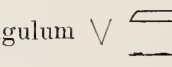
S. ⲥ-ⲱ-ⲍⲃ, M. ⲍ-ⲉ-ⲍⲉⲃ, S. ⲍⲓⲟⲩ-ⲉ, ⲩⲉⲛ, šep, capere, demere.

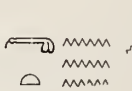
S. ⲥ-ⲁ-ⲍⲓϧ, ⲥ-ⲁ-ⲍⲓϥ, K. ⲍⲁϥⲍⲓϥ, ⲍⲁⲛⲍⲙ, formica.

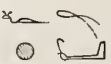
S. ⲥ-ⲍⲟⲥ, S. ⲩ-ⲍⲟⲥ,  ḳ-a-ḫs, dorcas.

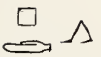
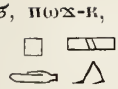
S. ⲥ-ⲍⲓϩ, S. ⲍⲓϩ, saliva.

b. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

S. ⲙⲟⲍ-ⲥ, M. ⲙⲟⲍ-ⲧ, miscere, meṭ, jungere, M. ⲙⲟϯ, junctura, collum, nervus, ⲙⲟⲍ-ⲍ, cingulum  māt-n, gladius ṭem-ȧu, M. ⲧⲱⲙ, jungere ṭem, M. ⲧⲙ-ⲟ, scindere.

S. ⲡⲟⲩⲍ-ⲥ, ⲡⲟⲩⲍ-ⲕ, M. ⲙⲟⲩⲍ-ⲧ, adspergere,  met, M. ⲙⲁⲧ-ⲟⲩ, humor, venenum, ? K. ⲙⲁⲕ-ⲣ-ⲟ, lavacrum.

S. ϥⲟⲍ-ⲥ, dejicere, M. ϥⲟⲍ, ϥⲱⲧ, fet-q,  feχ, evellere, eradicare, exterminare.

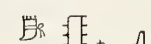
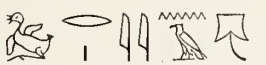
S. ⲡⲱⲍ-ϭ, ⲡⲱⲍ-ⲕ, latitudo, separare, ⲡⲱϭ-ⲉ, rumpi, separari,  peṭ,  peṭ-š, expandere.

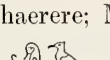
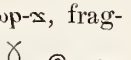
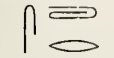
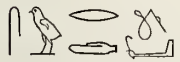
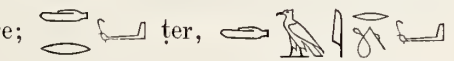
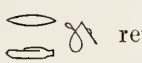
c. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

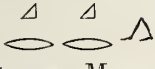
S. ⲍⲁϱ-ϭ, S. ⲍⲁϱⲍϱ, ϭⲁϱϭⲉϱ, frendor.

M. ⲍⲁ-ϭ-ⲏ, S. ϭⲁ-ⲍ-ⲉ, debilis.

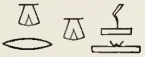
S. ϭⲟⲗ-ⲍ, S. M. ϭⲟⲗ, adprehendere, rapere, M. S. ϭⲱⲣ-ϭ-ⲉ, M. ϭⲉⲣ-ⲟ-ϭ, M. ⲍⲱⲣ-ⲍ, M. S. ϱⲱⲗ-ⲕ, rete, laqueus.

S. ϭⲟⲗ-ⲍ, ϭⲟⲟⲗ, induere, circumdare,  ter, t'ar, circumdare; S. ϭⲟⲗ-ⲍ, adhaerere, induere ⋁ rescindere, ϭⲟⲟⲗ-ⲉ-ⲉ, vestis ⋁ amputatio;  t'ar-ī-n-a, lorica.

S. ϭⲱⲗ-ⲍ, rescindere ⋁ adhaerere; M. ⲉⲉⲗ-ⲍ, delere; S. ⲉⲱⲣ-ⲍ, fragmentum, pars, M. ⲉⲉⲣ,  sau, dividere ⋁  ser, funis,  ser-r-u, colligere; S. ϭⲗ-ⲟⲟ-ϭ-ⲉ, ⲍⲱⲗ-ϱ, pars;  sruṭ, sculpere;  ṭer, ṭaâr, percutere, M. ⲧⲉⲣ, pars ⋁ ter, M. ⲧⲏⲣ, omnis, ṭaâ-u-ϑ, ligatura ⋀  reṭ, ligare.

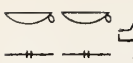
M. ϭⲁⲗ-ⲟ-ⲍ, femur, ϭⲗ-ⲍ, flectere, S. M. ⲕⲉⲗ, M. ϱⲟⲗ-ⲍ, S. ϱⲟⲗ-ϭ,  qerqer, plicare, plicatus, plexus, complecti.

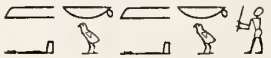
S. ϭⲣ-ⲟ-ⲍ, M. ⲍⲣ-ⲟ-ⲍ, semen, ⲍⲱⲣ, seminare, S. ϭⲣ-ⲟⲟ-ⲥ ⋀ M. ⲣⲱϯ, rt-u, semen. Cf. ⲍⲱⲗ-ϱ, Seite 248.

M. ϭⲣ-ⲓ-ⲍ-ⲓ, S. ϭⲣ-ⲓ-ϭ-ⲉ, Demot. kr-k,  ḳr-ḳ, dos, donum.

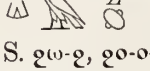
d. Differenzirung in Reduplication.

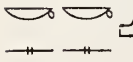
Demot. kerker, S. ϭⲙϭⲱⲣ, M. ⲍⲙϭⲱⲣ, ϭⲱⲣ, talentum (moneta).

 keskes, M ⲥⲟⲥϫⲉⲥ, S. ⲥⲟⲥⲥⲉⲥ, saltare.

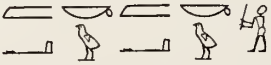
 māk-u-māk-u, jubere, superare, M. S. ⲁ-ⲙⲁϥ-ⲓ, ⲁ-ⲙⲁϥ-ⲧ-ⲉ, fortem esse, superare, dominari, M. ⲙⲁϥ-ⲓ, potestas, possessio, S. ⲛⲁⲩ, potentem esse, M. ⲙⲁⲥ-ⲛⲉϫ-ⲱ-ⲕ, subjicere.

11. k, ⲕ, ⲥ, ϫ.

S. ⲕⲟϯ-ⲕ-ⲉ, M. ⲕⲓ-ⲥ, ⲕⲓ-ⲕ-ⲥ, ⲕⲉ-ⲕ-ⲥ, cortex, M. ⲕⲱ-ⲕ, ⲥⲟ-ϫ-ϥ-ⲥ, ? ⲥⲟ-ϫ-ϥⲥ, decorticare; S. ϥⲱ-ⲱ-ⲕ, K. ϫⲱ-ⲕ, decorticare, radere; ?  ḳa, avellere, demere, privare; B. ⲕⲓ, S. ⲕⲁ-ϥⲓ-ϯ, nudus, S. ϥⲱ-ϥ, ϥⲟ-ⲟ-ⲕ, M. ⲍⲱ-ⲕ, ⲍⲱ-ⲕ-ϥ, nudare, tondere ⋁ ⲍⲱ-ⲕ-ϥ, cingere.

 keskes, M. ⲥⲟⲥϫⲉⲥ, S. ⲥⲟⲥⲥⲉⲥ, saltare.

S. ⲗⲕ, ⲟ-ⲗⲕ, contrahere ⋀ M. ⲥⲟⲗ-ⲕ, contrahere ⋁ extendere, M. ϫⲱⲗ, S. ϫⲟⲗ-ⲕ, extendere ⋁ componere, ⲥⲟⲗ-ϫ, adstringere, obvolutum esse, ⲥⲟⲟⲗ, qer-s, involvere, induere. S. 8.

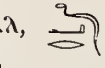
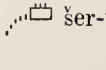
M. ⲙⲁⲥ-ⲛⲉϫ-ⲱ́-ⲕ, subjicere,  māk-u-māk-u, superare, M. ⲁ-ⲙⲁϥ-ⲓ, S. ⲁ-ⲙⲁϥ-ⲧ-ⲉ, ⲙⲁϥ-ⲧ-ⲉ, dominari, prehendere, tenere; ? M. ⲱ-ⲙⲕ, invadere, irruere, delere.

12. h, *ḥ*, ϩ, ⲥ.

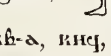
a. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

S. ⲗⲱⲥ-ϩ, ⲗⲉϫ-ϩ, ⲗⲱϫ-ⲧ, lingere, Demot. lek-h, nes, lingua, lingere, M. ⲗⲏⲕ, humidus.

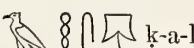
S. ϫⲁϩ-ⲥ, S. ϫⲁϩϫϩ, ⲥⲟϩⲥⲉϩ, stridor.

S. ⲩⲁⲗ, ⲩⲗ-ϩ, ⲩⲗ-ϩ-ⲥ-ⲉ, M. ⲩⲗ-ⲟ-ⲕ-ⲩ-ⲓ, M. ϫⲁⲗ,  t'ār, ramus, palmes, fructus, M. ⲧⲁⲣ, ramus;  šer-t, frumentum, granum.

b. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

S. ϱ-ω-ϭϧ, ϱ-ω-ϭϥ aduri ⋁ refrigerari, ⲭⲛϥ, tauf, urere ⋁ M. ω-ϭⲉϧ, ω-ⲭϥ, ⲭⲁϥ, frigere;  qeb, qeb-ḥ, qeb-b, M. кнп, кнϧ, S. кϧ-ⲁ, кнϥ, M. ϫнϧ, frigidus.

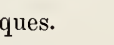
S. ϱ-ω-ϭϧ, ϱ-ω-ϭϥ, S. ϭⲉϧ-ϧ-ⲉ, deficere, demere, imminuere ⋁ M. ϣⲉϧ-ιω, šeb-n, reddere, rependere.

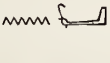
S. ϭ-ϱⲟⲥ, ϭ-ⲭⲟⲥ, ⲭ-ϱⲟⲥ, ϭ-ⲟ-ϱⲥ-ⲉ, ϣ-ⲭⲟⲥ,  ḳ-a-ḫs, caprea.

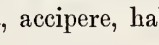
c. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

M. кⲟⲗ, S. ϭⲗ, ϭⲟⲟⲗ, involvere, induere, ϭⲟⲟⲗ-ⲉ, vestis, S. ϭⲗ-ϱ, pallium, ϭр-ⲉ-ϱ-т, vestitus, S. ϱⲱⲗ-ϭ, circumdare, amplecti, adjungere, M. ϱⲱⲗ-к, involutus, plexus, annulus, cincinnus, S. ϱⲁⲗ-ⲁ-к, annulus.

S. ϱрн-ϭ, M. ϱор-ϣ, frigere ⋁ ḥer, meridies, ḥer, M. ϱр-ω, fornax, S. ⲉт ϱⲉр, coctus, frixus.

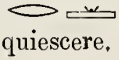
S. ϭⲗ-ⲁ-ϱ, ϭⲗ-ⲁ-к, torquere,  qerqer, volvere, S. кⲗ-ⲁ-ⲗ, M. ϫⲗ-ⲁ-ⲗ, ϱр-н-ϣ-ι, torques.

M. ϭⲁⲡ-ⲁ-ϱ, ḳen-n, debilis ⋁  qen, S. коп-с, percutere, occidere; vis, fortitudo.

M. ϭп-ⲁ-ϱ, S. ⲭп-ⲁ-ϱ, brachium, M. тсп-ϱ, ala,  t'an-i-ḥ, brachium, M. ϭп-ⲁⲩ-ϱ, manus, S. ϭп, ⲭп-ⲁ, accipere, habere.

M. ϭр-о-ϱ, inopia, indigentia, deficere ⋁ ϭωр, talentum.

S. ϭωр-ⲁ-ϱ, M. ⲉ-ⲭωр-ϱ, ḳer-ḥ, nox.

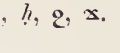
S. кар-ⲁⲉιт, M. ϱер-ι,  her, S. ϱор-к, ϱр-р-ⲉ, M. ϱр-ⲟⲩ-р, с-ϭр-ⲉ-ϱ-т, S. ϱр-н-ϭ, quiescere.

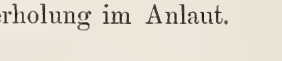
M. ⲥⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧ, ⲥⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧ-ⲉ (wenn nicht ⲧ-ⲉ), ketket, scindere.

S. ⲥⲱ, ⲥⲱ-ⲉ, ṭe, manere.

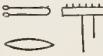
13. h, ḥ, ⲉ, ϫ.

a. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

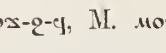
S. ⲥ-ⲱ-ϫⲁ̀, humiliatio, M. ⲥⲱⲁ̀,ϫⲱⲁ̀,  ḳeb, M. ⲕⲱⲁ̀, debilis, infirmus, pauper (? M. ⲧⲉⲁ̀-ⲓⲟ, ⲑⲉⲁ̀ⲓⲟ, humiliare, S. ⲉⲟⲁ̀-ⲉ, ḥeb-n, humilis).

S. ϫ-ⲉⲟⲥ, ⲥ-ⲉⲟⲥ, ⲥ-ϫⲟⲥ, ⲯ-ϫⲟⲥ,  ḳ-a-ḥs, caprea.

b. Anlautwiederholung im An- und Auslaut.

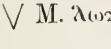
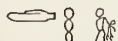
M. S. ⲉ-ⲉ-ϫⲣ-ⲱ-ϫ, angustus, ϫⲟⲗ, componere, ter, circumdare ∧ M. ⲗⲟϫ-ⲉ, angustia S. ϫⲉⲗ-ⲕ, ḥrḥr, extendere, M. ⲥⲟⲗ-ⲕ, extendere ∨ contrahere; ϫⲏⲗ-ⲉ, ϫⲉⲗ, induere, fasciare, ṭer, ter,  ϑer, vestis, toga.

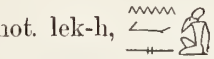
c. An- und Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut(?).

S. ⲙⲟϫ-ⲉ, ⲙⲟϫ-ⲉ-ⲫ, M. ⲙⲟϫ-ⲫ-ⲉ-ⲫ, S. ⲙⲁⲉ-ⲉ, meḥ, corona, cinctura,  meṭ, jungere ∧ M. ⲧⲱⲙ, jungere.

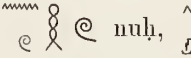
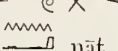
d. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

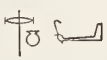
M. ⲗⲟϫ-ⲉ, angustia S. ϫⲉⲗ-ⲕ, extendere, M. ⲥⲟⲗ-ⲕ, extendere ∨ contrahere, ϫⲟⲗ, componere, ϫⲏⲗ, componere, operire.

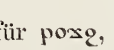
S. ⲗⲱϫ-ⲉ,  reχ-s, S. ⲗⲱϫ-ⲥ, B. ⲗⲱⲉ-ⲧ, scindere, contundere, lacerare ⋁ M. ⲗⲱϫ, ret. conjungere, ligare, cingere, net′-u, texere, M. ⲛⲁⲧ, textorium ⋀ S. ϫⲟⲗϫⲗ, sepire, M. ϫⲟⲗ, ϫⲓⲗ-ⲉ, induere, ϫⲟⲗ-ⲉ-ϫⲉⲣ, vestis, ṭer, vestis, toga ⋁ ṭer, M. ϫⲟⲗϫⲟⲗ, ṭen, M. ⲧⲉⲛ-ⲛ-ⲟ, contundere, scindere ⋁  ṭen-ḥ, M. ϭⲱⲛ-ⲉ, ligare ⋁ M. ⲧⲉⲛ-ⲉ po, contundere.

M. ⲗⲱϫ-ⲉ, ⲗⲱϭ-ⲉ, S. ⲗⲱϫ-ⲧ, lingere, Demot. lek-h,  nes, lingere.

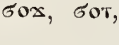
S. ⲙⲟϫ-ⲉ, cingulum, meṭ, jungere, meḥ, corona, S. ⲙⲁⲉ-ⲥ, cinctura, māk, tegere, cingere, māk, tegmen textura.

M. ⲛⲟⲩⲉ-ϫ, separatio, S. ⲛⲟⲩⲉ-ⲉ, M. ⲛⲉⲉ, neh, excutere, separare ⋁ M. ⲛⲟⲉ, S. ⲛⲟⲟⲉ,  nuḥ, n-nuḥ, funis, M. ⲛⲟⲉ-ⲉ-ϩ, jungere;  nāt, texere, M. ⲛⲁⲧ, textorium.

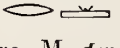
net′-ḥ-t, S. ⲛⲁⲁϫ-ⲉ-ⲉ, S. ⲛⲁϫ-ⲉ, dens, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲧ,  net′, molere, confringere ⋁ M. ϭⲱⲛ-ⲉ, ligare neh, S. ⲛⲟⲩⲉ-ⲉ, excutere ⋁ ⲛⲟⲩⲉ, funis.

rek-ḥ-u, req, S. ⲣⲱϫ-ⲉ, S. ⲣⲟϫ (wo Peyron's Annahme eines Irrthums für ⲣⲟϫⲉ, Lex. 187, sowohl durch das Hieroglyphische als den Lautwuchs widerlegt wird), M. ⲣⲱⲕ-ⲉ, urere ⋀ S. ϫⲉⲣ-ⲉ, M. ⲕⲟⲣ-ⲉ,  qer-r, urere.

M. ⲱϫ-ⲉ, S. ⲱϭ-ⲧ, ⲟϭ-ⲧ, ⲟⲩⲟϭ-ⲧ, suffocare.

S. ϭⲟϫ-ⲉ, ϭⲟϫ, ϭⲉϫϭⲟϫ, ϭⲟⲧ, ⲕⲁⲉⲕⲉ, rumpere, percutere, concidere, qeḥqeḥ, rumpere, sculpere, S. ⲕⲉⲕ, K. ϫⲱⲕ, decorticare, frangere,  ketket, percutere.

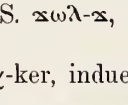
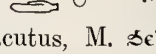
e. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

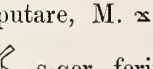
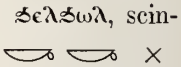
M. ⲥ-ϫⲣ-ⲉ-ⲫ-ⲧ, M. ⲫⲉⲣ-ⲓ, quies, S. ⲫⲟⲣ-ⲕ,  her, quiescere ⋁ ḥer, via, abire, M. ⲫⲏⲗ, abire, M. ϭⲓⲣ, S. ⲫⲓ-ⲉ, via.

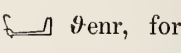
M. ⲫⲗ-ⲓ-ϫ, S. ⲫⲣ-ⲟ-ϫⲣ-ⲉ-ϫ, stridor, stridere, ⲫⲣⲫⲣ, M. ϭⲉⲣϭⲉⲣ, stertere.

M. S. ⲫⲟⲗ-ϫ, ⲫⲟⲗ-ϭ, M. ⲩⲟⲗ-ⲕ, plexus, plicatus, S. ⲫⲁⲗ-ⲁ-ⲕ, circulus, annulus, M. S. ⲕⲉⲗ, qerqer, flectere, volvere, qer, M. ⲕⲣ-ⲟ-ⲉ, circulus.

M. ⲫⲟⲗ-ϫ, S. ⲫⲟⲗ-ϭ, ⲫⲗ-ⲟ-ϭ, ⲫⲱⲗ (ϩⲉⲗⲫⲱⲗ), dulcis.

M. ϫⲟⲗ-ⲫ, M. ϫⲟⲗ, S. ϫⲱⲗ-ϫ, ϭⲟⲟⲗ, ⲕⲗ, induere, qer-s, induere,  χ-ker, induere, amicire ⋀  reṭ, cingere.

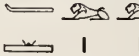
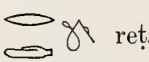
M. ϫⲱⲗ-ⲫ, sectio, pars, amputare, M. ϫⲟⲣ, acutus, M. ϭⲉⲗϭⲱⲗ, scindere, confodere,  s-qer, ferire, confodere,  kerker, ṭer, percutere.

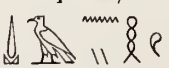
M. ϫⲟⲗ-ⲫ, ϫⲟⲣ, ϑer,  ϑenr, fortis, validus, sanus, M. ϭⲣ-ⲟ, pollere ⋁ M. ϫⲟⲣ-ⲫ, M. ϫ-ⲁ-ϫⲉⲗ, deficere, S. ϫⲟⲗ-ⲫ, ignobilis, miserabilis.

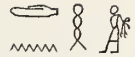
S. ϫⲟⲗ-ⲫ, minimus, pars, scindere, M. ⲧⲉⲣ, pars, ṭer, confringere, S. ϭⲗ-ⲟⲟ-ϭ-ⲉ, pars, ⲧⲱⲗ-ⲕ, amputare ⋁ ter, M. ⲧⲏⲣ, omnis.

S. ϫⲟⲗ-ⲫ-ⲉ, M. ϫⲟⲗ, S. ϫⲟⲗ-ⲉ, haustrum, fluctus.

S. ϫⲱⲱⲗ-ⲫ, ϫⲱⲱⲗ-ⲉ, vindemiare, demetere.

S. ϫⲱⲗ-ⲫ, ϫⲁⲗ, t'ār, M. ⲧⲁⲣ, frons, -dis, S. ⲩⲗ-ⲫ, frons, M. ⲉ-ⲕⲁⲣ-ⲁ, folium, M. ⲫⲗ-ⲏ-ⲗ-ⲓ, M. ⲫⲣ-ⲏ-ⲣ-ⲓ,  ḥel-l, ḥul-l, flos ⋀ M. ⲗⲱⲕ,  reṭ, virescere (cf. aber er-ut', und wiederum ϭⲣ-ⲟ-ϭ, Seite 243).

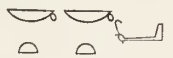
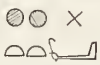
S. ϫⲛⲁ-ⲫ, M. ϭⲛ-ⲁ-ⲫ,  ⲫ t'an-i-ḥ, brachium, M. ⲧⲉⲛ-ⲫ, ala, M. ϭⲛ-ⲁⲩ-ⲫ, manus, S. ϭⲛ, ϫⲛ-ⲁ, accipere, habere.

S. ⲁⲓ-ⲁ-ϩ, violentia, ⲁⲓ-ⲁ, ṭen-à, percutere ∨  ṭen-ḥ (? ṭ-nḥ), ligare.

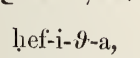
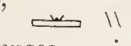
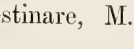
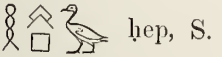
M. ϣⲱⲣ-ϩ, nox ∨ S. ϣⲉⲣ-ⲟ, t'ar, urere, splendere, her, lux, S. ϩⲓⲉⲗ-ⲉ-ⲗ, fulgere, M. ⲓⲁⲗ, splendor ∧ S. ⲗⲉϩⲗⲱϩ, splendere.

S. ϣⲟⲧ-ϩ, χet, claudere.

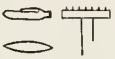
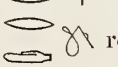
M. ϣⲱⲧ-ϩ, M. ϫⲱⲧ, deficere, deminuere ∨ S. ϣⲁⲧ-ⲉ, crescere.

M. ϣⲱⲧ-ϩ, S. ⲥⲱⲧ-ϩ, ϣⲟⲧϣⲉⲧ, perforare, perforatum esse,  ketket, šeṭ, S. ϫⲉⲧ, M. ⲥⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧ,  χetχet, het-à, percutere, šeṭ-ḥ-t, fossa, canalis, S. ϩⲉⲧ, terere.

f. Differenzirte Reduplication.

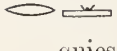
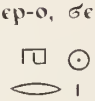
M. ϩⲁⲡϣⲉⲡ, M. ϣⲁⲡϣⲉⲡ, S. ⲥⲉⲡ-ⲏ, ḥep, ḥef-i-ϑ-a, currere, festinare, M. ϩⲁϥ, musca, apis, scarabaeus, ḥep, S. ⲁⲡ-ⲱⲓ, ⲉⲓϧ-ⲓ-ⲥ, avis, ḥef-i volare ∨  ḥef-a, sese prostrare, repere,  ḥef-i, M. ϩⲟϥ, ϕⲟϥ, S. ϩⲟϧ, serpens,  ḥef-ṭ, quiescere, recumbere;  ṭebṭeb, (?) proficisci.

M. ϣⲛϧ-ϩϧ-ⲟⲩⲓ, ⲉⲗ-ϣⲱϧ, S. ⲉⲗ-ⲥⲱϧ, upupa.

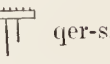
M. ϣⲟⲗ-ϩ-ϫⲉⲣ, ϣⲱⲗ-ϩ, ϫⲉⲗ, vestis, induere,  ṭer, vestis, toga, linum, qer-s, induere ∨  reṭ, cingere.

14. ḥ, ḫ, ϩ, ϫ, ⲥ.

S. ⲗⲉϩⲗⲱϩ, Demot. lek-h, lingere, sitire, S. ⲗⲉϫ-ϩ, ⲗⲱⲥ-ϩ, lingere, lambere, S. ⲗⲁⲥ, nes, lingua, M. ⲗⲛⲕ. humidus.

 her, quiescere, M. ϱερ-ι, ϲ-ϫρϲ-ϱ-τ, S. ϲ-ϭρϲ-ϱ-τ, ϲ-ϭρϩ-ϱ-τ, quies; M. ϫωρ-ϱ, nox ⋁ ϫερ-ο, ϭερ-ϲ, t'ar, urere, splendere, S. ϭοϣρ, scintilla,  her, lux, dies, M. ϵτ-ϱερ, coctus ⋁ S. ϱρ-ι-ϭ, frigere.

M. ϱολ-ϫ, S. ϱλ-ο-ϭ, M. ϰωρ-ϣ, dulcem esse ⋁ M. ϫορ, ϫ-ο-ϰερ, acrem, sapidum esse ⋀ S. λοϰ-ϲ, λωϫ-ϲ, pungere, mordere.

M. ϫϵλ, ϭολ, induere, M. ϫωλ-ϱ, ṭer, ṭa-à, vestis, S. ϯϩ-ϩ, M. ϯι-ι,  qer-s, induere, M. ϰι-ϲ, fasciis convolvi, ϰϵϰωϲ, involvere ⋁ extendere, B. ϰι, nudus.

S. ϫιϩ-ϱ, M. ϭιϩ-ϱ, t'an-i-ḥ, brachium, M. ϯϵⲡ-ϱ, ala.

M. ϫωτ-ϱ, S. ϭωτ-ϱ, S. ϫοτϫϵτ, ketket, percutere, S. ϱϵτ, terere.

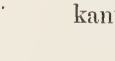
M. ϫωϧ, ϰωϧ, S. ϭωϧ, ϭϧ-ϧ-ϵ, ϱ-ω-ϭϧ, infirmum esse.

15. ϣ, ϭ.

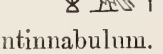
a. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut (wo öfter potentiales ϣ vorliegen kann).

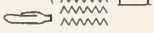
S. ϣ-ϭϩ, S. ϲ-ϭϩ (ϲϣ ⋀ ϣϲ), vulnus, ? ṭa, ferire, ϑe-t-i, baculus, χaāī, clades, χaī-t, vulnus.

S. ϣ-ϭλϭιλ, ϣ-ϰιλϰιλ, M. ϰϵλϰιλ, tintinnabulum.

S. ϣ-ϭοϻ, S. ϭοϻ, posse,  qem, posse(?).

M. ϣ-ϭнр, S. ϲ-ϭнр, Demot. s-ker, navigare, qar, navis.

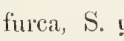
M. ϣ-ϭор, M. ϫр-и-ϫ-ι, S. ϭр-и-ϭ-ϵ,  ḳr-ḳ, merces, donum, dos.

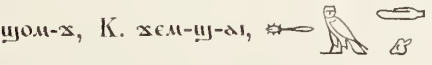
M. ⲩ-ϭⲟⲧ-ϥ, M. S. ϭⲟⲧ, frangere, M. ⲩⲉⲧ, percutere, secare, ⲩⲉⲧⲩⲱⲧ, caedere, concidere, šeṭ, evellere, scindere,  šeṭ-t, šeṭ-ḫ-t, S. ⲩⲉⲧ, ϭⲱⲧ, fossa, canalis.

K. ϭ-ϭⲱⲟⲩ, M. ⲩ-ⲩⲱⲟⲩ, desiderium, cupiditas.

M. ϭ-ⲩⲟⲩⲣ, ⲩ-ϭⲟⲩⲣ, S. ϩⲟⲩⲣ, M. ⲕⲟⲣ-ⲕ-ⲉ, S. ⲕⲣⲟ-ⲉ, annulus, qer, circulus, šer-t, cingulum.

b. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

S. ⲩⲗⲓ-ϭ, M. ⲩⲗ-ⲓ-ϫ, ⲩⲗ-ⲓ-ⲧ, ensis, furca, S. ⲩⲁⲁⲣ,  šā, percutere.

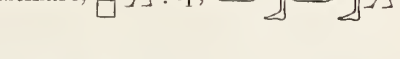
S. ϭⲃ-ⲩ-ⲁ, S. ⲩⲟⲙ-ϫ, K. ϫⲉⲙ-ⲩ-ⲁⲓ,  χam-ṭ, nasus.

16. ⲩ, ϫ.

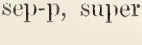
a. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

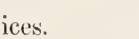
S. ⲩ-ϫⲉ, ϫⲓ, M. ϫⲏ-ⲓ, stipes.

M. ⲩ-ϫⲉⲙ-ϫⲟⲙ, posse, M. ϫⲟⲙ, vis.

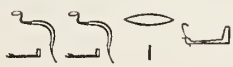
M. ⲩ-ϫⲁⲓ, impulsio, ϫⲁⲏϫⲉⲓ, ϩⲁⲓϫⲉⲓ, festinare,  ḥep, ṭebṭeb, ? ingredi.

S. ⲩ-ϫⲟⲉ, S. ϭ-ϫⲟⲉ, S. ϫ-ϩⲟⲉ, ϭ-ϩⲟⲉ, ḳ-a-ḥs, dorcas.

S. B. ⲩ-ⲟ-ϫⲓ, M. ⲉ-ⲉ-ϫⲓ, ⲥⲉⲡ-ⲓ,  sep-p, superesse, relinquere ⋁

S. ⲥⲉⲡ, M. ⲥⲟⲩ,  sep, iterum, vices.

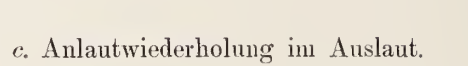
b. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

M. ⲗⲁⲩ-ϫ ⋀ S. ⲧⲣ-ⲣ-ⲉ, ⲩ-ⲧⲉⲣ-ⲧⲱⲣ,  t'-ā-t'ār, tur-

bare ⋁ ter-à, sedare; мит-λаσ, turbare, palpitatio ⋁ vita contemplativa quieta et solitaria.

M. мαщ-ϫ, S. мαϫ-ϵ, мααк-ϵ, mest-r, auris.

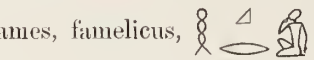
c. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

S. щом-ϫ, K. ϫєм-щ-αι, S. σϧ-щ-α, nasus,  χam-ṭ, nasus.

M. щλ-ι--ϫ, S. щλ-ι-σ, M. щλ-ι-τ, ensis, furca, S. щααр, percutere.

17. к, ϩ.

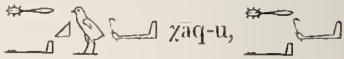
Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut und Auslaut.

M. ϩ-ко, ϧ-о-кєр, fames, famelicus,  ḥ-qer, esurire.

M. ϩα-ϩ, ϩє-к, ϩє-к-ϧ, S. ϧє-к, tondere, radere, ки, ки-κα-ϧнϒ, nudus.

18. ϧ, ϩ.

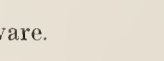
Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

M. ϩωк-ϧ, ϩєк, ϩαϩ, S. ϧωк, M. кωк, ϧєк,  χaq-u, χā, tondere, radere.

M. ϧα-ϩ, ϩα-ϩ, collum, qꜣ-ḥ-t, humeri.

19. щ, ϩ.

Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

K. щ-ϩєλ-τ, M. щ-ϧєλ, humor, ḥer, M. ϧοϒ, ϧωοϒ, aqua ⋀ M. λєк, humidus,  reχ, lavare.

20. ⲭ, ϩ.

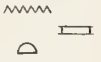
a. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

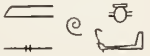
M. ϩⲣ-ⲓ-ⲭ, K. ϩⲗ-ⲓ-ⲭ, stridor, M. ⲅⲗ-ⲓ-ⲭ, S. ⲅⲣ-ⲟ-ⲭⲣ-ⲉ-ⲭ, stridor, stridere, S. ⲅⲣⲅⲣ, stertere.

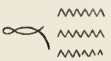
b. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

M. ⲙⲟⲩⲭ-ϩ, S. ⲙⲟⲭ-ϩ, ⲙⲁⲅ-ⲥ, cingulum, meḥ, corona, cinctura.

M. ⲛⲟⲩⲭ-ϩ, S. ⲛⲟⲩⲭ-ⲕ, M. ⲙⲟⲩⲭ-ⲧ, adspergere,

maq-a-q-a, terra irrigata, māṯ'-ṭ, madidus, 

net, humidus, aqua, neṯ'-ṯ', inundatio; 

mes-u, lotio,  meḥ, inundatio.

21. ⲑ, ϩ.

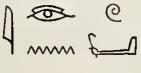
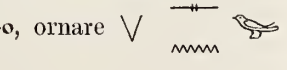
Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

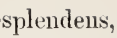
M. ϩ-ⲁ-ⲑⲟⲩ-ⲟ, ⲥⲱⲛ-ⲓ, ⲧⲟⲛ, sinus?

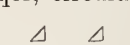
22. k, ḳ, q, s, ⲕ, ⲥ.

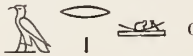
(Sicher sind nur diejenigen Beispiele, in welchen s der ursprüngliche und k der angewucherte Laut ist, weil nicht-ursprüngliches s sowohl lautwüchsig angewuchert, als auch suffigirt oder praefigirt sein kann. Siehe Kapitel IV. 4.)

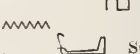
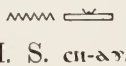
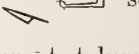
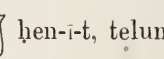
a. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

M. ⲅⲉⲗ-ⲥⲟⲗ, ⲕ-ⲥⲉⲗ-ⲥⲟⲗ, ⲥⲉⲗⲥⲱⲗ, S. ⲭⲟⲗ, ⲥⲟⲟⲗ, ornare, sel, ornamenta,  sân-u, S. ⲧ-ⲥⲁⲛ-ⲟ, ornare 

sen, sordes; S. ϲⲟⲗⲥⲥⲗ, praeclarus, resplendens, M. ϲⲁⲓ, S. ϲⲁ, ⲧ-ϲⲁⲓⲓ-ⲟ, pulcher, sa, pulcher ⋁  sa, foedus, impurus, S. ϲⲟⲣ-ϲ-ⲙ, faex.

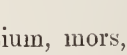
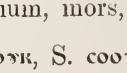
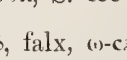
S. ϩⲟⲩⲣ, ⲕ-ϲⲟⲩⲣ, M. ⲱ-ⲥⲟⲩⲣ, annulus, qer, circulus, S. ⲕⲣ-ⲟ-ϲ, M. ⲕⲟⲣ-ⲕ-ϲ, S. ϧⲁⲗ-ⲁ-ⲕ ⋁ ⲁ-ⲗⲁⲕ, annulus;  qerqer, ⋀ M. ⲣⲓⲕ-ⲓ, flectere, vertere, declinare.

Demot. s-kr,  qar, navis, S. ϲ-ⲥⲛⲣ, navigare, M. ϫⲟ-ⲓ, navis.

S. ϲ-ⲕ-ⲛⲟⲩϩ, ? ϲ-ⲕⲓ-ⲟⲩ-ϩ, ? ϲⲕ-ⲛⲟⲩϩ, M. ϲ-ⲛⲁⲩϩ, ? ϲⲛ-ⲁⲩ-ϩ, catena, vinculum, S. ⲛⲟⲩϩ, nuḥ, funis ⋁ S. ⲛⲟⲩϩ-ϲ, M. ⲛϲϩ,  neh, percutere ⋀  qen, percutere,  sen, secare, sen, M. S. ϲⲛ-ⲁⲩ, duo,  ḥen-ī-t, telum.

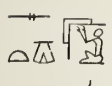
b. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

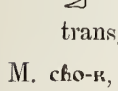
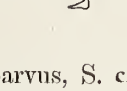
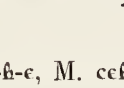
beḳ-s, pugio, pes-k, S. ⲡⲱⲥ-ϲ, secatus, trabs, peḳ, peχ, pes-χ, S. ⲡⲱϩ, ⲡⲱϩ-ϲ, secare; wenn nicht ϲ Suffix ist, das bei pes-k, welches dann nach dem Beispiel von „beks“ peks gelautet haben würde, durch Nebenlaut in die Wurzel tritt. Cf. S. ⲛⲁϲ-ⲧ, spargere, M. ⲛⲁϩ, ⲡⲱϩ-ϲ, ⲡⲟⲩ, findere, S. ⲛⲁⲩ-ϲ, ⲛⲓⲩ-ϲ, dimidium, ⲡⲟⲧ-ϲ, dividi, S. ⲡⲱϫ-ⲕ, ⲡⲱϫ-ⲥ, separare, latitudo ⋀ B. ⲙⲛϲ-ϲ-ϲ, fingere, aedificare.

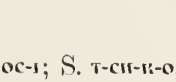
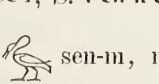
ḥes-q, ḳas, secare, S. ⲁ-ⲕϲϲ, ascia ⋁  sek, caedere, destruere,  sek, exitium, mors,  seq, ferire ⋁ seq, jungere, formare, M. ϲⲟⲩⲕ, S. ϲⲟⲟⲩϩ, colligere, congregare ⋁ S. ϲϩϩⲥⲱϩ, conterere, M. ⲟ-ϲⲍ, falx, ⲱ-ϲⲍ ⋀ S. ⲟ-ϩϲ, ϲ-ϩϲ, metere.

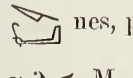
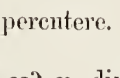
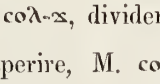
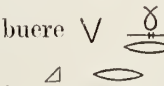
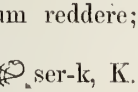
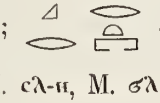
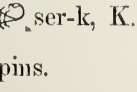
nas-q-u, divisio, nes, rumpere.

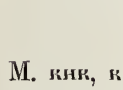
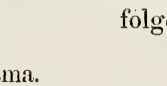
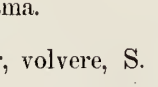
c. Anlautwiederholung im Auslant.

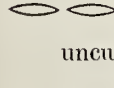
 set-ḳ, celare seṭ, S. ϣⲱⲧ, seṭ-ḥ, aperire, extendere, dilatare.

 seb-q,  seb,  seb-b-i, currere, transgredi.

M. ϩⲃⲟ-ⲕ, secatus, parvus, S. ϲⲃ-ⲃ-ⲉ, M. ⲥⲉⲃ-ⲓ, abscindere, circumcidere  ⲥⲉⲃ-ⲉ-ⲛ, ligamina,  qeb-s, jungere, M. ⲥⲟⲃ-ϯ, exstruere, parare.

S. ⲧ-ⲥⲉⲙ-ⲕ-ⲟ  M. ⲙⲟⲥ-ⲓ; S. ⲧ-ⲥⲓ-ⲕ-ⲟ,  sen-q, S. ⲥⲁⲓ-ⲉ-ϣ, M. ϣⲁⲓ-ⲉⲩ-ϣ,  sen-m, nutrire,  sen-n-u, sen-u, cibus,  sàn, praeservare  sàn, caedere, occisus  nes, percutere.

S. ⲥⲟⲗ-ⲕ, ⲥⲱⲗ-ⲥ, M. ⲥⲟⲗ-ⲍ, dividere, disrumpere, delere, ser-q, fissura, aperire, M. ⲥⲟⲩⲣ-ⲓ, aculeus, ⲥⲉⲣ, secare, dividere,  ser, distribuere  ser, funis, ser-q, perfectum reddere;  qer-r-t, foramen.

 ser-k, K. ⲥⲗ-ⲛ, M. ⲥⲗ-ⲛ, t'er, t'er-t, scorpius.

Völlig unsicher sind die vielen Beispiele nach Analogie der folgenden:

M. ⲕⲛⲕ, ⲕⲛⲕ-ⲥ, squama.

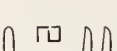
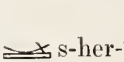
 qerqer, volvere, S. ⲕⲣⲟ-ⲥ, circulus, M. ⲕⲟⲣ-ⲕ-ⲥ, annulus, uncus, catena M. ⲣⲓⲕ-ⲓ, req-an, vertere, inclinare.

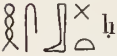
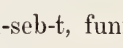
qeu, S. ⲕⲟⲩ-ⲥ, percutere, M. ⲕⲉⲡ-ⲥ, confossio, transfixio.

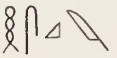
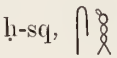
23. h, ḥ, s, ⲍ, c.

(Sicher sind nur die Fälle, in denen s der ursprüngliche, und h der angewucherte Laut ist, weil im umgekehrten Fall s sowohl angewuchert, als suffigirt oder präfigirt sein kann. Siehe Kapitel IV. 4.)

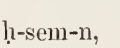
a. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

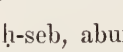
 s-her-ī,  qar, navis, S. ⲥ-ϭⲓⲣ, M. ϣ-ϭⲏⲣ, ϭ-ϣⲏⲣ, navigare.

 ḫ-seb-t, funis,  sebseb, cinctura ⋁ M. ⲥⲉϩ-ⲓ, abscindere.

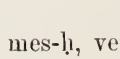
 ḫ-sq,  sek, secare, M. ⲥⲱⲕ, secare, decerpere ⋁ colligere, S. ⲥⲟⲟⲩⲍ, colligere, congregare ⋁ ⲥⲉⲍⲥⲱⲍ, confricare.

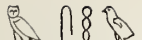
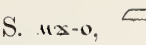
ḫ-sq, sḳ-a, seχ, S. ⲥⲱⲍ, surdus.

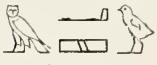
ḫ-sem-n,  ḫ-sm-a, M. ⲍ-ⲟ-ⲥⲙ, sem-ṯ-t, nitrum, color.

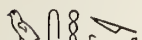
ḫ-seb, abundare, numerare, calculare, meditari  qeb, multus, iterare, M. ⲕⲟϧ, multiplicare. Cf. M. ⲉⲛ, S. ? ⲁⲛ-ⲥ, ⲁ-ⲛⲉ numerare.

b. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

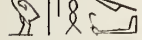
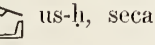
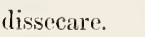
mes-ḫ, vertere, oder mit zwiefachem Lautwuchs, wenn nicht Composition vorliegt,  mes-n-h-ī, vertere, mes, vertere. Cf. meḫ, corona, cinctura, S. ⲙⲁⲍ-ⲉ, ⲙⲟⲩ-ⲍ, M. ⲙⲟⲩ-ⲍ, cingulum, māk, involvere ⋁ māχ-an, denudare.

 mes-ḥ-u, M. мс-а-ϱ, S. мѫ-о,  mȧk. crocodilus. Cf. M. соχ-ı, crocodilus.

mes-ḥ-u, percutere, mesmes, scindere, dividere; M. мащ, percutere,  mȧš-u, pugio.

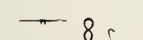
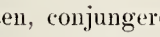
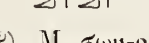
 us-ḥ, secare, percutere, us, culter, serra; M. оуас, ɓас, S. оуеıс-с, ɓıс-ı, serra dissecare.

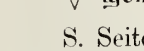
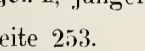
c. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

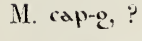
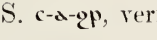
 seb-ḥ, orare (?  sepr), B. сан-ı, M. сωп-с (ṭeb,  ṭeb-ḥ, S. тсɓ-ϱ, M. тωɓ-ϱ), orare.

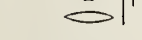
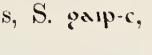
 seb-ḥ, anas, ḥep ∧ besbes, anas.

M. сωп-ϱ, sen-ḥ (s-neḥ ?), M. σωп-ϱ, conjungere, sensen, conjungere; M. ɯсп-т, plectere ∨ dividere; ɯоп-ϱ, demere ∨ ɯоп-ɓ, jungere; sen, secare ∨ M. сп-ах-ϱ, catena. S. Seite 253.

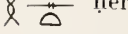
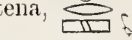
M. сар-ϱ, ? с-а-рϱ, S. с-а-ϱр, verrere, s-ḥer,  s-ḥu,  ḥer-s, S. ϱаıр-с, B. ϱосıл-с, M. ϱал-м-ı, S. сар-с-м ∨ λоıϱ-с, M. рωɯ-т, м-рωɯ-т, stercus  s-ḥer, purificare, S. ɯр-о, purgatio; т-а-ир, purus.

 seṭ-ḥ,  seṭ, aperire, S. сωт, dilatare, spargere ∨ set-ḳ, celare.

 ḥen-s,  ḥen-ḳ, prope, angustus, S. ϱıı, M. ѯсı. han, M. ѯωп-т, accedere.

 ḥen-s-k, torquere, flectere,  ḥen-k, flectere.

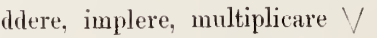
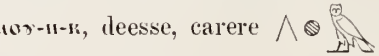
 ḥer-s-t, ? catena, χer-ṥ, ligare; M. ϣωλ-ĸ, ligatio, S. ĸλ-ə-λ, M. ĸop-ĸ-c, catena.

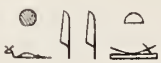
 ḥeshes,  ḥes-ḥ, jubere.

24. χ, s.

(Siehe Bemerkung zur vorstehenden Nr. 23. Die betreffende Schwierigkeit wird wohl erläutert durch Beispiele, wie s-χer-t s-reχ, alta sedes, ḥer, S. ϩp-ai, supra, wo die Nichtmitumkehrung des s seine Präfigirung wahrscheinlich macht).

a. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

s-χem M. ə-maϩ-i, meḫ, prehendere, possidere, moϩ, addere, implere, multiplicare B. moovĸ, deficere, deesse, ? M. moy-ĸ-ĸ, deesse, carere  χem, M. ω-ϣem, S. c-o-ϣm, M. o-ĸm, deficere, deesse, M. ϣəm, deminuere  χem-t, M. ϣem-ei, desiderare.

χ-sf-it,  χef-it, navis.

b. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

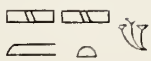
us-χ, us-ṥ, us, M. ovωϣ, ovωϣ-c, latum esse, S. ovəϣ-c-c, latitudo.

pes-χ. peš, peḳ, S. πoϩ, πωϣ, dividere, scindere.

25. s, š, c, ɥ.

Siehe Bemerkung zu Nr. 23).

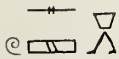
a. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

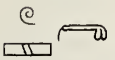
sem, s-šem, šem-t,  šem-š, herba.

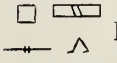
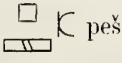
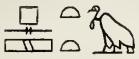
s-šen, S. caɲ-ɥ, M. ɥaɲ-ɥ, nutrire.

S. c-a-ɥq, c-a-c-ɥq, c-a-ɥ-cq, M. ɥ-a-ɥq, s-χef s-feχ, septem.

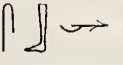
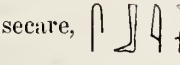
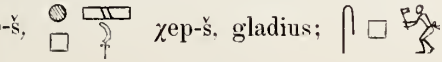
b. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

 us-š, M. ovoɯ-c, ovwɯ, us, us-χ, latum esse.

 uš, us-š, cacare.

 pes-š,  peš, M. ϕɯɥ, S. ɯɯɥ, ɯɯϱ, ɯɯx-ĸ, scindere. dividere,  pes-š-ti, dimidia.

c. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

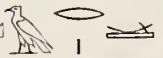
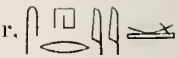
seb-š,  seb, secare,  seb-à, M. cнѣ-c, cнq-ı, S. cнq-c, šep-š, χep-š, gladius;  sep, caedere.

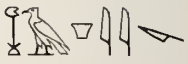
S. caaɲ-ɥ, M. ɥaɲ-ɥ, sen-m, sen-m-m, s-šen, nutrire, alere.

26. ϭ, c.

(Siehe Bemerkung zu Nr. 23).

Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

S. c-ϭup, M. ɯ-ϭup, navigare, S. ϭ-ɯup,  qar, 
s-her-ī, navis.

S. c-ϭa, ɯ-ϭa, vulnus. Cf. ḳa, ṭa. ferire, 
χaāī. clades.

S. ϭ-o-cu, sm-ī. obscuritas.

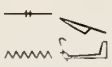
27. ϫ, c.

(Siehe Bemerkung zu Nr. 23).

a. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

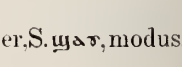
M. ι-c-ϫcu, ? ιc-ϫcu, S. ϫш, adhuc.

S. cccu-c. M. c-c-ϫu, S. B. ɯ-o-ϫu. sep-p, relinquere.

M. ϫ-o-ccu, S. ω-ϫu, carere,  sen, scindere, diripere
sensen, unire, conjungere, addere.

b. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

M. cϵλ-ϫ, S. ϭωλ-ϫ, M. ϫep, delere, M. cop, S. coλ-ĸ. disrumpere, discerpere, dividere, ser, spargere, M. cωp, distribuere, S. cωp-ϫ,
frustum ser, funis, M. cωp, collecta; ter, M. ттр,
omnis тер. pars, ṭer, contundere.

S. cωp-ϫ, modus, species, χer,  s-χer, S. ɯaϯ, modus.

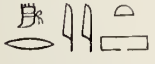
c. ϵ assimilirend ausgefallen vor ⲭ.

M. ⲙⲁⲭϥⲟ für M. ⲙⲥⲥ + M. ⲭϥⲟ, gignere + gignere = gignere.

28. k, ḳ, q, t, ṭ, ⲕ, ⲧ.

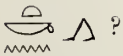
(Siehe für die folgenden Nummern die Bemerkung zu Nr. 23, da die s-Bedenken auch auf t Anwendung finden).

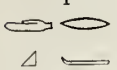
a. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

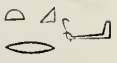
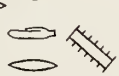
S. ⲕ-ⲧⲟ, M. ⲕ-ⲱ-ϯ, S. ⲭⲟ, M. ⲭⲟ-ⲓ, S. ⲭⲟⲗⲭⲗ, sepes, tar,  ter-ī-t, t'ar, M. ⲭⲱⲗ, S. ⲥⲱⲗ-ⲉ, circumdare, qer, M. ⲕⲥⲗ, convolvere.

S. ⲕ-ⲉ-ⲧϥ, ⲧⲟϥ-ⲥ, jungere, colligere.

S. ⲉϥ ⲧ-ⲉ-ⲕⲉⲓⲁⲗ, ⲧⲉⲓⲁⲗ, B. ⲉ-ϯⲥⲗ-ⲗ-ⲓ, splendere, splendidus, splendor, S. ⲧ-ⲁ-ⲣⲣ, purus, ⲭ-ⲟ-ⲣⲣ, igne purgare, qer-r, urere, fornax, Demot. kl-ī-l, M. ⲥⲗ-ⲓ-ⲗ, holocaustum S. ⲣⲁⲕ-ⲧ-ⲉ, macula.

 ? t-ken, M. ⲧ-ⲁ-ϩⲛ-ⲟ (? ⲧⲁϩ-ⲛ-ⲟ), M. ϫⲱⲛ-ⲧ, S. ϩⲛⲛ, appropinquare.

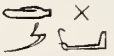
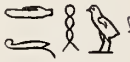
 ṭ-qer, M. S. ⲭ-ⲟ-ⲣⲣ, M. ⲭⲟⲣ ⲗⲁⲕ-ϩ, acrem esse.

 t-qr, M. ⲭ-ⲕⲟ, perficere, S. ⲕⲣ-ⲟ, ter, finis, ter, M. ⲧⲏⲣ, omnis, perfectus ⋁ ⲧⲥⲣ, pars,  ṭer, contundere.

M. ⲧⲁⲣ, ⲕ-ⲧⲏⲣ, ramus.

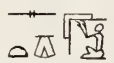
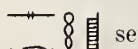
b. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

S. ⲧⲱⲗ-ⲕ, amputare ⋁ colligere: ṭer, percutere ⋁ M. ⲑⲱⲗ-ⲥ, infigi; ⲕⲱⲗ-ϩ, kerker, ḳau-t, percutere, evellere.

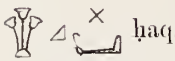
? ṭm-a-k, ? ṭ-mak, ṭem, secare, percutere, S. ⲧⲙ-ⲏ-ⲟ, tundere, ⲧⲱⲙ-ⲏ-ⲧ, incidere ⋁ M. ⲧⲉⲙ, jungere, tem,  ṭm-a, perficere,  ṭm-a-ḫ-u, construere, ḥem, secare ḥma-ḳ, jungere.

S. ⲧⲱⲣ-ⲕ-ϵ, ḫ-ter, M. ⲙ̄ⲙ-ϭⲟⲣ, ϭⲣ-ⲏ-ϫ-ⲓ, Demot. kr-k, merces, praemium, donum.

c. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

seṭ, aperire ⋁  set-ḳ, celare ⋁  seṭ-ḫ, aperire, M. ⲁ-ⲥⲧ-ⲓ-ⲕ, tectum, domus.

d. Differenzirung in Reduplication.

 ḥaq, spoliare, ḥaq-a-ḫet-i, affligere, M. S. ⲉⲟϫⲉϫ, opprimere.

29. k, ⲟ.

M. ⲟ-ⲁ-ⲕⲉⲙ, avellere, M. ⲕⲁⲙ-ⲁ, separatio.

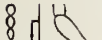
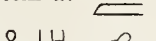
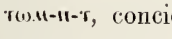
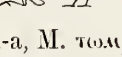
K. ⲟⲁⲣ-ⲓ-ⲕ-ⲓ, piscis glaber, K. ⲥⲁⲣ-ⲟⲩ-ⲕ-ⲓ, ⲥⲁⲗ-ⲱ-ⲥ, M. ⲕⲉⲣ-ⲉ-ϵ ⋀ ⲥ-ⲗⲁϫ-ⲗⲉϫ (? ⲥⲗ-ⲁ-ϫ-ⲗⲉϫ), glaber, calvus. S. ⲥ-ⲗⲟϭ-ⲗⲉϭ, ⲥ-ⲗⲟϭ-ⲗⲉⲥ, levigare, S. ϭⲗ-ϵ-ϫ-ⲗⲟϫ, levis, glaber.

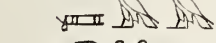
30. ḥ, ṯ, ṯ, t, ⲉ, ⲧ.

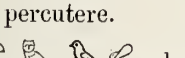
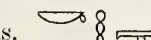
a. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

ⲉ-ⲁ-ⲧⲏⲩ, ⲧⲏⲩ, ṯ'a, tūa, ventus, ḫ-u-tau, ? velum, ventus.

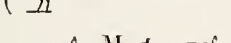
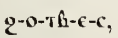
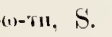
S. ϩ-ⲧⲟⲟⲩⲥ, mane, diluculo, M. ⲧⲟⲟⲩⲓ, ⲉ-ϩ-ⲧⲟⲟⲩⲥ, mane, ta, ta-ī, lux; ? ḥ-t′, lux, resplendens, albus.

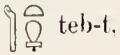
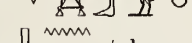
 ḥ-tem, tem-u. ṭem, S. ⲧⲙ-ⲙ-ⲟ, ⲧⲱⲙ-ⲙ-ⲧ, concidere, destruere ∨  ḥ-tem, tem,  tem-m, ṭm-a, M. ⲧⲱⲙ, perficere, jungere, ṭm-a-ḥ-u, construere,  ṭm-a-k, ? ṭ-mak, percutere.

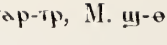
 ḥ-tm-u, S. ϩ-ⲧⲙ-ⲧⲙ, obscurari, ⲧⲟⲙⲧⲙ, nebula, B. ⲕⲉⲙ-ⲥ, ⲕⲉⲙ-ⲧ-ⲥ, obscuritas, ken-ḥ, obscurari.

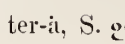
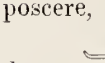
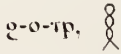
 ḥ-e-tep, caedere, scindere ∨ jungere, ḥ-t′b-u,  χ-a-ṭb-u, ? χaṭb-u, occidere, S. ϩ-ω-ⲧⲥϧ, M. ϭ-a-ⲧⲥϧ, ϩ-ο-ⲧϧ-ⲉ-ⲥ, ϫ-ω-ⲧⲥϧ, ϩ-ω-ⲧⲙ, S. ϩ-ω-ⲧⲥⲭ, ⲧⲥϧ-ⲥ, tebteb, occidere, percutere ∨ M. ϩ-ω-ⲧⲙ, conjungere; ṭeb, scindere, perforare ∨  ṭeb-u, involvere, volvere, teb-t, annulus, ṭeb-u, circulus.

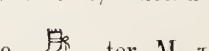
S. ϩ-ⲧⲟⲣ, potestas, Demot. t′er, ḥer, ϑer, M. ϫⲟⲣ, fortis, supremus.

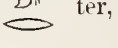
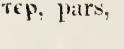
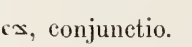
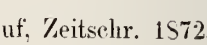
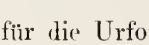
S. ϩ-ⲧⲟⲣ, ⲧⲉⲣⲧⲱⲣ, M. ϣ-ⲑⲟⲣⲧⲉⲣ, ḥ-ter,  ṭaär, ḥ-ā-ϑ-ā, pungere, excitare, compellere,  heṭheṭ,  heṭ-ḥ, impellere, repellere, M. ⲧⲁⲣ, dens acuminatus. Cf. M. ⲧⲁⲣ, cuspis, cacumen.

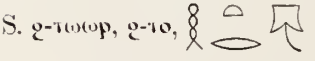
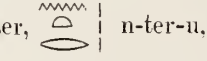
S. ϩ-ⲧⲟⲣ, ter, voluntas, cor, petere, à-ṭer, cor; S. ϩ-ⲧ-ⲏ, M. ϩ-ⲟ-ⲏ, ϩ-ⲏ-ⲧ, ḥ-t-i, ḥ-ā-t, cor;  ṭer, pulsare,  ṭaär, turbare, turbari, S. ⲧⲣ-ⲣ-ⲥ,

B. ταρ-τρ, M. ϣ-ϭορ-τερ, S. ϣ-τερ-τωρ, turbare, agitare, S. ϣ-τερ-τιρ, turbulentus ∨ ter-à, S. ϩορ-ον, ϯ ϩρ-ο-ϫ, sedare. Cf.  qer-à-s, poscere, cogere.

S. ϩ-τορ, ϩ-ο-τρ, ḥ-ter,  ḥ-ṭer, ter, conjunctum esse, vinculum (cf. ḥer, et, cum), S. M. τερτωρ, infigere, ter, M τηρ, omnis ∨ τερ, pars, ṭer ∧ S. λωϫ-ϩ, percutere ∨  reṭ, M. λοϫ, λϵϫ-τ, jungere, M. λαϫλϵϫ, conjunctio. Cf. Le Page Renouf, Zeitschr. 1872, 26, wo  für die Urform gehalten wird.

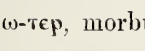
S. ϩ-τωωρ, ϩ-τω, ḥ-ter, n-ter-u, M. ϫ-ιι-ϭερ-ο-ιι, equus, ϫ-ιι-ϭερ-ο-ϲ.  ser, camelopardalis.

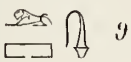
S. ϩ-ϫ-τρ-ϵ,  ḥ-ter, M. ϫ-ορ-ϵⲛ,  ter-ti, t'a-ui, gemelli, taä-u-ϑ, funis, ḥ-ter, conjunctum esse ∨ M. ϩ-ϫ-τιρ, τωρ-ι, K. ϭϫρ-ϻ-ι, M. ϫ-ϭηρ, malleus,  ṭer, contundere,  taär, percutere:  ḥ-t'a. affligere, ḥ-ti, telum, ḥ-t', delere, ḥ-t', gladius.

 ḥ-ter, ter,  àu-ϑr-u, M. ϩωϯ. tempus, tempora, ḥat, tempus, momentum; cf. at, lux. Cf. Le Page Renouf, in Zeitschrift 1872, 26, wo für die Urform gehalten wird.

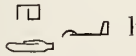
ḥ-ter-à, ter, murus, M. ϫοʌ, ϭωʌ-ϵ, circumdare.

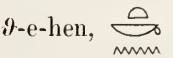
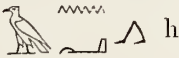
ḥ-ter, M. ϣ-ϭop, S. ⲧⲱⲣ-ⲕ ϵ, Dem. kr-k, merces, praemium.

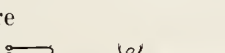
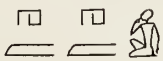
M. ϱ-ι-ϱ-ω-ⲧⲉⲣ, morbus quidam,  ḥ-tau, M. ϲ-ϑⲉⲣ-ⲧⲉⲣ, tremor, morbus.

ϑ-hal,  ϑâl-l, B. ⲧⲗ-ι-ⲗ, M. ⲟⲣ-ι-ⲣ, ϲ-ⲟⲓⲣ, S. ⲧⲣ-ι-ⲣ, fornax, t'ar, M. ϭⲉⲣ-ϵ, S. ⲍⲉⲣ-ϵ, urere, S. ⲧⲉⲓⲁⲗ, ϵϥ ⲧ-ϵ-ⲕⲉⲓⲁⲗ, ϱⲓϵⲗ-ϵ-ⲗ, fulgere.

M. ⲧ-ϱⲟ, M. ϱⲟ, S. ϱⲱ-ⲧ, M. ϱⲣ-ⲁ, ḥer, facies.

M. ⲧ-ϱⲟϯ.ϱ ⲟϯ,  het, haṯ-h, timor.

M. ⲧ-ⲁ-ϱⲓⲛ-ⲟ, ? ⲧⲁϱ-ⲛ-ⲟ, ϑ-e-hen,  t-ken, retinere, adstare,  han, M. ϱⲱⲛ, accedere

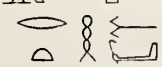
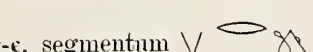
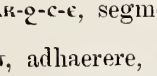
M. ⲧ-ϵ-ϱⲙ, ⲟ-ⲁ-ϱⲙ,  ϑ-e-hem, vocare, ϱⲟⲙϱϵⲙ, vociferare,  hemhem, rugire

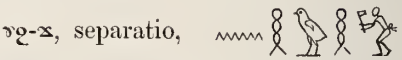
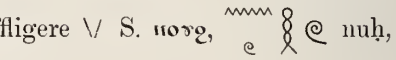
} wenn nicht t caus.

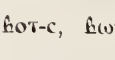
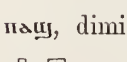
χ-tem, claudere, sigillum, tem, S. ⲧⲱⲙ, claudere, ⲧⲟⲙ, murus.

b. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

aṯ-ḥ, S. ⲟⲟ-ϵ, aṯ, aṯ-ḥ(a), palus.

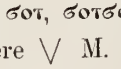
B. ⲗⲱϱ-ⲧ, S. ⲣⲁϱ-ⲧ, ⲗⲱⲍ-ϱ,  ret-ḥ, secare, percutere, M. ⲗⲁⲕ-ϱ, conterere, frustum, S. ⲗⲁⲕ-ϱ-ϲ-ϵ, segmentum  reṭ, conjungere, M. ⲗⲟⲍ, S. ⲗⲟⲍ-ⲧ, adhaerere, M. ⲗⲁⲍⲗⲉⲍ, conjunctio  ṭer, percutere q. v. Seite 267.

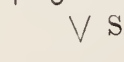
net'-ḥ-t, S. ⲛⲁϫ-ϩ-ⲉ, ⲛⲁϫ-ⲉ, dens, net', M. ⲛⲟⲩⲧ, contundere, molere, nek, percutere ⋁ neh, M. ⲛⲉϩ, S. ⲛⲟⲩϩ-ⲥ, separare, ⲛⲟⲩϩ-ϫ, separatio,  neḥ-u-ḥ, neḥnuḥ, affligere ⋁ S. ⲛⲟⲩϩ,  nuḥ, funis.

pet-ḥ, sculpere, aperire, extendere, pet, aperire, extendere. S. ⲡⲱⲧ-ϩ, sculpere, S. ⲡⲟⲧ-ⲥ, ⲡⲱϭ-ⲥ, ⲛⲥⲩ, peḳ, M. ⲡⲁϩ, S. ⲡⲁϩ-ⲓ, beḫ, M. ⲃⲟⲧ-ⲥ, ⲃⲱⲧ-ⲥ, percutere, findere, S. ⲡⲁⲩ, dimidium ⋁ laqueus,  beḫ-n, percutere, caedere ⋁  beh-n, involvere, volvere.

set-h, separare, turbare, discordia ⋁ set, jungere, plectere, involvere.

seṭ, S. ⲥⲱⲧ, M. ⲥⲟⲩⲧ, seṭ-ḫ, aperire, extendere.

šeṭ, šeṭ, M. ϭⲉⲧ-ϭⲱⲧ-ϩ, ϭⲉⲧϭⲱⲧ, ϣⲱⲧ, scindere, fodere, ϭⲱⲧ, puteus, canalis, M. ϭⲟⲧ, ϭⲟⲧϭⲉⲧ, S. ϭⲟⲧ-ϩ, perforare; S. ϫⲟⲧ, ϭⲟⲧ, perfodere, scindere ⋁ M. ϫⲱⲧ, miscere ⋁ ϫⲱⲧ-ϩ, perfodere, M. ϭⲟⲧϭⲉⲧ, tonsura,  ketket, percutere, destruere ⋁ M. ⲕⲉⲧ, ⲕⲟⲧ, construere, aedificare.

seϑ, involvere, set, textura ⋁  set-h, separare, ⋁ S. ⲥⲁϩⲧ, contexere.

c. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

ṭeb-ḥ, teb-ī, frumentum, cibus, ṭep, S. ⲧⲉⲡ, mandere, gustare, ⲧⲉⲙ-ϩ, M. ϯⲛ-ⲓ, gustus.

M. ⲧⲱϧ-ϩ, ṭeb-ḥ, rogare, S. ⲧⲁⲁⲡ-ⲉ, desiderium,

? ṭeb, ṭeb-ḥ, cupere, orare ⋁ ṭeb, M. ⲧⲟϧ, B. S. ⲧⲱⲱϧ-ⲉ, ⲉ-ⲥ-ⲧⲟϧ, offerre, reddere ⋁ teb, privare ⋁

ṭeb-ḥ, utilis, tributum, donum, teb-ḥ, utilis.

ṭeb-ḥ, ṭeb, M. ⲧⲉϧ, S. ⲉ-ⲧⲡ, M. ⲱ-ⲧⲡ, S. ϩ-ⲱ-ⲍⲡ, claudere, ṭeb-t, sigillum, M. ⲧⲉϧ-ⲉ, sigillum ⋁ S. percutere, pungere, ṭeb, percutere, pungere ⋁ ṭeb-u, involvere.

ṭem, ṭm-a-k, secare ⋁ ṭm-a,

ṭm-a-ḥ-u, construere; M. ⲧⲱⲙ-ⲓ, destruere ⋁ construere.

 t'an-r-ḥ, S. ⲥⲟⲗ, M. S. ⲍⲟⲗ, ⲍⲱⲗ, negare, mentiri, S. ⲥⲁⲗ ⋁ ⲛⲟⲩⲍ, mendacium, ⲗⲟⲥ, ⲗⲓⲥ, occultare, ⲗⲟⲥ-ⲕ-ⲟⲩ, latere, ⲗⲓⲕ-ⲧ, ⲗⲓⲍ, latibulum.

ϱ t'an-i-ḥ, S. ⲍⲡ-ⲁ-ⲍ, M. ⲥⲛ-ⲁ-ϩ, bracchium, S. ⲧⲉⲛ-ϩ, ala, ⲕⲉⲛ-ϩ-ⲉ, humerus, S. ⲍⲛ-ⲁ, ⲥⲛ, accipere.

ṭen-ḥ (? ṭ-neḥ), ligare ⋁ ṭen, ṭen-à, S. ⲧⲛ-ⲛ-ⲟ, ⲧⲙ-ⲛ-ⲟ, ⲍⲛ-ⲁ, scindere, percutere.

ϑr-ḥ-ḥ-ui (? ϑ-reḥ-ḥ-ui) ⋀ ϫⲗ-ⲛ-ⲗ-ⲟⲩⲓ, gaudere, jubilare, M. S. ϫⲁⲓⲣ-ⲓ, ϫⲁⲓⲣ-ⲉ, S. ⲁ-ϫⲟⲗ-ⲉ, ejulatus, gaudium ⋀ M. ⲣⲁϫ-ⲓ, B. ⲗⲉϫ-ⲓ, gaudere; ? χer, placens ⋁ χer, inimicus, impius ⋀ M. ⲗⲉϫ-ⲍ, vexare.

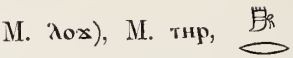
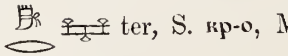
ṭer, percutere, M. ⲍⲟⲣ, acutus, S. ⲧⲟⲣⲧⲣ, penetrare, infigi, ⲧⲱⲗ-ⲥ, infigi, ⲧⲟⲣ-ϱ, acutus, ⲧⲱⲗ-ⲕ, amputare.

haṭ-h, heṭ, M. ϱⲟϯ, ⲧ-ϱⲟϯ, timor,

ḥet-au, tremor, B. ϱⲁϯ, timor.

31. ϭ, τ.

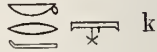
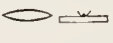
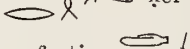
(Siehe Bemerkung zu Nr. 23. 28).

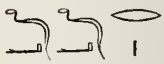
M. ταλ-ϭ-ϵ, finire (? τ-ϧ-λϭ-ϵ, M. λοϫ), M. τηρ,  ter, omnis ⋁  ter, S. κρ-ο, M. ϧτ-ρηϫ, terminus, finis; S. τηπ-ϵ ⋀ πεατ, terminus.

32. ϫ, τ.

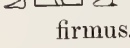
Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

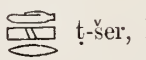
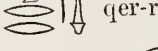
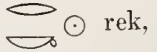
S. ϫ-ο-τϩ, claudere, M. τ-ϧ-τϩ-ο, claustrum, carcer, angustia, obsidere, tenere, t'-ṭḥ-u, claudere, M. ταϩ-π-ο, ? τ-ϧ-ϩπ-ο, retinere.

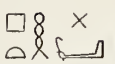
K. τ-ϧ-ϫρ-ο, quies, sabbathum, M. ϵ-ϫρ-ϵ-ϩ-τ, quies,  ker-ḥ, quies,  her, M. ϩερ-ι,  ḳer-ḥ, quiescere.

M. τ-ϧ-ϫρ-ο, M. ϫορ, ϑer, fortis, ṭer, percutere, ṭaâr, pulsare, compellere,  t'-ā-t'ār, ϑen-r, verberare.

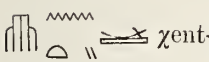
33. š, t, ϣ, τ.

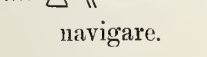
 beṭ-š, infirmus ⋀ M. ϫωϧ, ϫ-ο-ϫϵϧ, S. ϭ-ο-ϫϧ, ϭϧ-ϧ-ϵ, infirmus, debilis, tardus.

S. τερ-ϣ (? τ-ϵ-ρϣ),  ṭ-šer, M. ϑρ-ο-ϣ-ρϵϣ. rufus, M. κορ-ϩ, ϭερ-ϵ, urere,  qer-r, M. ϩρ-ω, ϩρ-ω-ϻ, fornax ⋀ M. ροκ-ϩ, urere,  rek, lux, rek-ḥ-u, ignis, S. ροϣρϵϣ, rufus. neš-ṭ(?), M. ποϣ-π, ποϣ-ϵ, concutere.

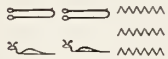
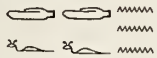
peṭ. peṭ-š̌,  pet-ḥ, expandere, S. ⲡⲱϫ-ⲕ, ⲡⲱϫ-ⲥ, latitudo, S. ⲡⲱⲱ, ⲡⲱⲧ, disrumpere.

34. ϑ, *t*, ⲧ.

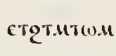
 χent-i, χent-ϑ-ī, χent-i-ϑ-ī-t, navigare.

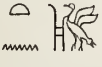
 χent-i-t-a-ϑ-à, ligatura, funis, M. ⲱⲉⲙⲧ, plectere ∨ dividere.

M. ⲟⲱⲛⲧⲉⲛ, ⲧⲉⲛⲟⲱⲛ, ⲟⲱⲛ, S. ⲧⲓⲧⲱⲛ, ⲧⲓⲧⲛ, adsimilare, ⲧⲁⲛ-ⲁⲓ, similiter, M. ⲟⲛ-ⲓ, ⲙ-ⲉ, S. ⲉⲙ-ⲉ, similis.

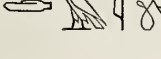
M. ⲟⲟϥⲧⲉϥ, stillare, S. ⲧⲁϥ, sputum, t'ef, gutta,  ϑefϑef,  ṭefṭef, irrigare, s-tefu, lavare, purificare ∧ ϕⲓϯ, spuma, feṭ, M. ϥⲱϯ, S. ϥⲱⲧ-ⲉ, ⲃⲱⲧ-ⲉ, sudor, fet, bet-u, S. ⲃⲟⲧ, ϥⲟⲧ, nauseare, abominari.

M. ⲧⲉⲙⲟⲁⲙ, mulus, equus, semsem, equus.

S. ⲧⲟⲙⲧⲙ, M. ⲧⲉⲙⲑⲱⲙ, caligo, S. ⲥⲧⲣⲧⲙⲧⲱⲙ,  sâm, caligo.

ṭen, M. ⲧⲉⲛ-ⲛ-ⲟ, contundere, percutere ∨ M. ⲟⲟⲩⲧⲉⲛ, constituere,  ten, disponere.

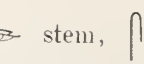
M. ⲧⲉⲩⲧⲱⲣⲓ, ⲧⲉⲛⲑⲱⲣⲓ, S. ⲧⲉⲛⲧⲱⲣⲉ, Tentyris.

M. ⲱⲟⲟⲣⲧⲉⲣ, S. ⲱⲧⲉⲣⲟⲱⲣ, M. ⲉⲟⲉⲣⲧⲉⲣ, S. ⲱⲧⲣⲧⲱⲣ, ⲱⲧⲟⲣⲧⲣ, turbare,  ṭaâr, agitare.

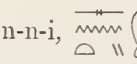
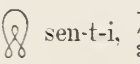
35. ⲥ, ⲟ.

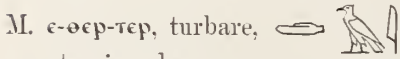
(Siehe Bemerkung zu Nr. 23. 28).

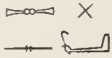
K. ⲉ-ⲟⲉⲕ-ⲟ-ⲉ, tegmen, tectum, M. ⲁ ⲉ-ⲧⲓⲕ, tectum.

stem,  sem-ṭ-t, M. ⲟⲛⲙ, ϵ-ϲ-ⲟⲛⲙ, K. ϲ-ⲟⲛⲙ, S. ϵ-ⲧⲙ, stibium.

sām, M. ϵ-ⲁ-ⲟⲙ-ⲓ, mandere, S. ⲧⲙ-ϵ, alere, M. ⲧϵⲙ-ⲙ-ⲟ (? ⲧ-ϵⲙ-ⲙⲟ, cf. ⲟⲩⲟⲙ, ām, edere.)

sen-n-i,  sen-t-i,  sen-ϑ, M. ϲϵⲛ-ⲧ, creare, formare sen, percutere, scindere.

M. ϵ-ⲟϭⲣ-ⲧϵⲣ, turbare,  ṭaàr, agitare ter-à, sedare.

M. ⲧⲁϵ-ⲟ-ⲟ, S. ⲧⲁϵ-ϵ-ϵ, statuere, restituere,  ϑes, statuere, parare.

M. ⲧⲁⲧϲⲓ, S. ⲧⲟⲟϵ, semita.

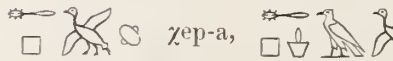
S. ϵⲧⲟ, ⲧϲⲧⲟ, ⲟⲁϲⲧⲟ, revertere.

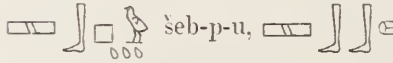
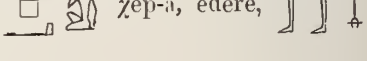
36. ⲩ, ⲟ.

M. ⲩ-ⲟⲟⲣ-ⲧϵⲣ, ṭaàr, turbare (? ⲩ potentialis).

37. p, b, ⲛ, ⲉ̀.

a. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

 χep-a, χep-b-a, χep-u, umbilicus, M. ⲩⲉ̀-ⲓⲱ, funiculus.

 šeb-p-u, šeb-b, šeb, frumentum, cibus. M. ϲⲟⲩ-ⲟ, frumentum:  χep-ā, edere, šeb-b, M. ⲩⲉ̀-ⲱ-ⲉ̀-ⲓ, fauces.

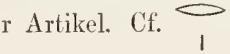
b. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

S. ⲛ-ⲉ̀ⲟⲗ, ⲉ̀-ⲉⲁⲗ-ⲗ, ⲉ̀ⲗ. ⲛ-ⲉ̀ⲟⲗ, ⲛ-ⲉ̀ⲗ-ⲗ, M. ⲙ-ⲉ̀ⲟⲗ, S. ⲙ-ⲛ-ⲉ̀ⲟⲗ, praeter, r-ber, extra, foras.

38. ⲛ, ⲙ.

a. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

S. ϵ-ⲙ-ⲛⲟ, M. ⲙ-ϧⲟ, ϵϧⲟ, mutus ⋁ K. ⲙ-ϧⲟ, surdus.

S. ⲙ-ⲣⲟ, M. ⲙ-ⲛ-ⲣⲟ, ϵⲙ-ⲛ-ⲣⲟ, ϵ-ⲙ-ϧ-ⲣⲱ, ⲛ-ϵ-ⲙ-ⲣⲟ, ⲁ-ⲛ-ⲙ-ϵ-ⲣⲱ, portus. (Wenn nicht, wie auch in den anderen Beispielen dieser Klasse, theilweis praepositionelles ⲙ, zumal vor Artikel. Cf.  ro, M. ⲣⲟ, (ⲡ und ⲫ), os, janua).

S. ⲛⲉⲣⲁ, M. ⲙ-ⲙⲛⲣ-ⲓ (? ⲛⲣ-ⲓ), coturnix.

M. ⲙ-ⲡⲯ-ⲁ, ⲛ-ϵ-ⲙ-ⲡⲯ-ⲁ ⋀ S. ϫⲛ-ϵ, decet, debere ⋁ M. ⲯⲓⲛ-ⲓ, dedecet, ⲯϥ-ⲓ-ⲧ, šep, χep-u, opprobrium, Cf. χu, M. ⲯⲟϩ, dignus, M. ϵ-ⲯⲁ, ϵ-ⲯⲉ, S. ⲯ-ⲯⲉ, decet.

b. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

S. ⲣⲁⲙ-ⲛ-ⲓ, annulus ⋀ M. S. ⲙⲟⲣ, mer, cingere, M. ⲙⲟϩⲣ, ligare, vinculum.

S. ⲭⲣⲟϩⲙ-ⲛ-ϵ, S. ⲭⲣⲟϩϧ-ⲁⲓ, ⲭⲣⲟϩϧ-ϧ-ⲁⲓ, tonitru, M. ⲭⲱⲣⲡ, ⲥⲱⲣϵⲙ, sonare.

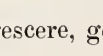
c. Differenzirte Reduplication.

M. ⲫⲟⲣⲙⲉⲣ, ⲫⲟⲣⲡⲉⲣ, ⲫⲉⲣⲫⲱⲣ, per, M. ⲡⲱⲣ-ⲛ, expandere.

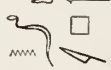
39. p, n, ⲡ, ⲛ.

(Sicher sind nur diejenigen Fälle, in denen der angewucherte Laut p, nicht n ist, da letzteres auch Suffix sein kann; auch im ersteren Falle ist die Möglichkeit in Betracht zu ziehen, dass ursprüngliches Suffix durch Umstellung in die Wurzel geschlagen ist).

a. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut; oder n vor p in Nasalirung?

rep, renp, crescere, germinare  per, S. ⲡⲓⲣ-ϵ, M. ϕⲓⲣ-ⲓ, germinare.

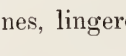
ṭeb, percutere, teb, S. ⲧⲉ̀-ϲ, perforare, pungere,

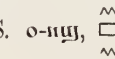
ṭeb, cornu,  t'enp, K. ϭⲛⲟⲩϥ, malleus, securis.

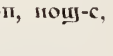
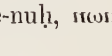
šep, M. ⲱϣⲡ, sumere χenp, šenp, S. ⲱϣⲟⲩϥ, tradere, reddere χep, manus, χenp, M. ϫ-ϵ-ϫⲉⲛ̀, S. ϭ-ⲱ-ϫⲛ̀, demere S. B. ⲱ-ⲟ-ϫⲡ, relinquere.

b. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

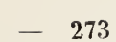
nes-p-u, nes-b, lingere, devorare, S. ⲗⲉϫ-ϩ, lingere, M. ⲗⲁϲ, nes, lingere, nes, lingua.

M. ⲛⲟⲱϫ-ⲡ, neš, S. ⲟ-ⲛⲱϫ,  neš-n, S. ⲛⲉⲱϫ-ϲ, M. ϵ-ϧⲱϫ, stupescere, terrere.

S. ⲛⲟⲩϩ-ϵ, quatere, M. ⲛⲉϩ-ⲃ,  neh-p, plangere.

 neh-p, M. ⲛⲟⲩϫ-ⲡ, ⲛⲟⲱϫ-ϲ, percutere, nek, neh-p, n-e-nuḥ, ⲛⲱⲓⲕ, coitum facere ⋀ M. ⲕⲟⲩⲛ, pudendum virile;  neh, M. S. ⲛⲉϩ, S. ⲛⲉϩⲛⲟϩ, scindere, excutere, peχ-à,  peḳ, S. ⲡⲱϩ, ⲡⲱϫ, ⲡⲱϭ-ϵ, percutere, dividere, peḥ-t, ruptura ⋀ M. ϧⲟⲛ, nuptiae, connubium, ḥeb-t', scindere.

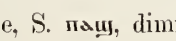
 nāt, plectere, M. ⲛⲁⲧ, textor, ⲛⲟⲩⲧ-ⲛ, ⲛⲟⲩϫⲧ, plectere, ⲛⲟⲩϥⲧ, reconciliari.

 neh-p, neχ-ī,  neh, S. ⲛⲁϵⲱ, M. ⲛⲁⲱ, ⲛⲁⲱ-ϯ, protegere.

M. ⲡⲱⲱ-ⲛ, ϥⲱⲱ-ϵ-ⲛ, ministrare ∧ B. ⲙⲁϩ-ⲓ, ministerium, minister, S. ϭⲁϫ-ⲟ, ϭⲁϫ-ⲟ-ⲛ, servus.

peḳ, findere, S. ⲡⲱϭ-ϵ, ⲡⲱⲱ, ⲡⲱϩ, ⲡⲱⲧ-ϩ, ⲡⲱϫ-ⲕ, peš, percutere. dividere, peš-n-u, divisio, M. ϥⲁⲱ, concidere, S. ⲡⲁⲱ, dimidium ∨ laqueus.

c. Differenzirte Reduplication.

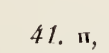
S. ⲙⲡ-ϵ-ⲛ-ⲙⲱⲛ, S. ϭⲥⲛ-ⲛ, ϫⲟⲛ-ϫⲛ, festinare. M. ϩⲁⲛ-ϫϵⲛ, ḥep, ingredi,  šep-š, χep-š, M. ⲙⲱⲛ-ⲙ, crus.

40. ⲡ, ϥ.

M. ϥⲟⲛ, ϥⲟⲛϥⲥⲛ, ϥⲟⲛⲛⲉⲛ, emanare. ϥⲟⲣϥⲉⲣ, effluere.

ā-per, M. ⲡⲱⲣ-ⲛ, ϥⲉⲣϥⲱⲣ, ϥⲟⲣⲙⲉⲣ, per, expandere, S. ⲡⲓⲣ-ϵ, germinatio ∨ pr-ī, pil. cinctura.

41. ⲡ, ϥ.

 pes, pes-f,  p-fes-i-s, p-fis, S. ⲛⲉⲥ, M. ϥⲉⲥ, coquere ∧ sef, M. ϫⲉϥϫⲱϥ, t′āb-u, t′-ṭb-u, urere, coquere.

S. ⲡⲟⲕ-ϥ (Suffix?) ∧ ϫⲁⲛ, crinis, vellus, lana.

M. ϥⲟⲛ, ϥⲟⲛϥⲥⲛ, ϥⲟⲛⲛⲉⲛ, ϥⲟⲣϥⲉⲣ, emanare.

42. b, m, ⲃ, ⲙ.

a. Häufung mb.

S. ⲁⲙⲣⲉ, M. ⲁⲙⲃⲣⲉ, pistor.

M. ⲙⲃⲟ, ⲉⲃⲟ, surdus.

M. ⲙⲃⲟⲕ-ⲓ, ⲃⲟⲕ-ⲓ, beq, praegnans, conceptio.

M. ⲙⲃⲟⲗ-ⲓ, rigatorium, M. ⲃⲱⲗ, fluere.

M. ⲉⲙⲃⲣⲱ, ⲉⲡⲙⲡⲣⲱ, S. ⲉⲙⲣⲱ, merī-t, portus. Cf. ro, portus. S. 38.

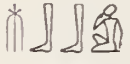
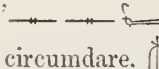
M. ⲙⲃⲣⲓⲉ, S. ⲙⲣⲓⲉ, S. ⲛⲉⲙⲣⲓⲉ, ⲛⲉⲙⲃⲣⲓⲉ, mustum.

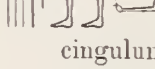
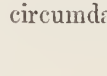
M. ⲉ-ⲙ-ⲃⲉⲣⲉϱⲓ, ⲃⲉⲣⲉϱⲓ, currus. mārk-a-b-u-ϑà (מרכבת), currus.

M. ⲙⲃⲣⲉϱ-ⲓ, ⲉ-ⲙⲣⲉϱ-ⲓ, S. ⲁ-ⲙⲣⲏϱ-ⲉ, M. ⲃⲣⲉϱ-ⲓ, bitumen.

b. Anlaut wiederholt im Auslaut.

mārk-a-b-uϑà, M. ⲙ-ⲃⲉⲣⲉϱ-ⲓ, ⲃⲉⲣⲉϱ-ⲓ, currus.

 mes-b-b, mes-b, cogitare, M. ⲙⲉⲩⲓ-ⲧ, perlustrare, M. ⲙⲟⲕⲙⲉⲕ, cogitare,  mesmes, dividere, metiri.

 mes-b-b, circumdare,  mes-s, cingere. M. ⲙⲟϫ-ϩ, cingulum.

43. b, n, ⲃ, ⲛ.

(Sicher sind nur diejenigen Fälle, in denen der angewucherte Laut b, nicht n ist, da letzteres auch Suffix sein kann; auch im ersteren Falle ist die Möglichkeit in Betracht zu ziehen, dass ursprüngliches Suffix durch Umstellung in die Wurzel geschlagen ist.)

a. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

àb, àb-n, ànb, ànb-u, murus.

S. кн-ϱ-с. qen-b, angulus, M. кап-є-ϥωι, ? кап-є-ϥ-ωι.

ḳen-b-t, cincinni, M. кєн. qen-àu, sinus ⋀

S. нх-н, curvus.

 neb, M. нѣ-є-н. totus.

M. сѣ-є, S. соσ, M. S. сωσ-н, соσ-н, sapiens, K. ѧ-ϣсѣ-н. sapiens.

sb-aï, docere ⋁ K. ϣωσ-н, M. ат-сѣ-ω, stultus.

sebseb. cingere, cinctura, M. S. сωѣ-ι. fimbria. Demot.

seb-n, M. ссѣ-с-н, ligamina, sen-b (?), includere.

circumdare, sen-b, corona. sen-b. vitta, fascia.

taenia, pannus. M. ссн-ϱ (? s-neh), ligare ⋁ M. ссѣ-ι. scindere.

seb-à, S. снѣ-є, M. снϥ-ι, gladius, M. S. сн-ау, duo,

sen, percutere, scindere ⋀ nes, M. ѣас, secare, scindere.

sen-b, sanus, salvus, validus, sen-q. S. ссн-к-о, сап-ϣ,

(? s-ānχ), nutrire nes-aï ⋀ M. ϣωп-ι,

aegrotus.

ṭeb-ī-t, rota, S. тѣ-ѣ-с, annulus. ṭeb-n, circu-

lus, circumire. ṭeb-n, cincinnus.

tebteb. elevare. teb-n. vertex.

χeb-t, χeb-ṭ. χeb-n.

χeb-n-ti. iniquitas, S. ϣаϥ-т, impius. S. Seite 278 s. v. ϣωѣ-ϥ.

 šeb, S. ϣоγωѣ-є, guttur, šeb-b. M. ϣѣω-ѣ-ι. guttur.

šen. loqui. Demot. šen-b-t, guttur.

 šeb, šeb-n, S. ⲥϣⲟⲛ-ⲉ, M. ⲥϣⲟⲛ-ϥ, jungere, S. ⲥϣⲟⲛ-ϥ, jungere ∨ relinquere ∨ M. ⲥϣⲟⲛ-ⲧ, plectere ∨ S. ⲥϣⲟⲛ, removere. M. ⲥϣⲟⲛ-ϩ, rejicere; šn-m, χn-m, jungere, χen, includere, šn, circumire, circumdare ∨ šen, percutere; M. ⲥϥⲉ-ⲉ, mutare, diversus.

χen, S. ⲥϥⲛ-ⲉ-ⲉ, corium, vellus: ḥeb-s, M. ⲍⲏⲃⲉ-ⲓ, vestire, tegere, M. ϩⲉ-ⲟ-ⲉ, S. ϩϥ-ⲉ-ⲱ, vestis.

S. ϩⲟⲃ-ⲉ, ḥeb-n, ḥeb-n-bn, ? M. ⲉⲃ-ⲙⲓ-ⲛ (Lehnwort? Cf. ⲟⲉⲃ-ⲙ-ⲟⲩⲓ), humilis, humiliare.

 heb, ḥeb-n-u, M. ϩⲉⲃ-ⲓ, S. ϩⲉ-ⲉ-ⲉ, ligo, aratrum.

heb-n, heb-n-n, ebenus.

 ḥen, redire, ḥen-b-t, reditus.

S. ϩⲙ-ⲙ, ϩⲙ-ⲙ-ⲉ, ϩⲙ-ⲙ-ϥ, M. ϩⲙ-ⲓ-ⲙ, ϩⲙ-ⲓ-ⲙ (χen-m, ⲥϣⲟⲗⲙ, olfacere, stertere), χen-m-m, ā-χn, dormire, χen-n-u, requiescere.

ḥen-b, M. ϩⲉⲙ-ϥ, sumere: χep, manus, M. ⲥϣⲙ, S. ϫⲉⲙ, sumere, χen-p, sumere ∨ reddere; M. ϩⲉⲙ, attrahere ∨ abstinere, ḥen, repellere; S. ϩⲱⲗ, abjicere ∨ ϩⲱⲗ-ⲙ, rapere.

 ḥen-n-u, ḥen-b-a, M. S. ϩⲱⲃ, colere terram. operari, heb, M. ϩⲉⲃ-ⲓ, rastrum, ḥeb-t', χeb, percutere ∨ beḥ. M. ⲛⲁϩ, percutere.

S. ⲁϣ-ⲓ-ⲛ, ⲕϣ-ⲁ, M. ϫϣ-ⲁ, ultio, vis.

b. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

beṭ, but. bet-n, malus, hostis; S. ⲃⲉⲧ, delere, M. ⲃⲟⲧ-ⲉ, bellare, debellare.

beḥ, beχ-n, scindere, percutere, S. ϧaʀ-ω-n-ϵ, hasta brevis, malleus, beq-n-q-n, hasta, telum.

beh, umbella, M. ονωϱ, beh-n, tegere, S. ϧωϱ-n, opertorium, tectum, M. ϧονϱ-ι, noϱ, palpebrae, neh, protegere, neh, opertorium, neḥ-b-u, protegere.

nek, nek-b, neq-n, neq-m. S. ϯ naʀ-ϱ-ι, pulsare, affligere, M. noνʀ-ϵ-ϸ, nϵϱ, percutere, nωʀ, moechari.

nes-b-ȧ, nes, flamma.

nes-b, nes-p-u, lingere, devorare, nes, M. ϪϪϲ, lingua, S. Ϫωϫ-ϯ, M. Ϫωϫ-ϱ, lingere.

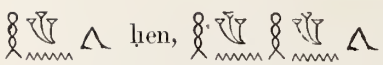
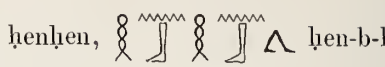
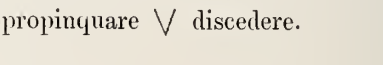
 neχ-b, ? neχ-t-ī, inscribere, insculpere.

neḥ-b-t, M. naϱ-ϧ-ι, junctura, cervix, collum, B. nϵϱ-ϧ-ϵ-ϥ. nϵϱ-ϧ-ϵ, jugum, M. noϱ-ϵ-ϧ, jungere, K. naϱ-ι-ϵ-ϥ. jugum textorium, S. naϱ-ϥ, humeri, nuḥ, S. noνϱ, M. noϱ, funis ⋁ nϵϱ, separare; neḥ-t, neḥ-t-i, neḥ-ḫ-u, M. naϱ-ϯ, religio, fides, S. ιϱ-ϵ-ϯ, M. ιϱ-ο-ϯ, fidelis, S. ιϱ-ϵ-ϯ, ϯ-ϧ-ιϱ-ϵ-ϯ, M. ϯ-ϵ-ιϱ-ϵ-ϯ, credere.

neḥ-b, S. naϱ-ϧ, jugum subire, naϱ-ϧ-ϥ, jugum ⋁ M. naϱ-ϻ, neḥ-m, liberare.

 neš-ṭ, S. noϣ-ϵ, lacerare, terrere, S. noϣ-ρ, נשר, vultur, ? M. ϧ-ω-nϣ, ονωnϣ, unš, lupus.

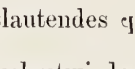
c. Auslautwiederholung in Reduplication.

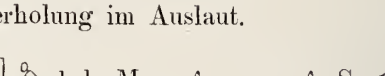
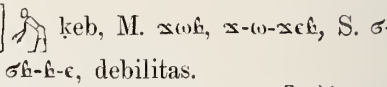
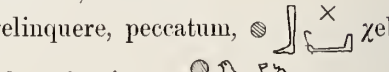
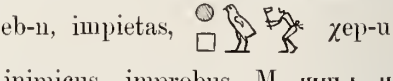
 ḥen,  ḥenḥen,  ḥen-b-ḥen-b, redire, M. ϩϵⲛ, reducere, appropinquare ⩔ discedere.

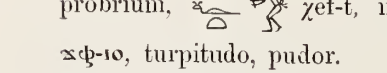
44. b, f, ⲃ, ⲫ.

(Auslautendes ⲫ kann suffigirt sein.)

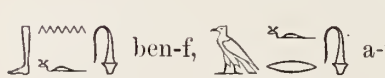
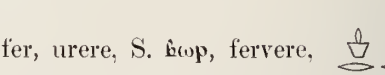
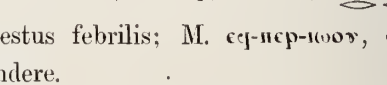
a. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

M. ⲕⲱⲃ, ⲕⲟⲟⲃ-ϵ-ⲫ, S. ϭⲱⲃ,  ḳeb, M. ϫⲱⲃ, ϫ-ⲱ-ϫϵⲃ, S. ϭ-ⲟ-ϫⲃ, debilis, miser, curvatus, S. ϭⲃ-ⲃ-ϵ, debilitas.

M. ⲙⲱⲃ-ⲫ, ⲙⲟϥ-ⲧ, S. ⲙⲟⲃ-ⲧ, derelinquere, peccatum,  χeb, percutere, violare,  χeb-n, impietas,  χep-u, opprobrium,  χef-t, inimicus, improbus, M. ⲙⲙ-ⲓ, ⲙϥ-ⲓ-ⲧ, ϫϥ-ⲓⲟ, turpitudo, pudor.

 ? heb-n-t, S. ϵⲃ-ⲓ, ϵϥ-ⲃ-ⲓⲱ, ϵϥ-ϵⲓⲱ, mel.

b. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

 ben-f,  a-fer, urere, S. ⲃⲱⲣ, fervere,  berber, S. ⲃⲣⲃⲣ, fervor, aestus febrilis; M. ϵϥ-ⲛϵⲣ-ⲓⲱⲟⲩ, ⲫⲟⲣ-ⲓ, splendidus, S. ⲃⲟⲩⲃⲟⲩ, splendere.

c. Differenzirung in Reduplication.

S. ⲁⲟⲃⲗϵϥ, K. ⲁⲱϥ, putrescere, corrumpi.

S. ϵⲣⲟϥⲣⲃ, ϵⲣⲟϥⲣϵϥ, ? ϩⲣⲟⲃⲣϵⲃ, dejicere.

Dagegen K. ϫⲁϥϫⲓϥ, S. ϭ-ⲁ-ϫⲓϥ, ϭ-ⲁ-ϫⲓⲃ, K. ϫⲁⲛϫⲓⲙ, formica.

45. m, f, ⲙ, ϥ, ⲫ.

(Siehe Bemerkung zu Nr. 43. 44, deren Zusammenwirken die ganze Kategorie erschüttert, und den grösseren Theil der wenigen Beispiele, die sich anführen liessen, zweifelhaft macht.)

a. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

meḥ, corona, S. ⲙⲁϩ-ϵ, ⲙⲟϫ-ϩ, M. ⲙⲟϫ-ϩ-ϥ, ⲙⲟϫ-ϥ-ϩ-ϥ, cinctura. Cf. teq, M. ϫⲱⲕ-ⲓ, ϫⲟⲕ-ϩ, scindere, laedere, mordere, ϫⲟⲕ-ϥ, ϫⲟⲕ-ϩ-ϥ, stimulus.

b. Innere Häufung,

Demot. t'epχ-àu, S. ϫⲉⲡⲡⲉ, ϫⲉⲙⲡⲉϩ, ϫⲉⲙⲫⲉϩ, pomum maturum, wenn nicht aus M. ϫⲓⲙ-ⲫⲉϩ, ϫⲓⲙ-ⲫⲉϩ, coruptio, maturitas.

c. Differenzirte Reduplication.

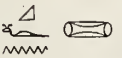
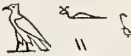
M. ⲫⲟⲣⲙⲉⲣ, ⲫⲟⲣⲡⲉⲣ, ⲡⲱⲣ-ⲡ, per, expandere.

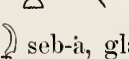
46. n, f, ⲛ, ϥ, ⲫ.

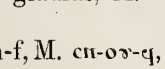
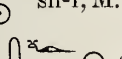
(Siehe Bemerkung zu Nr. 43. 44.)

a. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

ben-f, burere, berber, S. ϧⲱⲣ, M. ϧⲉⲣϧⲱⲣ, fervere, calidus.

Demot. ken-f,  qef-n, panis, cibus,  ḳaf-i, qen-f-i, qenf-i, K. ⲕⲉⲛⲉϥ-ⲓ-ⲧⲏⲥ, pistor, M. ⲕⲉⲛⲉϥ-ⲓ-ⲧⲉⲛ, panes subcineritii.

K. ⲥⲁⲛ-ⲁ-ϥ, lanio, sef-n-ṭ, immolare, sef-t, mactare, gladius, M. ⲥⲛϥ-ⲓ, ⲥⲛϧ-ϵ, gladius,  seb-à, gladius.

sn-f, M. ⲥⲛ-ⲟⲩ-ϥ,  sen-m-f, annus superior, sef,  sef-n-n, M. ⲥⲁϥ, heri.

tef, t'ef-n, t'nf, pater, S. ⲁⲛ-ⲉ, M. ⲁϥ-ⲉ, parere, gignere.

tef-n-t, humiditas, aqua, tef, M. ⲟⲟⲩⲧⲉϥ, rigare, M. ⲧⲁϥ, sputum ∧ M. ⲉ-ϥⲛⲧ, ϥⲧ, spuma, spumare.

tef-n, movere, tef-ī, movere, transgredi, transferre.

S. ϣⲱⲛ-ϥ, ϣⲱⲛ-ⲃ, M. ϣⲟⲛ-ϥ, Demot. šeb-n, jungere, šeb, šeb-n, šeb-b, jungere, miscere ∨ S. ϣⲱⲛ-ϥ, ϣⲱⲛ, ϣⲟⲟⲛ, amovere, relinquere, negligere, excludere ∨ M. ϣⲟⲛ-ⲧ, ϣⲱⲛ-ⲧ, plectere, šen-m, jungere. Seite 276.

M. ϩⲉⲛ-ϥ. S. ϩⲱϥ-ⲧ, ϩⲱⲃ-ⲧ, hen-b, M. ϧⲉⲛ, sumere, χen-p, subducere, furari, auferre ∨ reddere, χep, manus.

ḥef-a, ḥef-n, repere, sese prosternere, ḥnf, M. ϩⲉⲛ-ϥ, ḥef, timere.

 ḥef-a, ḥef-n, repere, ḥf-n-n, M. ϩⲟϥ, serpens: ḥef-n-r, vermis, ḥf-i, serpens ∨ M. ϩⲁ-ϥ, musca, apis, scarabaeus.

S. ϩⲙ-ⲛ-ϥ, ϩⲙ-ⲛ-ⲃ, ϩⲙ-ⲛ, M. ϩⲙ-ⲓ-ⲙ, χen-m, dormire.

S. ⲁⲛ-ⲟ-ϥ, ϭⲟⲟⲩ, M. ⲟⲉⲃ-ⲓ, ⲁ-ⲥⲟⲩ-ⲓ, saccus.

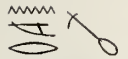
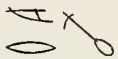
b. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

 neḥ-b, M. ⲛⲁϩ-ⲃ-ⲓ, ⲛⲁϩ-ⲃ-ⲉ-ϥ, jugum, S. ⲛⲁϩ-ⲃ, jugum, M. ⲛⲟϩ, S. ⲛⲟⲩϩ, funiculus, junctura ∨ M. ⲛⲉϩ, neh, separare, M ⲛⲟⲩϩ-ⲁ, separatio.

47. m, n, м, п.

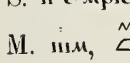
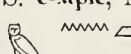
(Siehe Bemerkung zu 43, die auch für anlautendes m gilt.)

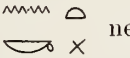
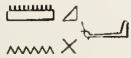
a. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

 n-mer,  mer, remus.

M. ⲛ-ϵ-ⲙⲣⲱ, ⲁ-ⲛ-ϵ-ⲙⲣⲱ, S. ⲙⲣⲱ, ϵ-ⲙⲣⲱ, M. ϵ-ⲙⲉ̄ⲣⲱ, ϵ-ⲙⲛⲣⲱ, portus. Seite 274. 297.

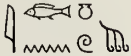
S. ⲛ-ϵ-ⲙⲣⲓϲ, M. ⲛ-ϵ-ⲙⲉ̄ⲣⲓϲ, S. ϵ-ⲙⲣⲓϲ, M. ϵ-ⲙⲉ̄ⲣⲓϲ, S. ⲙⲣⲓϲ, mustum.

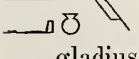
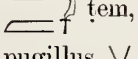
M. ⲛⲓⲙ,  nem-ā,  m-nim-ā, quis.

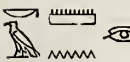
 nek, contundere, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲕ-ϵ-ⲣ, concidere ⋁ neḳ-a, frustum, deficiens,  nek-t, S. ⲛⲕ-ⲁ, aliquid, res, massa, necessaria, opes, instrumentum,  m-nq, perficere ⋁ m-nq, deficere; M. ⲙ-ⲟⲩ-ⲛⲕ (? ⲙⲟⲩ-ⲛ-ⲕ, q. v), perficere ⋁ deficere.

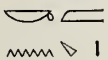
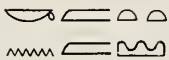
b. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

ān, M. ⲱⲛ-ⲓ, lapis, ān-m, gemma.

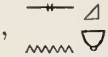
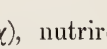
 an-n-u, an-m, an-m-m, S. ⲁⲫⲁⲛ, ⲁⲃⲁⲛ, color.

 māt-n, gladius, M. ⲙⲁϫ-ⲓ, securis, bipennis ⋀  ṭem, gladius, S. ⲧⲏⲙ, acutus, ⲧⲙ-ⲛ-ⲟ, contundere, S. ϫⲁⲙ-ⲓ, pugillus ⋁ M. ⲧⲉⲙ, ṭem-ṭ, conjungere; ten, scindere.

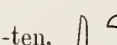
 kam-n, caecus, qem, S. ⲕⲏⲙ, obscurus, niger.

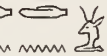
 ken-m,  ken-m-m, kam, M. ϭⲱⲙ, vinea.

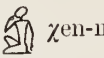
rm, rn-m-m, M. ⲣⲙ-ⲓ, flere.

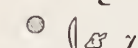
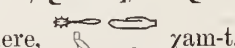
sen-m, sen-m-m,  sen-q, S. ⲥⲉⲛ-ⲕ-ⲟ, S. ⲥⲁⲁⲛ-ϣ, M. ϣⲁⲛ-ϣ (? s-ānχ), nutrire,  sen-n-u, cibus.

ϑen-m-ī, ten-m, ten-m-m, ṭen-m, repellere, recedere, discedere.

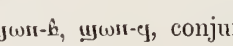
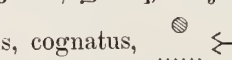
ṭen-à, à-ṭen,  à-ten, secare, percutere, M. ⲧⲉⲛ-ⲛ-ⲟ, ⲧⲉⲛ-ⲛ-ⲟⲩ, B. ⲧⲉⲛ-ⲛ-ⲁ, S. ⲧⲛ-ⲛ-ⲟ, confringere, ṭen-n-u-t, S. ⲧⲛ-ⲟ-ⲙ, ⲧⲗ-ⲟ-ⲙ, sulcus.

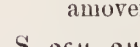
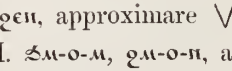
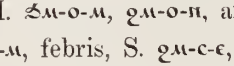
ṭen-ṭ,  ṭenṭen, contundere, M. ⲧⲉⲛ-ⲛ-ⲟ, S. B. ⲧⲱⲙ-ⲧ, S. ⲧⲱⲙ-ⲛ-ⲧ, incidere, concidere ⋁ M. ⲧⲟⲛ-ⲱ, multum, valde, ⲧⲱⲙ, ⲧⲱⲙ-ⲓ, conjungere, adhaerere, socius.

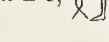
χen-m, χen-m-m,  ā-χn, S. ϩⲙ-ⲛ, ϩⲙ-ⲛ-ⲏ, ϩⲙ-ⲛ-ⲫ, M. ϩⲙ-ⲓ-ⲙ, dormire.

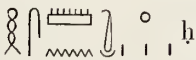
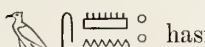
 χn-m, olere,  χam-ṭ, χen-ti, S. ϣⲁⲁⲛ-ⲧ, ϣⲟⲙ-ϫ, nasus; χem-u, flare, ventus.

χen-t-i, nares, χen-m (ϣⲱⲗⲉⲙ), χen-m-m, respirare, S. ϭⲱⲛ-ⲧ, spiritus.

χn-m, S. ϣⲱⲛ-ⲏ, ϣⲱⲛ-ⲫ, conjungere,  χn-m, M. ϩⲉⲛ-ⲧ, socius, amicus, cognatus,  χen, includere ⋁ S. ϣⲱⲛ, amovere, M. ϩⲉⲛ, approximare ⋁ discedere.

S. ϩⲉⲙ, ϩⲙ-ⲟ-ⲙ, M. ϫⲙ-ⲟ-ⲙ, ϩⲙ-ⲟ-ⲛ, ardere, calere, S. ϩⲛⲙ, ϣⲛⲙ, calidus, B. ϩⲙ-ⲁ-ⲙ, febris, S. ϩⲙ-ⲥ-ⲉ, aestus, S. ⲟⲙ-ⲟ, ⲟⲙ-ⲙ-ⲉ, ardor,  χem-t,  šem-u, ignis, urere, M. ϫⲛⲙ-ⲓ, caminus ⋀ M. ⲙⲟϩ,  meχ ⋀ qen, ardere.

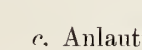
S. ϩοπ-м, ϩим-и, ϩоєім, fluctus, humidus, S. ϩоп-ѣ-є,  ḥen-b-ī, fons, ḥen, har, lacus, cisterna.

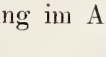
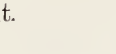
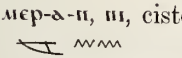
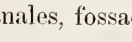
M. S. ϩосм,  ḥesm-n,  hasm-n-n, nitrum.

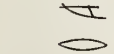
M. ѳм-и-и-є, generatio, S. B. ⲭⲱⲙ, generatio (?), t'am, t'am, gignere.

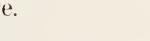
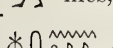
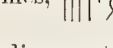
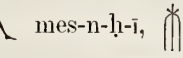
c. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

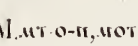
M. мєр-а-и, ии, cisternae, canales, fossae, M. мир-а-и, piscina, lavacrum, mer, aqua, S. мир-є, inundatio.

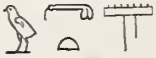
 mes,  mes-n-t, protegere, defendere.

 mes, ire, M. моⲩ-ı, ire, via,  mes,  mes-ḥ,  mes-n-ḥ-ī,  mes-b, redire, vertere.

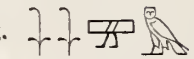
 māṭ-n, met-n-n-u, M. мт-о-и, мот-є-и, мот-и-є, quiescere, S. мат-и, quietus ⋁ M. мат, procedere, consequi, māt, màt, M. мωιт, via.

māt-n, gladius, M. маѯ-ı, ascia, мєⲩ-є, ensis, M. маⲩ,  mes-ḥ-u sm-a, ṭem, percutere, ṭem, gladius, M. тим, acutus, M. тєм-и-о, тєи-и-о, contundere ⋁  ṭm-àu, M. тωм, jungere  meṭ, catena, junctura,  u-met, cingulum, involucrum, met, tendo, nervus, S. мотт-є, junctura.

neq-m, ulcisci, neq-n, pugnare,  nek, laedere, caedere, M. поук-є-р, incidere.

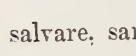
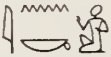
S. ⲛⲟⲧ-ⲙ, inversio, nāt, plectere, M. K. ⲛⲁⲧ, textor, textorium,  u-met, vitta, involucrum.

K. ⲛⲟⲧ-ⲙ, M. ⲙⲟⲧ ⋀ ϫⲏⲡ, adeps.

Demot. niš, S. ⲛⲟⲉⲓⲱ, K. ⲙⲱⲓⲱ.  n-nš-m, splen.

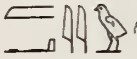
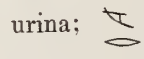
neḫ-m, sumere, M. ⲁ-ⲙⲁϩ-ⲓ, S. ⲁ-ⲙⲁϩ-ⲧ-ⲉ, ⲙⲁϩ-ⲧ-ⲉ, prehendere; M. ⲛⲉϩ, excutere, abjicere ⋁ eligere.

neḫ-m, M. ⲛⲉϩ-ⲙ, ⲛⲁϩ-ⲙ, eripere, liberare, ⲛⲁϩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ, excussio, neḫ, M. ⲛⲉϩ, percutere, excutere ⋁ nuḫ. M. ⲛⲟⲩϩ, funis.

M. ⲛⲉϩ. neḫ-u-ḫ, neḫnuḫ, percutere, nek, caedere ⋁ neḫ-m, M. ⲛⲟϩ-ⲉ-ⲙ, ⲛⲁϩ-ⲕ, salvare, sanare,  ā-nχ, M. ⲱ-ⲛⲍ, S. ⲟ-ⲛϩ, vivere, M. ⲁ-ⲛⲟⲕ, S. ⲁ-ⲛⲕ. nuk, nk,  à-nk, à-n-nk, ego. Cf. mer, mori, mer, homo, aliquis, Seite 180.

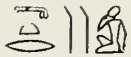
d. Inlautwiederholung.

M. ⲉⲱⲛϣ, ⲟⲩⲱⲛϣ, unš, unnšnš, unšnš, lupus.

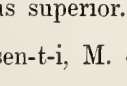
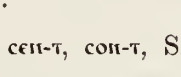
M. ⲓⲟⲙ, B. ⲓⲁⲙ, Plur. ⲓⲁⲙⲙⲁⲓⲟⲩ, ⲁⲙⲁⲓⲟⲩ, B. ⲙⲁⲩ, S. ⲙⲟⲩ, M. ⲙⲱⲟⲩ, im-ā, ? ī-mā, īum-ā, īn-m-ā, ? ī-n-mā ⋀ māīu, aqua, mare, lacus; S. ⲙⲛ, M. ⲙⲱⲟⲩ,  māīu, urina;  mer, aqua, flumen, M. ⲙⲉⲣ-ⲁ-ⲛ, cisternae.

M. ⲙⲉⲧ, S. ⲙ-ⲛ-ⲧ, Praef. Nom., ? ⲙⲛ-ⲧ. Cf. mert' (? àt'a).

M. ⲙⲉⲧ ⲙⲛⲧ, S. ⲙⲛⲧ-ⲉ, ⲙ-ⲛ-ⲧ, met (mert ?), decem.

M. мєтр-є, S. м-п-тр-є,  metr, testis.

sef, M. сaq, heri, snef, M. сноуq, snmef, annus superior.

sen-t-i, M. сєп-т, соп-т, S. сп-т, смп-т,  smn, creare, formare, disponere, M. смоп-т, dispositum, comparatum esse, salvum, incolumem esse  sen, percutere, M. спау, duo sen, substantia.

χem-t, S. ϣєм-т, ϣом-т, ϣм-п-т, ϣом-п-т, M. ϣом-є-п-т, fem. ϣом-ϯ, B. ϣам-є-т, ϣам-є-п-т, tres.

M. ϱомт, S. ϱомєт, ϱомпт, χmt, aes.

e. Differenzirte Reduplication.

M. мaϭ-пєх-ω-к, subjicere, поχпєх, contumelia afficere, S. поуϭ-с, irasci. Cf. мак-λiϐi, mek-s, flagellum, sceptrum, nek, affligere.

t'emten, aroma.

tentem, grana quaedam.

M. χєм, χiм-i, S. ϭєп, ϭiп-є, qem, á-qem, invenire, M. χiпχiм-i, inventio.

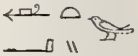
48. u, b, ov, ϩ.

a. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

betbet, fluere, effundere, S. ovoт-ϩ, ovωт-к, uṭ-n, libare.

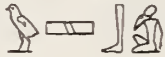
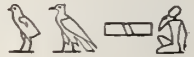
S. ⲟⲩⲉⲧ, separare, M. ⲟⲩⲟⲧ-ⲉ-ⲙ, perforare, ⲟⲩⲟⲧ-ⲉ̀-ⲉ, foramen, S. ⲡⲟⲧ-ⲥ, separari, ⲉ̀ⲥⲧ, delere, petpet, contundere.

M. ⲟⲩⲟⲧ, S. ⲟⲩⲟⲧ-ⲉ̀, praestans, superare.

uā, S. ⲟⲩⲁ, M. ⲟⲩⲁ-ⲓ, ⲟⲩⲁ-ⲧ, ? ⲟⲩⲁⲧ, unus, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲧ,  uāt-i, unicus ⋁ S. M. ⲟⲩⲱⲧ-ⲉ̀, mutatus, mixtus, commixtus.

M. ⲟⲩⲱⲩ, fissura, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲩ-ⲉ̀, confringere, M. ⲉ̀ⲥⲩⲟⲩⲱⲩ,

uš-a, ušauša, us-ḥ, frangere, us, S. ⲉ̀ⲓⲥ-ⲉ, serra, baš, scindere, M. ⲉ̀ⲁⲩ-ⲓ, dimidium ⋁ M. ⲟⲩⲱⲩ, junctura. Siehe c.

M. ⲟⲩⲱⲩ, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲩ-ⲉ̀,  uš-b, respondere,  uaš, clamare.

M. ⲟⲩⲁϩ, ⲟⲩⲁϩ-ⲉ-ⲉ̀, hirrire.

b. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

u-beχ, M. ⲟⲩⲱϩ, tegere, S. ⲉ̀ⲱϩ-ⲙ, tectum, M. ⲉ̀ⲟⲩϩ-ⲉ, ⲡⲟϩ, palpebrae.

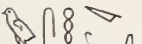
u-ben, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲙ-ⲓ, S. ⲟⲩⲟⲉⲙ, lux, splendor, B. ⲁⲟⲩⲙ, splendens, fulvus, flavus, viridis, àun, M. ⲁⲟⲩⲁⲛ, color.

c. Differenzirte Reduplication.

M. ⲁⲟⲩⲓⲁⲉ̀ⲁⲛ, ⲁⲟⲩⲓⲁⲟⲩⲁⲛ, varius, diversicolor, ànn, M. ⲁⲟⲩⲁⲛ, color.

M. ⲉ̀ⲥⲩⲟⲩⲱⲩ, S. ⲡⲱⲩ, peš, baš, ūaš, frangere, M. ⲉ̀ⲁⲩ-ⲓ, S. ⲡⲁⲩ, dimidium, M. ⲫⲁⲩ-ⲓ, dimidius ⋁ M. ⲡⲁⲩ, ⲡⲁⲩ-ϥ, laqueus.

M. ⲟⲩⲟⲭⲉ̀ⲭ, ⲟⲩⲟⲭⲟⲩⲉⲭ, mandere, confringere, ⲟⲩⲟⲭ-ⲓ, B. ⲟⲩⲁⲭ-ⲓ, maxilla, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲱⲭ-ⲉ, laedere, uṭ, affligere, M. ⲉ̀ⲱⲭ, scin-

dere, frangere, uś-a,  us-ḥ, confringere ⋁ M. ⲟⲩⲟϫ, ut′-a, incolumis, bene valere.

49. ⲟⲩ, n.

B. ⲟⲩⲁϫ-ⲓ, maxilla, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲱ-ⲛ, uś-a, confringere ⋁ S. ⲟⲩⲁϫ-ⲓ, ut′-a, incolumis. Siehe 48 a. c.

M. ⲟⲩⲟϫ-ⲛ, ⲟⲩⲟϫ-ⲫ, frangere, scindere, destruere, ⲟⲩⲟϫⲟⲩⲉϫ, ⲟⲩⲟϫⲉⲉϫ, confringere ⋁ ⲟⲩⲟϫ, incolumis, ut′-a, sanus, salvus.

50. u, f. ⲟⲩ, ⲫ.

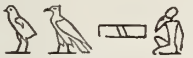
(Siehe Bemerkung zu Nr. 44.)

 betbet, S. ⲟⲩⲉⲧ-ⲫ, fluere, effundere.

M. ⲟⲩⲟⲧ, S. ⲟⲩⲟⲧ-ⲫ, segregare, transferre.

M. ⲟⲩⲟⲧ, S. ⲟⲩⲟⲧ-ⲉ-ⲫ, praestans, superare.

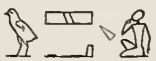
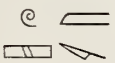
S. ⲟⲩⲱⲧ, ⲟⲩⲱⲧ-ⲫ, perforare, uṭ, infligere, M. ⲉⲱϫ, scindere, frangere.

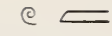
S. ⲟⲩⲱⲱ,  uaš, resonare, clamare, ⲟⲩⲱⲱ-ⲫ, ⲟⲩⲱⲱ-ⲉ, uš-b, respondere, sermo, eloquium.

M. ⲟⲩⲟϫ-ⲓ, maxilla, ⲟⲩⲟϫ-ⲫ, confringere, abscindere, ⲉⲱϫ, scindere, frangere.

M. ⲟⲩⲱⲱ, scissura ⋁ junctura, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲱ-ⲫ, uś-a, conterere.

51. ⲟⲩ, ⲙ.

S. ⲟⲩⲱⲱ-ⲉ, ⲟⲩⲱⲱ-ⲙ,  uš-ā, consumere, mandere, edere, īnaś, confringere,  uš-m, destruere.

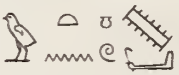
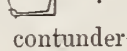
uš-a,  uš-m, destruere, ⲟⲩⲱϣ-ⲉ-ⲙ, subigere farinam.

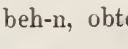
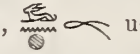
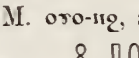
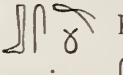
uš-a, frangere, M. ⲟⲩⲱϣ, scissura ⋁ junctura, uš-a, S. ⲟⲩⲱϣ-ⲙ, M. ⲟⲩⲱϣ-ⲉ-ⲙ, miscere, uš-m, ? miscere.

ūaḥ, M. ⲟⲩⲱϩ, addere, M. S. ⲟⲩⲱϩ-ⲙ, addere, iterare, uḥ-a, colligere ⋁metere, uḥ-a, percutere, secare, scindere, uh-a, deficere, deesse.

52. u, n, ⲟⲩ, ⲛ.

(Siehe Bemerkung zu Nr. 43.)

S. ⲟⲩⲱⲧ, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲧ-ⲉ-ⲛ,  ut-n-n-u, perforare, uṭ, infligere, pulsare ⋁ ut, uṭ-n, ligare, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲧ-ⲉ-ⲛ, mixtura. Cf. S. ⲉⲥⲧ, M. ⲧⲉⲛ-ⲛ-ⲟ, contundere,  ten, perforare.

S. ⲟⲩⲉϩ, revelare ⋁ M. ⲟⲩⲱϩ,  beh-n, obtegere, M. ⲉⲟⲩϩ-ⲓ, ⲛⲟϩ, palpebrae, S. ⲉⲱϩ-ⲛ, opertorium,  u-neχ, obtegere ⋁ detegere,  u-neḥ, revelare, M. ⲟⲩⲟ-ⲛϩ, apparere, ⲟⲩⲱⲛϩ, ⲟ-ⲛϩ, ⲱ-ⲛϩ, ostendere. Cf. S. ϩⲉ-ⲥ, ϩⲟϥ-ⲥ,  ḥeb-s, tegere.

M. ⲥⲁⲉ-ⲉ, S. ⲥⲟⲟⲩ, ⲥⲟⲟⲩ-ⲛ, M. ⲥⲱⲟⲩ-ⲛ, scire, sapiens, sb-a, docere.

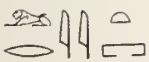
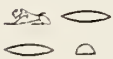
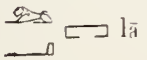
M. ⲧⲱⲟⲩ, S. ⲧⲟⲩ, ⲧⲟⲩ-ⲉⲓ-ⲛ, mons, ṭu, mons, tū-a, S. ⲧⲱⲟⲩ-ⲛ, elevare, resurgere, ⲧⲱⲟⲩ-ⲛ-ⲟⲩ, surgere.

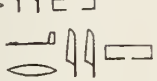
S. ϭⲟⲟⲩ, ϭⲟⲟⲩ-ⲛ-ⲉ, ḳu, saccus,

S. ϭⲁⲩⲟ, ϭⲁⲩⲟ-ⲛ, ϭⲁⲩⲟⲩⲟ-ⲛ, servus, B. ϫⲁϩ-ⲓ, minister, M. ⲡⲱϫ-ⲛ, ϥⲱϫ-ⲉ-ⲛ, ministrare.

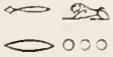
53. r, l, ⲣ, ⲗ.

a. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

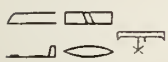
 l-rī-t,  l-r-r-t,  lā āl-t,

 ār-ī, thesaurus.

b. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

ār. M. ⲁⲗ,  ār-l, M. ⲉⲓ-ⲉ, ⲱⲓ-ⲓ, lapis.

qr-r, Demot. kl-l, kr-l, M. ⲥⲗ-ⲓ-ⲗ, holocaustum, M. ⲕⲟⲣ-ϩ. ⲥⲉⲣ-ⲉ / ⲣⲱⲕ-ϩ. urere.

 māšer, māšer-l,

māšer-l-l, vesper.

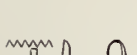
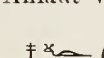
χal-l-t, χer-l. Demot. χer-l. ? ager aridus, M. ϫⲉⲗ-ⲗ-ⲟ-ⲧ, vallis.

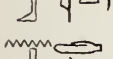
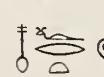
c. Differenzirte Reduplication.

M. ⲭⲉⲗ, ⲭⲱⲗ-ϩ, ⲭⲟⲗ-ϩ-ⲭⲉⲣ, vestis, S. ϭⲟⲟⲗ. ϭⲣ-ⲉ-ϩ-ⲧ, vestis.

54. r, n. ⲣ, ⲛ.

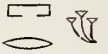
a. n-Anlaut wiederholt als auslautendes r.

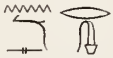
 neb-à-t,  nef-r, ignis.

 neb-ṭ, M. ⲛⲟⲩϧ̀-ⲧ, plectere, ⲛⲥϥ-ⲧ, S. ⲛⲉⲧϥ, flectere. S. ⲡⲓϧ̀-ⲧ-ⲉ, opus plectile,  nef-r-t, funis, laqueus.

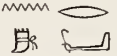
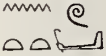
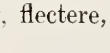
M. ⲛⲟⲩϥ-ⲓ, ⲛ-ⲁ-ⲛⲟⲩϥ, S. ⲛ-ⲁ-ⲛⲟⲩ. M. ⲛ-ⲁ-ⲛⲉ, nef-r, utilis, bonus, S. ⲛⲟⲩϥ-ⲣ-ϵ, B. ⲛⲁϥ-ⲗ-ⲓ, S. ⲛⲟⲃ-ⲣ-ϵ, utilitas ∨ nif, inimicus, S. ⲛⲟⲃ-ϵ, malum, culpa.

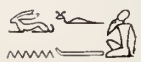
nek, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲕ-ϵ-ⲣ, S. ⲗⲟⲩⲕ-ϵ, secare, pungere, laedere.

 nep, nep-r, crescere, granum, frumentum, M. ⲛⲁϥ-ⲣ-ⲓ, nef-r-u, granum; rep ∧  per, crescere, planta, S. ⲛⲓⲣ-ϵ, M. ϥⲓⲣ-ⲓ, germinare, efflorescere, per, planta, granum, S. ϵ-ϧⲣ-ⲁ, Plur. ϧⲣⲏ-ⲟϵ, M. ϥⲣ-ϵ, ϧϵⲗ-ϧⲓⲙ-ϵ, S. ϧⲗ-ϧⲓⲗ-ϵ, granum.

nes,  nes-r, ignis, flamma ∧ S. ϫⲉⲣ-ϵ, ardere ∨ ϫⲉⲛ-ⲁ, M. ϭⲉⲛ-ⲟ, exstingui.

S. ⲛⲟⲩⲧ-ϵ, M. ⲛⲟⲩϯ, net-r, nut-r, deus.

net′, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲧ, ⲛⲟⲧ,  net-r, contundere ∨  nt-i, nt-t, conjungere, net′-u, texere, M. ⲛⲁⲧ, textor, ⲛⲟⲩⲧ-ⲛ, plectere, M. ⲛⲉⲧ-ϥ, ⲛⲉϥⲧ, flectere, ⲛⲟⲩⲧ-ϥ, ⲛⲟⲩϥⲧ, reconciliari. S. 289 neh, M. ⲛⲉϩ, S. ⲛⲟⲩϩ-ϵ, quatere, excutere, separare, M. ⲛⲟⲩϩ-ϫ, separatio ∨  nuḥ, M. ⲛⲟϩ, ⲛⲟⲩϩ, funis, ⲛⲟϩ, vela texta, neḥ-r, ? jungere ∨ M. ⲛⲟⲩⲕ-ϵ-ⲣ, pungere, ⲛⲟⲩϫ-ⲛ, ⲛⲟⲩϫ-ϵ, percutere ϫⲛ-ϵ, rete.

 u-nf, M. ⲟⲩ-ⲛⲟϥ, B. ⲟⲩ-ⲛⲁϥ, ⲟⲩ-ⲛⲁϥ-ⲣ-ⲓ, gaudere.

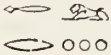
b. r-Auslaut wiederholt als n.

S. ϧϵⲗ-ⲁ-ⲛ-ⲧ-ⲁ, ϧⲗ-ⲁ-ⲛ-ⲧ-ⲁ, ϭⲗ-ⲟ-ⲧ-ϵ, ϭⲗ-ⲟⲟ-ϭ-ϵ, jecur, ren.

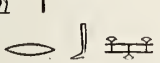
ḥr, M. ϩp-ⲁ, ? ϩip-ϵ-ⲛ, S. ϩip-ⲱ, ϩip-ⲛ, ϩip-ⲙ, super, supremus.

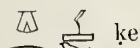
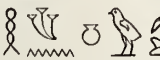
c. r- oder n-Auslaut wiederholt als nr, nl.

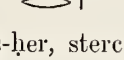
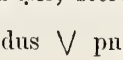
àar, àanr, Elysium, coemeterium.

ànr, àn, ār, M. ⲁⲗ,  ar-l, S. ⲱⲛ-ϵ, M. ⲱⲛ-ⲓ, lapis.

benr, ben-t, M. ϧⲉⲛ-ⲓ, ϧⲉⲗ-ϩⲱⲗ, K. ϧⲉp-ϩⲱⲗ, dactylus, palma.

bur, bunr, M. S. ϧⲟⲗ, ϵ-ϧⲟⲗ,  er-bor, foris, foras.

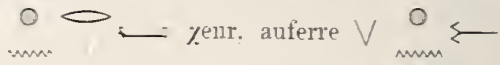
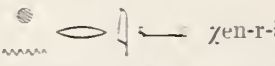
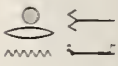
 ḳer, ḥanr, M. ϩⲁⲗ, decipere, negare, illudere,  ḥen-n-u, ? mendacium ⋀ M. ⲁ-ⲣⲕ-ⲱ-ⲛ, deceptor; S. ϭⲟⲗ, mendacium, furtum ⋀ M. ⲛⲟⲩϫ, mendax, fur, S. ⲗⲱϭ, occultare.

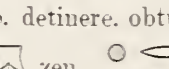
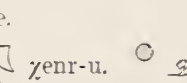
qanr, M. ϫⲙ-ⲓ-ⲣ-ⲓ, S. ⲕⲓ-ⲟ-ϵ, M. ϫⲱⲛ-ϵ, ⲩⲟⲛ-ⲩ, ⲩⲛ-ⲟ-ⲩ, S. ⲩⲱⲛ-ϵ, S. ϩⲁⲓⲣ-ϵ, ḥer-s, M. ϩⲁⲗ-ⲙ-ⲓ ⋀ ⲗⲟⲓϩ-ϵ, stercus, foetere;  s-ḥer, stercus ⋁  s-ḥer, purificare; M. ⲩⲣ-ⲱ, immundus ⋁ purgatio.

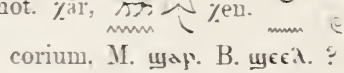
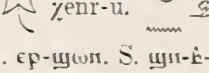
mer, S. ⲙⲉⲣ-ϵ, M. ⲙⲉⲛⲣ-ϵ, ⲙⲁⲓ, ⲙⲉⲓ, S. ⲙϵ, amare, velle.

ϑir, ϑer, Demot. t'er, M. ϫⲟⲣ, ϭⲣ-ⲟ, S. ϫⲟⲟⲣ, ϑenr, fortis.

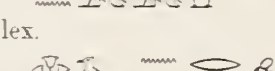
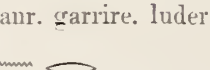
χer, χenr ⋀ M. ⲣⲱϩ-ⲧ, S. ⲣⲱϩ-ⲧ, cadere, cadere facere.

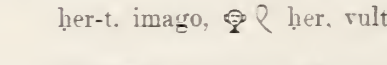
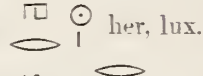
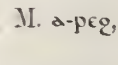
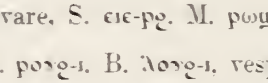
χer. χanr, M. ϣop, ϣoλ ∧ pωƨ-τ, S. pωϱ-τ. capere, auferre.  χenr. auferre ∨ χen.  χen-r-à. χenr-àu.  χern, M. ϣop. detinere. obturare.

Demot. χār,  χeu. χenr-u.  χenl. pellis, corium. M. ϣaϱ. B. ϣeeλ. ? M. ep-ϣωn. S. ϣn-ƨ-ϵ, ϣn-ϥ-ϵ. corium.

 χen. χeu-m-m.  χen-r-àu, ancilla, supellex.

M. ϫi-ϱp-ϩ. ḥanr. garrire. ludere. jocari.

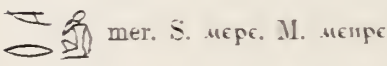
M. ϱop-τ-ϥ. visio, imago,  ḥanr, videre, ḥer-t. imago, ḥer. vultus.  her, lux. dies /. M. ϩ-pϱϱ, observare. S. ϵιϵ-pϱ. M. pωϣ-ι, videre. reχ, cognoscere \/ M. poγϱ-ι. B. λoγϱ-ι, vespera.

 ḥef-a. ḥef-n. repere,  ḥefnr, lacerta.  ḥef.  ḥef-n-u. M. ϱoϥ. serpens, vermis (wo das entweder suffigirte oder am ϥ lautwüchsige n seinerseits p erzeugt. \/ M. ϱaϥ. musca. apis. scarabaeus \/ oϥ-†, repere.

d. Differenzirte Reduplication.

Demot. kerker, S. ϫmϫωp, ϫmϫωp. ϫωp, talentum (moneta).
S. κap-κm-oc. M. χap-ϩ-κm-oc, cancer.

e. Inlautwiederholung.

 mer. S. μερε. M. μεπρε, amare.

rep, renp, florere, annus, M. ⲣⲟⲙⲡ-ⲓ, S. ⲣⲙⲡ-ϩ, B. ⲗⲁⲙⲡ-ⲓ (Goodwin, Zeitschr. 1872, 25), annus per, S. ⲡⲣ-ϩ, M. ⲫⲓⲣ-ⲓ, florere.

ḥr-i-ḥer, ḥnirḥer, ḥir, ḥn-i, dimicare.

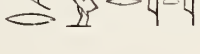
f. ⲩ Anlaut vor ⲩ, ⲣ, ⲗ mit Vokal.

Eine eigenthümliche Art des Lautwuchses scheinen inlautendes ⲩ, ⲣ, ⲗ zu erzeugen, indem sie vorangehendem Vokal ⲩ vorzuschlagen lieben:

M. ⲉⲩⲉϩ, B. ⲉⲙⲙϩ, M. ⲩ-ⲉⲩⲉϩ, neḥ-ḥ, aeternus; S. ⲩⲁϩ-ϩ, longaevus, neχ-χ, senex, neχ-ⲛ, neχ-χ, puer, ā-nχ, M. ⲱ-ⲩⲍ, S. ⲟ-ⲩⲍ, vivere, ⲩⲁϩ-ⲩ, sanari.

S. ⲟⲩⲗⲓ, ⲩ-ⲟⲩⲗⲓ, dux.

M. ⲟⲩⲣⲟ, S. ⲣⲣⲟ. Plur. ⲉⲓⲉⲣⲟ, ⲩ-ⲉⲣⲱⲟⲩ, ⲩ-ⲣⲣⲱⲟⲟⲩ, M. ⲙ ⲟⲩⲣⲱⲟⲟⲩ. rex(?).

S. ⲟⲩⲣⲁ, avis, M. ⲩ-ⲟⲩⲣⲓ, aquila, vultur, gryphus, ner-àu, vultur, K. ciconia. Cf. M. ⲙⲟⲣⲓ vultur,  mer-u-r-ī-t, avis.

S. ⲉⲙⲉ, ⲙⲉ, M. ⲟⲙⲓ, neu, similis, forma, imago, an, aspectus.

S. ⲗⲓⲕⲧ, K. ⲩ-ⲟⲩ-ⲗⲓⲍ, velum.

Und in noch weitergehender Klangmalerei, die an das englische Ned für Edward, Nelly für Ellen und Helen, Nanny für Anne, Molly und Polly für Mary, Bob für Robert u. s. w. erinnert, wenn nicht im Aegyptischen etwa Inversion oder Präfigirung oder falsche Analogie (cf. ⲛⲉⲓϫ-ⲓ, venter, ⲛⲉϫ, projicere) vorliegt;

S. ⲥⲓⲧⲙ, B. ⲙⲉⲓⲧⲥⲏ, S. ⲙⲥⲓⲥⲓⲧⲙ, stercus.

Der Vorgang hängt wohl mit der Neigung anlautender Liquiden zu Vocalpräfixen zusammen:

reχ, M. ⲣⲱϣ-ⲓ. S. ⲉⲓⲉ-ⲣϩ, ⲉⲓⲟ-ⲣϩ, videre, M. ⲉⲓⲉ-ⲣϩ-ⲉ, lux, S. ⲉⲓ-ⲣϩ-ⲉ, radius, K. ⲓⲟ-ⲣϩ, pupilla, M. ϩⲁⲣ-ⲉ-ϩ, ⲁ-ⲣⲉϩ, B. ⲁ-ⲗⲉϩ, S. ⲟⲩ-ⲣϣ-ⲛ, observare. S. ⲟ-ⲛϩ, cognoscere.

M. ⲣⲁⲛ, ⲉ-ⲣⲁⲛ, S. ⲁ-ⲣⲁⲛ, placere.

reχ, cognoscere, M. ⲁ-ⲣⲉϩ, considerare, vigilare, M. ⲣⲙⲉ, S. ⲣⲟⲥⲓⲉ, M. ⲟⲩⲉ-ⲣϣ-ⲓ, S. ⲟⲩⲙ-ⲣϣ-ⲉ, vigilare, vigilia.

rem, M. ⲣⲙ-ⲓ, flere, ⲉ-ⲣⲙ-ⲙ, lacryma.

S. ⲣⲙϩⲙ, ⲉ-ⲣⲙϩⲙ, liber, a, um.

S. ⲣⲱⲙ, M. ⲉ-ⲣⲟⲙ, lectulus.

M. ⲣⲙⲓ, ⲁ-ⲣⲙⲓ, req-aiau-t, recusatio, querela.

M. ⲉ-ⲛⲉϩ, B. ⲉⲓ-ⲙⲛϩ, aeternus, a-neχ, B. S. ⲁ-ⲙⲁϩ, vivere, M. ⲟ-ⲙⲍ, vivere, S. ⲙⲁϩ-ⲉ, longaevus, neχ-χ, senex neχ-χ, juvenis. S. Seite 293.

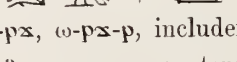
M. ⲗ-ⲉ-ⲗⲕⲙ-ⲉ, ictus, M. ⲉ-ⲗⲕⲙ-ⲉ, S. ⲉ-ⲗ-ⲉ-ⲗⲕⲙ-ⲉ, ⲗ-ⲁ-ⲗⲉϫⲙ-ⲓ, vibex, S. ⲗⲁϩⲙ, contundere, M. ⲗⲁⲍⲉⲙ, truncus.

neš-n. obstupefacere, M. ⲟ-ⲛϣ, obstupescere.

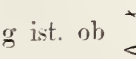
M. ⲣⲁⲕ, S. ⲟ-ⲗⲕ, M. ⲱ-ⲗⲕ, curvare. M. ⲗⲁⲕ-ϩ, ⲉ-ⲗⲕ-ⲉ, angulus, ⲁ-ⲗⲟⲕ qer, circulus; S. ⲗⲕ, contrahere.

S. ⲉⲣ-ⲁ. per, S. ⲉⲗⲉⲓⲗ-ⲉ, M. ⲉⲥⲗⲃⲙ-ⲉ, M. ⲉ-ⲃⲣ-ⲁ, M. ⲫⲣ-ⲉ, ⲛ-ⲁ-ⲫⲣ-ⲓ ⩚ ⲛ-ⲣⲛ, B. ⲛ-ⲗⲙ, bacca, uva, ⲁ-ⲣⲣ, vinum.

B. ⲗⲁⲡⲗⲉⲛ, ⲁ-ⲗⲁⲡⲗⲉⲛ ⩚ S. ⲃⲣⲃⲣ. berber, ebullire.

ter,  t'ar, M. ϫⲟⲗ, circumdare, includere ⩚ S. ⲱ-ⲣϫ, ⲱ-ⲣϫ-ⲣ, includere, claudere.

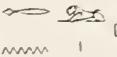
S. ⲙⲁⲗϩ, ⲉ-ⲙⲁⲗϩ, pugna, contentio.

Cf. мрω, пемрω, апмерω, апемрω, емѣрω, емпрω, емрω, portus, wobei es gleichgültig ist. ob  mer-ī-t. litus oder po, os. janua, zu Grunde liegt.

Freilich fehlen auch nicht Beispiele wie M. ϱинѣ, инѣ, S. еиѣ, еиеиѣ, неиѣ, unguis; S. оѣϱе, поѣϱе, dens; S. оүϭс, поүϭс, amaritudo: сеı. нсеı, quercus, cedrus; M. ϱ-а-тнр, а-θнр. ап-θнр, malleus. und andere ähnliche Präfigirungen von еп. ап u. s. w.

55. l, n, ⲗ, н. (Siehe 54 c).

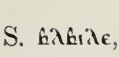
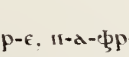
a. Gehäufter Auslaut nl.

ār, M. ⲁⲗ, lapis, grando.  ān-l. āun-r, M. ωп-ı, lapis.

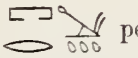
Demot. χār, M. ϣар, B. ϣєєⲗ. χen-l, χen-r-u, S. ϣш-ѣ-є, ϣш-ч-є, corium.

b. Gehäufter Inlaut ln.

S. ϭⲗ-о-т-є, кєⲗ-а-п-т-а, кⲗ-а-п-т-а, jecur, ren.

S. кєⲗєүкϱ, кєⲗєпкϱ, humerus, axilla, cubitus, junctura ossium,  qer, S. M. кєⲗ, plicare.  qāḥ, brachium, S. каϱ, cubitus.

c. Differenzirte Reduplication.

S. ѧⲗѧⲓⲗє, M. ѣєⲗѣıпє, є-ѣр-а, M. ϥр-є, и-а-ϥр-ı.  per, granum.

S. ϭєпϭєⲗ-о, ϭ-ı-ϭⲗ-ω, B. ϭєр-ϭω, M. ϫєⲗ-ϫ-оү, vespertilio.

56. l, m, ⲗ, м.

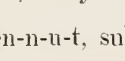
qerqer, M. кєⲗ, volvere, кр-о-с, circulus, uncus, S. кⲗ-ⲗ-є,

genu, ⲕⲗ-ⲁ-ⲗ. torques, S. ⲕⲗ-ⲟ-ⲙ, corona. M. ⲕⲗ-ⲟ-ⲙ-ⲗⲉⲙ, plicare. S. ⲕⲗ-ⲟⲟ-ⲙ-ⲉ, cinctus ⟋ M. ⲣⲓⲕ-ⲓ, B. ⲗⲁⲓⲍ-ⲓ, inclinatio, transgressio, ⲁ-ⲣⲓⲕ-ⲓ, culpa, S. ⲣⲟⲕ-ⲉ, inclinatum, propensum esse, favere ⟋ rek-a, avertere, recusare.

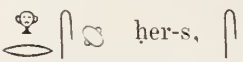
B. ⲗⲱϩ-ⲧ, reχ-s, reṭ-ḥ, percutere, S. ⲗⲁϩ-ⲙ, frangere, ⲗⲉϩ-ⲙ, e siliquis grana educere.

S. ⲧⲱⲗ-ⲙ, M. ⲑⲱⲗ-ⲉ-ⲃ, ṭen-m-m, sordescere. Cf. ⲗⲁⲁⲙ, sordidus.

S. ⲧⲗ-ⲏ, stillare, ⲧⲉⲗⲧⲗ, gutta, ⲧⲉⲗ-ⲙ, lacryma.

S. ⲧⲗ-ⲟ-ⲙ, ⲧⲏ-ⲟ-ⲙ, ṭen-n-u-t, sulcus,  ṭen-à. S. ⲧⲏ-ⲏ-ⲟ, secare, ⲧⲙ-ⲏ-ⲟ, contundere.

ḥer. M. ϩⲣ-ⲱ. S. ϩⲣ-ⲱ-ⲙ, caminus. fornax.

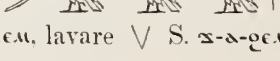
 ḥer-s, s-ḥu, ⲥ-ⲁ-ϩⲣ-ⲟⲩ, S. ϩⲟⲓⲣ ⲉ, B. ϩⲟⲉⲓⲗ-ⲉ, ϩⲁⲗ-ⲗ-ⲓ ⟋ S. ⲗⲟⲓϩ-ⲉ, M. ⲣⲱⲩⲓ-ⲓ, ⲙ-ⲣⲱⲩⲓ-ⲧ, stercus: M. ϩⲁⲗ-ⲙ-ⲓ, S. ⲥⲁⲣ-ⲙ < M. ⲙⲁϩⲣ-ⲟ, stercus: ◇ ⲣⲁϩ-ⲉ, mundus, ablutus, ⲣⲁϣ, ⲣⲱϣ, lavare, S. ⲣⲁϩ-ⲧ, fullo. S. Seite 291. 198.

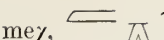
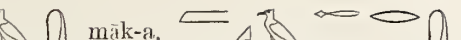
ḥer, aliquis, M. ϩⲗ-ⲓ, aliquis, aliquid ⟋ nihil ⟋ S. ϩⲗ-ⲱ-ⲙ, minimum.

57. *r*, *m*, ⲣ, ⲙ.

a. Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.

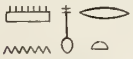
māḳ-r, K. ⲙⲁⲕ-ⲣ-ⲟ, mortarium, ⲙⲁⲕ-ⲗⲓϭⲓ, flagellum, scutica, māk-s, sceptrum, ṭ-mak, ? ṭm-a-k, percutere, S. ⲙⲉⲕ-ϩ, M. ⲙⲕ-ⲁ-ϩ, affligere, S. ⲙⲟϩ-ⲉ, ⲙⲟϫ-ⲉ, afflictio ⟋ B. ⲃⲓⲙ-ⲓ, vibex.

K. ⲙⲁⲕ-ⲣ-ⲟ, lavacrum,  maq-a-q-a, terra irrigata ⟋ M. S. ϫ-ⲉ-ⲃⲉⲙ, lavare ⟋ S. ϫ-ⲁ-ϩⲉⲙ, M. ϭ-ⲁ-ϩⲉⲙ, ⲩ-ⲁ ϭⲉⲙ, polluere.

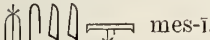
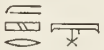
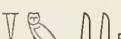
M. ⲙⲟϩ, meχ,  māḳ-a, 

māq-aā-r, ardere ⩚ S. ϩⲙ-ⲟ-ⲙ, ϩⲙ-ⲟ-ⲓ, calescere.

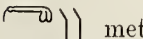
menk-t, menk-r-t, cauda, fimbria.

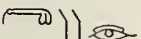
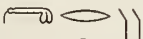
menf-ī,  menf-r-t, fibula.

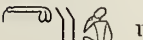
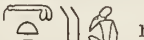
S. ⲙⲟⲩⲥ, M. ⲙⲟⲩⲥ-ⲣ, corrigia, lorum, mes-s, cingere.

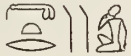
 mes-ī, nox,  meš-r, vesper ⩛ M. ⲙⲟⲩⲯ-ⲧ, circumspicere ⩛ sȧm,  sem-ī, nebula, nubes, obscuritas, sem-ī, celare ⩛ B. ⲥⲁⲙ-ⲥ, videre, sem, ostendere.

Demot. mest'-i, S. ⲙⲁⲁⲕ-ⲉ, ⲙⲁϫ-ⲉ, ⲙⲁⲯ-ϫ, mest-r, auris.

 met-i, M. ⲙⲓⲧ, S. ⲙⲓⲛⲧ-ⲉ, met-r, medius.

 met,  met-r-u, examinare, observare.

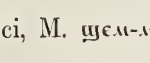
 met, testificari,  met-r, M. ⲙⲉⲧ-ⲣ-ⲉ, S. ⲙⲓⲧ-ⲣ-ⲉ, testis.

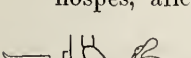
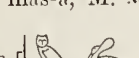
s-met-i,  s-met-r, inquirere, judicare.

b. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut.

tem, S. ⲧⲱⲙ, ⲧⲱⲙ-ⲉ-ⲣ, claudere.

S. ⲯⲧⲁⲙ, claudere ⩛ ⲯⲧⲁⲙ-ⲉ-ⲣ, excludere (? ⲯⲧⲁⲙⲣⲟ, janua).

šem, proficisci, M. ⲯⲉⲙ-ⲙ-ⲟ, šem-r, peregrinus, hospes, alienigena ⩚  māš-ā, M. ⲙⲉⲯ, ⲙⲟⲩⲯ-ⲓ, proficisci.

 ḥetm, ḥetm-r,  ḥetem, implere.

ur, abundare, ur-ī, ur-m, abundantia aquae inundationis.

ṭer, percutere, K. ϭαρ-μ-ι, malleus, caestus, M. ϱ-α-τнр, τωρ-ι, α-ϭιρ, αιι-ϭιρ, malleus.

ḥr, ḥr-ī, S. ϱρ-αι, ϱιρ-ϵ-ιι, S. ϱιρ-ιι, ϱιρ-μ, super.

c. Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut.

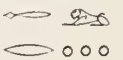
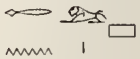
S. μ-ρις, M. μ-ê-ρις, S. ιι-ϵ-μ-ρις, ιι-ϵ-μ-ê-ρις, calcare, mustum, M. рнс-ι, pulvis; Ἄκκ, confringere. S. Seite 274.

M. μ-ρω, ϵ-μ-ê-ρω, ϵ-μ-ιι-ρω, ro, portus, janua. S. Seite 303.

M. μ-ρωщ-ι, ρωщ-ι, foetor, stercus ∧ щр-ω, immundus ∨ purgatio; S. щωπ-ϵ, щπ-ο-щ, M. χωπ-ϵ, S. κι-ο-ϵ, M. ϱωρ-ι, stercus.

C. Mannigfaltiger Lautwuchs aus derselben Wurzel.

M. α-κωρ-ι, α-ϱορ-ι, M. K. α-ϫορ-ι, serpens, draco, basiliscus, ḥer-r, serpens, ḥel-t-u, vermis, K. χαρ-ογ-κ-ι, crocodilus, lacerta, S. καρ-κιι-ο-ϵ, M. χαρ-α-κιι-ο-ϵ, cancer.

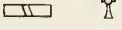
M. αλ. ωπ-ι, ār,  ār-l, āun-r,  ān-l, lapis.

S. ê-ϵαλ-λ, ιι-ϵολ, ιι-ϵολ, ιι-ϵλ-λ, ϵλ, praeter, extra, br-u, er bor, ben-r, exire, foris, foras.

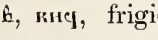
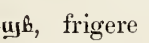
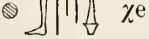
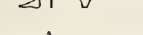
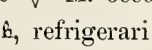
ben, ben-n, b-bn-n, benben, circulus, globus, benben, vertere.

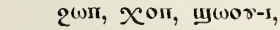
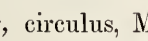
benben, M. φει, K. φειφωι, M. φοιπει, φοιφει, φορφερ, effluere, effundere.

ka, ķa-ķa, ķa-ķ, M. ϭα-κ,

ϣ-ка-к, S. а-ϣ-ка-к, clamare, vocare, plaudere, sonare, S. ка-ϱ, sonus,  s-še-š-t, sistrum.

ḳeb, M. кωв̂, коов̂-є-ч, сωв̂, S. св̂-в̂-є, debilem, humilem esse, с-о-хв̂, M. х-ω-хв̂, deficere, indigens, miser, pauper, S. ϱ-ω-св̂, ϱ-ω-сч, ϱ-ω-хв̂, marcescere, deficere. imminuere, S. ϱов̂-є, humilis.

qeb, qeb-b, qeb-ḥ, M. кив̂, кни, χив̂, хач, S. хав̂, кич, frigidus, frigus, кв̂-є, refrigerare, M. ω-хч, ω-сєв̂, S. ω-ϣв̂, frigere kep, urere, qeb,? ardere, splendere, χeb-s, lampas,  χab-s, lux, stella, M. ϣ-ω-ϱєв̂, ϣ-ω-ϱєи, urere,  šep, lux, šef-t, ardor, S. хпч, M. хωч, M. хєчхωч, t'ab-u,  t'-ṭb-u,  tauf, urere, ardere, assare, splendere, S. ϱов̂-с ardere M. occultus, S. ϱєв̂-в̂-є-є, caligo; S. ϱ-ω-св̂, aestus ϱ-ω-хв̂, refrigerari ϱ-ω-сч, aestus refrigerari; S. кωп, M. ϱωп, χоп, ϣωоу-ı, occultare; M. ϣв̂-ω, fervor M. оу-ϧϣ, оуо-ϧϣ, splendidus; ϣов̂-ϱ, ardere, arescere, siccus, ϣоу-о, exsiccari fluere;  šuu, S. ϣооу-є, ϣωоу-ϱ, ϣов̂-ϱ, ϣооу-ϣ-є, aridus.

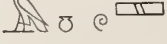
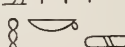
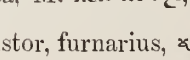
qer, circulus, M. S. кєл, кл, kerker, volvere,  qerqer, S. є-коркер, M. коуλ-ω-λ, S. кооп-є, volvere, plicare, M. каλ, S. кєλ-λ-є, crus, genu, B. киλ-λ-ı, repagulum, S. кл-а-л, M. χλ-а-л, torques, S. кл-о-м, corona, кл-о-м-лєм, plicare, кл-оо-м-є, cinctus; S. каλ-ω-х, femur, junctura ossium, M. кωλ-х S. λωк-ϣ, incurvus, obliquus, M. λак-ϱ, angulus, M. є-λк-є, angulus, S. о-λк, curvare, gibbus, рак, рак-т, curvare, M. рık-ı, inclinatio, transgressio, а-рık-ı, culpa, S. рок-с, inclinatum, propensum esse req-aâu, declinare; S. кєλ-х-є, angulus,  qen-b, S. кωλ-м, angulus; каıр-є, кλ-ı-х-ı, км-ı-хı,

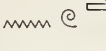
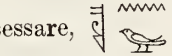
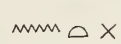
collum, guttur; S. кн-ϱ-є, humerus, angulus ⋀ B. нєϱ-ḫ-ı, humeri; S. кєλ-є-υ-кєϱ, axilla, cubitus; M. кaλ-ω-ϫ, ϭaλ-o-ϫ, S. ϭp-a ⋀ M. a-λωϫ, genu, femur, pes, a-λaк, annulus; M. кор-к-є, annulus, S. кро-с, circulus; M. ϱωλ-к, ɯωλ-к, plexus, plectere, ϱoλ-ϫ, S. ϱoλ-ϭ, ϱωλ-є, amplecti, M. ϱp-и-ɯ-ı, torques; M. ϭλ-a-к, torquere.

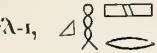
M. кωλ, qerqer, коυλ-ω-λ, S. єoυλ-ω-λ, M. єλ-oυ-λ-ω, єλ-oυ-λ-o-λ, S. ϭooλ, M. ϫиλ, ϫωλ-ϱ, ϫωλ-ϫ, involvere, amicire, S. ϭωλ-є є, induere, ϭp-є-ϱ-т, vestitus, M. ϫoλ-ϱ-ϫєp, vestis ⋁ M. ϫωλ, S. ϫєλ-к, ϫoλ-к, ϭoλ-к-є, extendere; χ-qer, tegere M. S. λoϫ-ϱ, ϱ-є-ϫp-ω-ϫ, angustus.

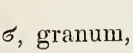
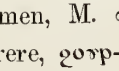
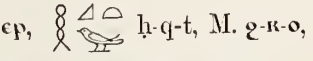
M. кєλ-к-a, S. кєλ-коυλ-є, pustula.

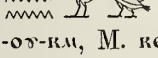
qem, S. ким, B. кєм-є, кєм-т-є, M. χaм-є, kam-n, S.M. км-o-м, niger, obscurus, caecus, B. км-a-м, nigrescere ⋁ qem-ḥ, videre, M. a-км-є-и, fulgere; ken-ḥ, obscuritas ⋁ qen, ardere, qen-ȧ-t, color ⋀ s-nek, obscurus; ḥem, videre, S. ϱєм, ardere, M. ϭєм, urere, fervere, M. т-ϱєм-м-o, accendere, t-hem, ardere, coquere, S. ϱм-o-·-м, M. ϱм-o-к, calefacere, S. ом-o, calefacere, ом-м-є, ardor, M. ϭм-o-м, calere, S. ϱим, sulphur ⋀ maχ, M. мoϱ, ardere, S. т-мϱ-o, accendere.

S. ким, fructus, kan-n,  ḳan-n-u-š, fructus, planta, S. коп-ϱ, florere, qen-ȧu, M. кєп-т-є, S. кaп-oυωм, ficus, S. кєп-oυ, nux,  ḥ-ken, panis, M. χoυп-oυωм, edulium, cibus, esca, M. кєп-поυϱı, sycomorus, M. кєп-є-ф-ıтєп, panis, K. кєп-є-ф-ıтнє, pistor, furnarius,  qef-n,

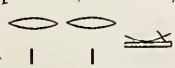
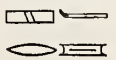
panis, ⲕⲉⲛ-ⲛ-ⲁⲣⲓ (ⲕⲉⲛ, ⲉⲣⲓ), fructus, loti species, S. ⲕ-ⲟⲩ-ⲕⲟⲩⲛ-ⲁⲣ-ⲓⲁ, nucamenta pinea, S. ⲕ-ⲟⲩ-ⲕⲟⲩⲛ-ⲁⲣ-ⲁ-ⲧ, bellariorum genus, S. ⲕⲟⲛ-ϩ, vivere, B. ⲕⲉⲉⲛ-ⲓ, opes, res, ϫⲱⲛ-ⲥ, consumere,  qen-n-u, abundantia, M. ⲕⲛⲓ, sufficit, satis ⋁ deficere, cessare,  ḳen, inopia  nek-t (? ⲛ-ⲕⲁ), res, aliquid, S. ⲟ-ⲡⲕ, pullulare, ⲟ-ⲛϩ, victus, vivere.

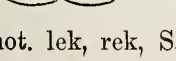
K. ⲕ-ⲁ-ⲕⲟⲗ-ⲓ, M. ⲕ-ⲁ-ϣⲟⲩⲗ-ⲓ,  q-ḥ-šer, fructus, S. ⲥⲗ-ⲟ-ⲥ, granum, semen, ⲥⲣ-ⲟ-ⲥ, fructus, herba, semen, M. ϫⲣ-ⲟ-ϫ, S. ⲥⲣ-ⲟⲟ-ⲥ, semen, germen, M. ϫⲱⲣ, S. ϫⲱ, seminare, M. ⲥⲟ, S. ϫⲟ, semen, M. ⲥⲟⲗ, ϣⲟⲗ, S. ϫⲟⲟⲗ-ⲉ, vindemia ⋁ M. ⲥⲣ-ⲟ-ϩ, ϫⲟⲣ-ϩ, carere, ϩⲟⲩⲣ-ⲱ, inopia.

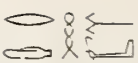
 ḥ-qer, M. ϩ-ⲟ-ⲕⲉⲣ, ḥ-q-t, M. ϩ-ⲕ-ⲟ, S. ϩ-ⲕ-ⲁⲉⲓⲧ, ϣⲓⲣ-ⲉ, M. ϣⲁⲣ-ⲕ-ⲉ, S. ϣⲁⲣ-ϩ-ⲕ-ⲟ, fames, esurire ⋁ M. ϫⲣ-ⲉ, S. ϩⲣ-ⲉ,  χr-t, cibus,  šaār, manducare, maxilla, šer-t, frumentum, χer-t-u, necessaria, S. ϫⲣ-ⲱ, uti, ϣⲁⲁⲣ, aestimare, šau, M ϣⲁⲩ, utilis, abundantia, B. ϣⲟⲩϣⲟⲩ, utilis ⋁ futilis, M. ϫⲁⲓ, res, aliquid.

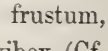
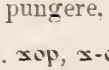
M. ⲕⲉⲛ-ⲓ, qen-àu, satiatus, pinguescere,  ken-n-u, pinguedo; S. ⲕⲓ-ⲱⲟⲩ, bene nutritus.

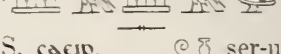
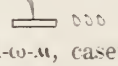
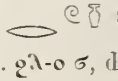
S. ⲕ-ⲟⲩ-ⲕⲙ, M. ⲕⲉⲙⲕⲉⲙ, tympanum, sonare, S. ⲥⲉⲙⲥⲉⲙ, sonare.

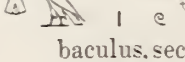
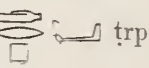
qar,  qar-r, Demot. s-ker, S. ⲥ-ⲥⲛⲣ, ϣ-ⲥⲛⲣ, navis, navigare, s-hr-ī, navis;  šr-ḥ, ? fluctus.

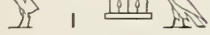
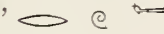
S. ⲕⲟⲟⲣ,  kerker, Demot. ker-k, S. ⲕⲱⲣ-ϫ, M. ⲕⲱⲗ-ϩ ⋀ Demot. lek, rek, S. ⲗⲟⲕ-ⲥ, B. ⲗⲱϩ-ⲧ, reχ-s, M. ⲣⲱⲃ-ⲧ,

S. ρωϱ-τ,  reṭḥ, M. ⲗⲁⲕ-ϱ. S. ⲗⲱⲍ-ϱ, destruere, frangere, scindere. triturare, laedere, S. ⲗⲱϱ-ⲙ, ⲗⲉϱ-ⲙ, e siliquis grana educere, S. ⲗⲁⲕ-ⲙ, ⲗⲁⲕ-ⲙ-ⲉ, frustum, M. S. ⲗⲁⲭ-ⲙ-ⲛ, frustum, triturare, S. ⲗ-ⲉ-ⲗⲕ-ⲛ-ⲙ-ⲉ, ictus, vulnus, M. ⲗ-ⲉ-ⲗⲉⲕ-ⲛ-ⲙ-ⲓ, vibex (Cf. S. 202, 304, ⲉⲗⲕⲏⲙⲉ, ⲕⲏⲙ-ⲓ, vibex) ⋁ M. ⲗⲁⲍⲗⲉⲍ, conjunctio, ⲗⲱⲍ, S. ⲗⲟⲍ, agglutinare ◇ S. ⲍⲟⲗ-ϱ. fractus, contusus, minimus; S. ⲕⲉⲣ-ⲁ, jungere, miscere.

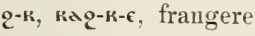
S. ⲕⲟⲟⲣ, M. ⲕⲱⲣ-ⲍ, S. ϱⲱⲱⲗ-ⲉ. exscindere, abscindere,  ṭer, S. ⲧⲟⲣⲧⲣ. percutere, penetrare, S. ⲧⲟⲣ-ϱ, ⲍⲱⲣ, acutus. perfodere, ⲍ-ⲟ-ⲕⲉⲣ, acer, alacer, S. ⲍ-ⲱⲱ-ⲕ-ⲉ, pungere, M. ⲍ-ⲟ-ⲕⲉ-ϱ, mordere, ⲍ-ⲟ-ⲕ-ϱ-ϥ, acus, S. ⲍⲟ-ⲧ, M. ⲥⲟ-ⲧ, penetrare, percutere, M. ⲍⲉ-ⲍ, ⲍⲱ-ⲍ-ⲓ, S. ⲥⲉ-ⲍ-ⲥⲟ-ⲍ, fodere ⋁ M. ϱⲟⲗ-ⲍ, S. ϱⲟⲗ-ⲥ, ϱⲱⲗ-ⲉ, conjunctum esse, adhaerere, amplecti, M. ϱⲟⲗ-ⲕ, plexus ◇ S. ⲣⲁϱ-ⲧ, M. ⲣⲁⲥ-ⲧ,  reχ-s, percutere. scindere, S. ⲗⲟⲕ-ⲉ, M. ⲯ-ⲗⲱⲕ-ⲉ, S. ⲗⲱⲍ-ⲉ, pungere, mordere. M. ⲗⲁⲕ-ϱ, acutus ⋀ S. ϱⲗ-ⲕ-ⲟⲩ, falx.

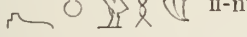
M. ⲍⲟⲣ, ⲍ-ⲟ-ⲕⲉⲣ. acrem, sapidum esse, S. ⲍⲓⲣ, salsamentum, M. ⲉ-ⲁ-ⲍ-ⲉ, S. ⲉ-ⲁ-ⲯⲉ, M. ⲯ-ⲁ-ⲯⲓ, amarus,  ṣ-a-ṣa, amaritudo,  ḳer, ? caseus, S. ⲥⲁⲥⲓⲣ.  ser-u, ϱⲗⲗ-ⲱ-ⲙ, M. ⲁⲗ-ⲱ-ⲙ, caseus ⋁ M. ⲕⲱⲣ-ⲯ, ϱⲟⲗ-ⲍ, S. ϱⲗ-ⲟ ⲥ, dulcem esse, reddere. ⲥⲁⲣ ⲓ-ⲥ, saccharum.

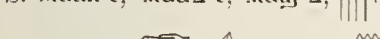
 ḳarp-u, M. ⲕⲱⲣϥ, percutere, destruere, Demot. krp, baculus, securis, M. ⲕⲟⲣⲉ́-ⲓ, ⲭⲣⲟⲉ́-ⲓ, culter, gladius, K. ⲕⲣⲓⲉ́-ⲱ-ⲥ, frustum, S. ⲕⲗⲫ. pugnus, ictus, M. ⲕⲗⲓⲡ-ⲓ, sculpere: ḥurp-u, gladius, S. ϱⲣⲉ́-ⲱ-ⲧ, baculus, ϱⲱⲣϥ, confringere. Demot. χelp. M. ⲍⲟⲣⲡ, pugillus, S. ⲍⲟⲣⲡ, ⲍⲣⲟⲡ, impingere, offendere, M. ⲥⲱⲣⲡ, S. ⲥⲱⲣⲉ́. ⲥⲱⲣϥ. abscindere, evellere, ⲥⲣⲏⲡ-ⲉ, sceptrum. ⲥⲉⲣⲟϥ. ⲥⲉⲣⲱⲉ́, fustis, K. ⲥⲁⲗⲡ, pugillus, M. ⲥⲣⲟⲡ, impingere, offendere. M. ⲥⲟⲗⲡ-ⲥ-ⲓ, mordere; S. ⲥⲟⲗⲡ, amputare, scindere, rumpere. ⲥⲟⲗϥ, cribrum:  ṭrp, percutere. B. ⲧⲁⲣⲡ, M. ⲧⲱⲣⲡ, diripere, S.

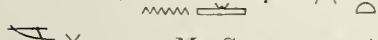
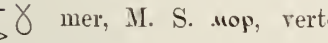
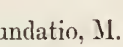
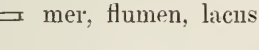
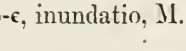
трот, ictus, M. трап-є, K. ерап-є, acus ⋀ S. прк, прх, M. форк, M. фот-х,  purś-a,  perš-u, S. пωλϭ, пωрх, evellere, confringere, dividere, S. пєλϭ-є, tritus, M. пολϩ, фολϩ, vulnerare χepr-u, M. χερєϧ, S. ϩрϧ, corpus. forma, ϩλπ-є, umbilicus, ϭολπ, fingere, formare, M. τωρπ, consuere pter, funis. (Diese Wurzel erscheint in diesem Verzeichniss als Beleg, wie sehr der Lautwuchs bei Dreiconsonantigen, welche grössere Mittel der Variabilität schon in ihrer Urform besitzen, ausgeschlossen zu sein pflegt).

keh, S. каϩ, qeḥqeḥ-u, M. кєϩкωϩ, S. к-є-кωϩ, M. кєϩ-к, каϩ-к-є, frangere, rumpere, incidere.

S. λοοϩ-є,  n-nuḥ, bedellium. palma.

S. маак-є, маах-є, маш-х, mes-t-r, auris ⋀ s-tem,  ṭen ⋀ net-b, s-met-i, audire.

 mer, M. S. мор, vertere, cingere, моппєп, M. м-мοп-мєп, mān-n, contorqueo.

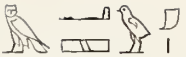
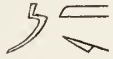
 mer, flumen, lacus, inundatio Nili, S. мнр-є, inundatio, M. мєр-а-п, мар-а-п, canales, cisternae, M. мнр-а-п, piscina, lavacrum,  mer-ī-t, litus, S. мр-ω, п-є-мр-ω, а-п-мєр-ω, а-п-є-мр-ω, є-м-ṗ-рω, є-м-п-рω, є-м-рω (? м-рω, S. 298), portus ⋀ S. є-рωп, aqua: mer ⋀ rem, M. рім-і, flere, M. є-рм-н, S. рм-нι, lacryma, mu, S. моγ, aqua ⋀ M. ιом, Plur. ιαμμαιογ, mare; K. мр-о-м, navis ⋀  rem,  r-rem, K. рам-і, piscis ⋀  māau, piscis.

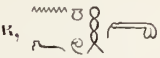
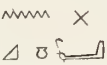
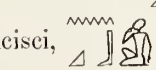
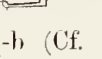
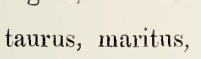
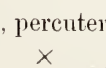
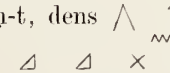
 mes, mes-b, mes-ḥ, vertere, mes-ḥ-u, redire, mes-n-ḥ-ī, vertere.

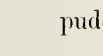
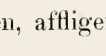
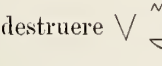
māk, volvere, cingere, meḥ, corona, S. ⲙⲁϩ-ⲉ, cinctura, cubitus, S. ⲙⲟϫ-ϩ, M. ⲙⲟϫ-ϩ, ⲙⲟϫ-ϩ-ϥ, ⲙⲟϫ-ϥ-ϩ-ϥ, cinctura, zona, Demot. met′-n, zona, S. ⲙϫ-ⲛ-ϩ, ⲙϫ-ⲉ-ρ-ⲛ, K. ⲙϫ-ⲉ-ⲛ-ϩ, supercilia, mes-s, cingere, mes-s, S. ⲙⲟⲩⲥ, M. ⲙⲟⲩⲥ-ρ, lorum, māṣ, fasciculus florum, mes-s, involvere, mes-q, vestis, vestis pellicea ∨ mesmes, dividere, mes-ḥ-u, percutere, mes, mes-s, M. ⲙⲓⲥ-ⲓ, parere; mes-q, avellere sam-ta, involvere.

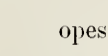
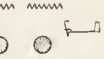
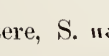
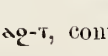
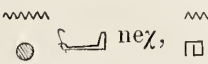
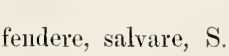
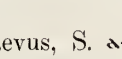
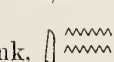
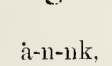
M. ⲙⲟϫ-ⲧ, S. ⲙⲟϫ-ϭ, M. ⲙⲟⲩϫ-ⲧ (M. ⲡⲟϫ-ϩ, S. ⲡⲟϫ-ϥ), miscere, mixtum esse, M. ⲙⲟϫ-ϩ, ⲙⲟϫ-ϩ-ϥ, ⲙⲟϫ-ϥ-ϩ-ϥ, ligatura, cingulum, māt-a, catena, Demot. met′-i, volumen, met, M. ⲙⲟⲩⲧ, ⲙⲟⲩⲧ, junctura, nervus, collum, humeri ∧ M. ϫⲱⲙ, t′am-ā, involvere, volumen, liber; māt-n, gladius, māt′-ā, percutere, māt′-a, phallus, M. ⲙⲁϫ-ⲓ, ascia, māt′, māt′-ṭ. percutere, dividere, metiri, S. ⲙⲟⲩⲧ, percutere, occidere ∧ ϫⲁⲙ-ⲛ, pugillus ∨ M. ⲧⲉⲙ, jungere ∨ S. ⲧⲙ-ⲛ-ⲟ, tundere, q. v.

 mek-s, sceptrum, maḳ-a-s-u, ensis, M. ⲙⲁⲕ-ⲗⲓⲃⲓ, flagellum ∧ ⲕⲓⲙ-ⲓ, vibex; S. ⲙⲉⲕ-ϩ, M. ⲙⲕ-ⲁ-ϩ, affligere, afflictio, S. ⲙⲟⲕ-ϩ, ⲙⲟⲕ-ϩ-ⲥ, ⲙⲟϩ-ⲥ, ⲙⲟϫ-ⲥ, afflictio, dolor, mes-ḥ-u, affligere, percutere, mesmes, scindere ∧ M. ⲧ-ϩⲉⲙ-ⲕ-ⲟ, ⲧ-ⲁ-ϩⲉⲙ-ⲕ-ⲟ, S. ⲟⲙⲕ-ⲟ, affligere; meḳ-r, K. ⲙⲁⲕ-ⲣ-ⲟ, mortarium, M. ⲙⲁϫ-ⲓ, K. ⲙⲁⲩ-ⲓ, securis, ⲙⲁⲩ,

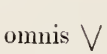
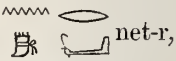
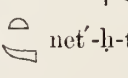
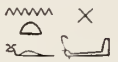
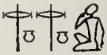
ferire, potiri, superare, M. ⲙⲁϭ-ⲛⲥⲁ-ⲱ-ⲕ, subjicere, 
māš-u, ensis, meš-ā, milites ⋀ B. S. ϭⲙϭⲟⲙ, potiri; sm-a,  sm-a-m, percutere, caedere ⋁ sam, conjungere.

nek, percutere, perforare, nek, M. ⲛⲱⲕ,  n-nuḥ, neh-p, moechari,  neq-n, percutere, neq-m, vim inferre, ulcisci,  neq-b (Cf.  beh), affligere, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲕ-ϩ-ⲣ, secare, pungere, vellere, nek-ī, taurus, maritus, mas, S. ⲛⲁⲁⲕ-ϩ, ⲛⲁⲕ-ⲉ-ⲓ, parturire, M. ⲛⲁⲕ-ⲉ-ⲓ, dolor parturientis, M. ⲛⲥⲉ, S. ⲛⲁϫ, percutere, S. ⲛⲁϫ-ϩ, M. ⲛⲁϫ-ⲉ-ⲓ,  net'-ḥ-t, dens ⋀  qen, percutere, M. ⲕⲟⲩⲛ, pudendum virile,  qenqen, affligere, S. ⲕⲟⲛ-ϩ, occidere.

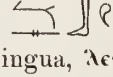
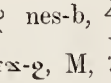
 nek, destruere ⋁ nek-t, S. ⲙⲕ-ⲁ (cf.  ka, M. ϫⲁⲓ), aliquid, opes, res, ā-nχ, S. ⲟ-ⲛⲉ, opes, victus ⋀ B. ⲛⲥⲥⲓ-ⲓ, opes, res:  m-nq, perficere ⋁ m-nq, deficere; M. ⲙ-ⲟⲩ-ⲛⲕ (? ⲙⲟⲩ-ⲛ-ⲕ), perficere ⋁ deficere.

 nek, percutere, caedere, neḫ, M. ⲛⲁⲉ, ⲛⲥⲉ, neχneχ, percutere, S. ⲛⲁⲉ-ⲧ, contundere, procumbere ⋁  neh, S. ⲛⲥⲉ,  neχ,  neh-p, M. ⲛⲟⲉ-ϩ-ⲙ, S. ⲛⲁⲉ-ⲙ,  neḫ-m, M. ⲛⲁⲉ-ⲕ, protegere, defendere, salvare, S. ⲛⲁⲉ-ϩ (? ⲛ-ⲁⲉ-ϩ), longaevus, S. ⲁ-ⲛⲁⲉ, ⲟ-ⲛⲉ, M. ⲱ-ⲛⲁ,  ā-nχ, vivere,  à-nk,  à-n-nk,  n-nk, M. ⲁ-ⲛⲟⲕ,

S. ⲁ-ⲛⲕ, ego. (Cf. ⲟ-ⲛⲩ, neš, irrepere; ⲱ-ⲛⲩ, neš-n, obstupescere, horrere; ā-nχ, ⲁ-ⲛⲁⲩ, jurare, ā-rq, ⲱ-ⲣⲕ, ligare, jurare, nuḥ, funis.)

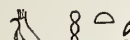
net′, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲧ, percutere, contundere, molere, net′, minimus ⋁ net′, omnis ⋁  net′-u, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲧ, ⲛⲱⲣⲧ, farina; net′-m-net′-m, moechari;  net-r, percutere, destruere, nut-r, S. ⲛⲟⲩⲧ-ϵ, deus; nit′-ḥ,  net′-ḥ-t, S. ⲛⲁⲁϫ-ϩ-ϵ. M. ⲛⲁϫ-ϩ-ⲓ, ⲛⲁϫ-ϵ, dens ⋁ net′-u, nāt, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲧ-ⲛ plectere, net-t, jungere,  net-f, adligare, involvere, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲧ-ⲫ, reconciliari, net-t, ligare, net, linum, pallium, M. ⲛⲁⲧ, textorium; M. ⲛⲟϫ-ϭ, S. ⲛⲟϫ-ⲫ, mixtum, variegatum esse;  net′net′, instituere, creare. Cf. ⋀ tem, ten.

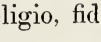
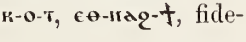
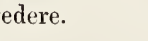
nes, nes-r, nes-b-ā, ignis, flamma.

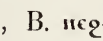
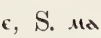
nes, lingua,  nes-b,  nes-p-u, lingere, mandere, S. ⲗⲁⲥ, lingua, ⲗⲉϫ-ϩ, M, ⲗⲟϫ-ϩ, S. ⲗⲱϭ-ϩ, lingere.

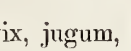
neh, M. ⲛⲉϩ, S. ⲛⲟⲩϩ-ϵ, separare, M. ⲛⲟⲩϩ-ϫ, separatio, M. ⲛⲁϩ, excussio, S. ⲙⲛϩ, excussus, M. ⲛⲉϩⲛⲟϩ, concuti, ⲛⲟϩ-ϵ-ⲙ, excutere, liberare, ⲛⲁϩ-ⲕ, salvare, S. ⲛⲉϩ-ⲫ, expulsio, secedere, S. ⲛⲉϩ-ⲛ, plangere ⋁ nuḥ, n-nuḥ, S. ⲛⲟⲩϩ, funis, M. ⲛⲟϩ-ϧ, jungere, ligare, S. ⲛⲁϩ-ϧ, jugum, collum, humeri, jugum subire, B. ⲛⲉϩ-ϧ-ϵ, ⲛⲉϩ-ϧ-ϵ-ⲫ, jugum, K. ⲛⲁϩ-ⲛ-ϵ-ⲫ, jugum textorium, S. ⲛⲁϩ-ⲫ, humeri, S. ϵ-ϵ-ⲛϩ (? sen-ḥ), ligare, ϵ-ⲛⲁⲩϩ, vincula ⋁ M. ⲛⲟⲩⲩϳ-ⲛ, ⲛⲟⲩϳ-ⲛ, excutere; S. ⲛⲉϫ, abjicere, M. ⲛⲉϫ-ⲓ, venter.

nuḥ, M. ⲛⲟϩ, S. ⲛⲟⲩϩ, funis ⋁ M. ⲛⲉϩ, S. ⲛⲟⲩϩ-ⲉ, separare;

 neḥ-t, S. ⲛⲁϩ-ⲧ-ⲉ, M. ⲛⲁϩ-ϯ, neḥ-ḥ-u, religio, fides, S. ⲛϩ-ⲉ-ⲧ, M. ⲉ-ⲛϩ-ⲟ-ⲧ, ⲉ-ⲡⲕ-ⲟ-ⲧ, ⲉⲑ-ⲛⲁϩ-ϯ, fidelis, M. ⲧ-ⲉ-ⲛϩ-ⲉ-ⲧ, ⲧ-ⲉ-ⲛϩ-ⲟ-ⲧ, credere.

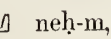
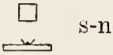
M. ⲛⲁϩ-ϧ-ⲓ, neḥ-b, B. ⲛⲉϩ-ϧ-ⲉ-ϥ, ⲛⲉϩ-ϧ-ⲉ, S. ⲙⲁⲕ-ϩ, collum, jugum,  māχ-q, māχ-q-ḥ,  māk-ḥ-a, collum, cervix, jugum,  māk, ? volvere, K. ⲛⲁϩ-ⲛ-ⲉ-ϥ, jugum textorium, S. ⲛⲁϩ-ϥ, humeri.

neḥ-m,  s-neh-p ∧  χen-p, hen-b, M. ϩⲉⲛ-ϥ, sumere ⋁ χen-p, šen-p, reddere; M. ϩⲉⲛ, attrahere ⋁ abstinere, ḥen, repellere.

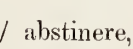
S. ⲛⲟⲥⲓⲱ, Demot. nīš,  n-neš-m splen.

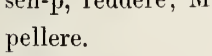
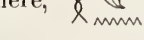
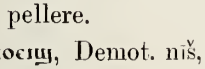
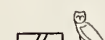
M. ⲛⲟⲩϥ-ⲧ, S. ⲛ-ϩ-ⲛⲟⲩ, M. ⲛ-ϩ-ⲛⲉ, nef-r, S. ⲛⲟⲩϥ-ⲣ-ⲉ, ⲛⲟϭ-ⲣ-ⲉ, M. ⲛⲁϥ-ϫ-ⲧ, bonus ⋁ S. ⲛⲟϭ-ⲉ, M. ⲛⲟϭ-ⲧ, malus ∧ ϧⲱⲛ, ben, malus.

S. ⲛⲟⲩϫ-ⲕ, ⲛⲟⲩϫ-ϭ, ⲛⲟⲩϫ-ⲥ, ⲛⲟϫ-ϥ, M. ⲙⲟⲩϫ-ⲧ, ⲙⲟϫ-ϭ, adspergere.

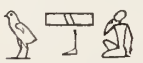
us,  us-χ,  us-š, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲩ, ⲟⲩⲱⲩ-ⲉ, latum esse, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲩ, S. ⲛⲱϫ-ⲕ, ⲛⲱϫ-ⲥ, intervallum, latitudo. Cf. peḳ, peš, percutere.

M. ⲟⲩⲟⲧ, M. S. ⲟⲩⲟⲧ-ϧ, S. ⲟⲩⲟⲧ-ϥ, praestans, superare.

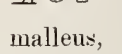
uṭ, affligere, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲧ, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲧ-ⲉ-ⲙ, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲧ-ϥ, ⲟⲩⲟⲧ-ϧ-ⲉ, perforare; S. ⲟⲩⲟⲥⲟⲩⲉⲥ, S. ⲟⲩⲟⲥ-ⲙ, ⲟⲩⲟⲥ-ϧ, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲱϫ-ⲉ, M. ⲟⲩⲟϫⲟⲩⲉϫ, ⲟⲩⲟϫϧⲉϫ, ⲟⲩⲟϫ-ϧ-ⲉ, ⲟⲩⲟϫ-ⲙ, ⲟⲩϫ-ϥ;  uš-a, frangere.

 uš-a-uš-a,  us-ḥ,  ūaš,  uš-m, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲩϫ-ⲉ-ⲙ, ⲟⲩⲱⲩϫ-ϧ, ⲟⲩⲱⲩϫ-ⲙ,

M. ⲟⲩⲱⲩ-ϥ, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲩ-ⲉ-ⲥ, confringere, manducare; us, serra, M. ⲟⲩⲟⲭ-ⲓ, ⲟⲩⲉⲩ-ϥ, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲩ-ⲓ, maxilla ⋁ ⲟⲩⲟⲭ, ut'-a, incolumis, sanus, uš-a, S. M. ⲟⲩⲱⲩ-ⲙ, miscere, subigere farinam. Cf. peḳ, percutere, S. 308. S. ⲟⲩⲟⲧ-ϥ, ⲟⲩⲱⲧ-ⲉ, ⲟⲩⲟⲧ-ⲉ, ⲱⲧ-ⲓⲓ, ⲟⲧ-ⲓⲓ, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲧ-ⲉ, ⲱⲙⲧ, ⲟⲙⲧ, transportare, ferre.

uaš, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲩ, clamare, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲩ-ϥ, sermo, ⲟⲩⲱⲩ-ⲉ,  uš-b, respondere, iterare.

M. ⲟⲩⲁϩ, hirrire, ⲟⲩⲁϩ-ⲉ-ⲙ, respondere, ⲟⲩⲁϩ-ⲉ-ⲉ, muttire, ? ⲟⲩⲁϩ-ϥ, ganuire.

peḳ, peḫ-t, peχ-a, peχ-u-χ-a, peš, pes-χ, pes-š, petpet. beḫ, beḫ-u, beχ-u, beḫ-s, baš, bet-k, bet-š, us, feq-au (?). feṭ-q, fuṭ (âuṭ), S. ⲱⲟϩ, ⲱⲱⲩ, ⲛⲟⲩ-ⲥ, ⲱⲟⲩ-ϩ, ⲡⲏⲥ, ⲱⲱⲥ-ⲉ, ⲱⲱϩ-ⲉ, ⲱⲱⲭ-ⲕ, ⲱⲱⲭ-ⲥ, M. ϥⲁϩ, ϥⲁⲥ, ϥⲱⲩ, ϥⲉⲭ, S. ϥⲉⲥ, M. ⲃⲱⲭ, ϥⲱⲭ-ⲓ, S. ⲃⲟⲥ, ⲃⲉⲧ, M. ⲃⲟⲩ-ⲥ, ⲃⲁⲥ, ⲃⲓⲥ-ⲓ, ⲟⲩⲁⲥ, ⲟⲩⲟⲭⲟⲩⲉⲭ, ⲟⲩⲟⲭⲃⲉⲭ, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲱⲭ-ⲉ, ⲟⲩⲟⲥ-ⲃ, M. ⲟⲩⲟⲭ-ⲙ, ⲟⲩⲟⲭ-ϥ, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲧ, ⲟⲩⲱⲧ-ⲉ-ⲃ, ⲟⲩⲱⲧ-ϥ, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲧ ⲉ-ⲙ, S. ⲟⲩⲱⲩ, ⲟⲩⲱⲩ-ⲃ, ⲟⲩⲱⲩ-ⲙ, M. ⲃⲥⲙⲟⲩⲱⲩ, percutere, confringere, sciudere, delere ⋁ M. ⲟⲩⲱⲩ, junctura, M. ⲙⲁⲩ, laqueus ⋁ dimidium, ⲃⲁⲩ-ⲓ, dimidium, etc; ⲟⲩⲱⲩ, scissura, intervallum, latitudo,  usχ, latus, q. v.: beḳ-s, pugio, S. ⲃⲁⲕ-ⲱ-ⲙ, malleus, beq-n-qn, telum, hasta brevis ḳebḳeb, S. ⲥⲓⲃ-ⲥⲓⲃ, contundere, frustum, heb, M. ϩⲉⲃ-ⲓ, aratrum, χeb, šebšeb, percutere, S. ϩ-ω-ⲭⲙ, abscindere.

ā-per, M. ⲱⲣ ⲛ, ϥⲟⲣⲡⲉⲣ, ϥⲉⲣϥⲱⲣ, ϥⲟⲣⲙⲉⲣ, expandere,

per, spargere, apparere, S. ⲡⲣ-ⲉ, M. ϥⲣ-ⲓ, germinare

rep, renp, crescere, M. ⲣⲟⲙⲛ-ⲓ, annus

 pr-ī,

pīl, cinctura.

 pes, pes-f, p-fis, p-fes-i-s, S. ⲛⲉⲉ, M. ϥⲉⲉ sef, M. ⲁⲟϥⲁⲉϥ, coquere,

t'āb-u, t'-ṭb-u, tauf, urere, coquere. Siehe

qeb, frigidus kep, urere, splendere.

S. ⲛⲱϣ-ⲉ, S. M. ⲉ-ϧϣ, ⲉ-ϧϣ-ⲛ, ϧϣ-ⲉ, neš, M. ⲱ-ⲛϣ,

neš-n, M. ⲛⲟⲩϣ-ⲛ, terrere, obstupescere, terror, stupor, ⲛⲟⲩϣ-ⲉ, torpere, ⲛⲟⲩϣ-ⲧ, torpefacere.

req, req-ḥ-u, M. ⲣⲟⲕ ϩ, S. ⲣⲱϫ-ϩ, B. ⲗⲁⲕ-ϩ, urere,

ardere, rek, dies, tempus, S. ⲗⲉϩⲗⲱϩ, splendere, M. ⲣⲁϩ-ⲉ,

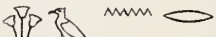
nitens ruh-a, M. ⲣⲟⲩϩ-ⲓ, B. ⲗⲟϩ-ⲓ, vesper; reẓ, cognoscere, S. ⲉⲓⲉ-ⲣϩ, ⲉⲓⲱ-ⲣϩ, videre, S. ⲣⲟⲩϣ-ⲛ.

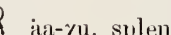
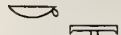
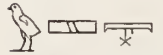
M. ⲣⲱϣ-ⲓ, ⲁ-ⲣⲉϩ, B. ⲁ-ⲗⲉϩ, S. ⲟⲩ-ⲣϣ-ⲛ, ⲟⲩⲛ-ⲣϣ-ⲉ, considerare, vigilare, K. ⲓⲟ-ⲣϩ, pupilla; S. ⲟ-ⲛϩ, cognoscere, M. ⲟⲩⲱ-ⲛϩ, visio, M. ⲟⲩⲟ-ⲛϩ, splendere, apparere (? ⲟⲩⲱⲓ-ⲛ-ⲓ, visio, lux, ⲁⲟⲩⲓ-ⲛ, splendens ⲁⲓⲟⲩⲁ-ⲛ, fuscus, varius) S. ⲗⲓⲕ-ⲧ, latebra

qer-r, M. ⲕⲟⲣ-ϩ, urere, ⲁ-ⲕⲓⲗ-ⲓ, ignile, Demot. kl-ī-l,

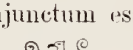
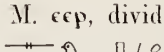
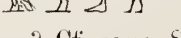
urere, S. ⲉϥ-ⲧ-ⲉ-ⲕⲉⲓⲁⲗ, S. ⲧⲉⲓⲁⲗ, splendidus; S. ⲁⲉⲣ-ⲟ, M. ⲁⲉⲣⲁⲱⲣ, ⲥⲉⲣ-ⲟ, B. ⲁⲉⲗ, accendere, t'er, urere, splendere;

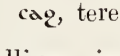
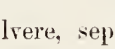
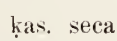
qer-r, S. ⲥⲗ-ⲓ-ⲗ, ⲙⲗ-ⲓ-ⲗ, holocaustum, S. ϩⲓⲗ-ⲉ-ⲗ, lucere, S. ϩⲉⲗ-ϩⲱⲃ, ⲉⲗ-ϩⲱⲃ, ardere M. ϩⲗ-ⲟ-ⲗ, caligo, M. ϩⲉⲗ-ϩⲱⲙ, fuligo, M.

ϩop-ɯ, S. ϩp-и-ϭ, frigere; ḥer, lux, dies, ḥer, coelum, S. ст ϩєр, coctus, frixus, ḥer, S. ϩp-ω, ϩp-ω-м, fornax,  ḥan-r, videre, considerare, M. ϫιp-ϫιp, iris, ḥer, M. ϫp-ϩ, ϩp-ϩ, vultus, facies; M. ιϩΛ, splendor, ιєΛ-є-Λ, S. ειєΛ-є-Λ, effulgere, M. ϩΛ, splendor.

M. ϸϩϩ-є, nitens, rā, lux, sol, dies, M. ри, B. рє, sol, ro, coelum, S. ст-ро-оγт, splendidus her, dies, hu, M. ϩooγ, є-ϩooγ, χu, lux, dies, ḥer-t, coelum, ḥa-i, S. ɯϩ, nitere, ɯϩ, dies festus, M. ɯoγɯoγ, accendere, ɯє-ϩ, ignis, hau', tempus, ḥā, tempus,  ȧa-χu, splendere χu, χa-ui, vesper, M. χϩ-к-і, кϩ-к-і, tenebrae,  ke-k, tenebrae, S. кє-к-є, tenebrae caecitas pupilla, ḳa, videre, S. и-кωϩ-т, igneus, M. кω-к, ignis uḥ-aḥ-u, uχ-a, ȧ-χe-χ, ȧχ-χ-u,  uš, uš-a, S. оγɯ-и, tenebrae, nox M. ϩɯ. ignita.

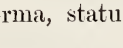
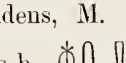
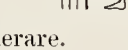
M. рис-і, pulvis, ἄεε, nes, confringere, S. м-рıє, calcare, mustum, S. є-м-рıє, M. м-ĕ-рıє, и-є-м-ĕ-рıє, S. и-є-м-рıє, mustum nes, conjunctum esse. Cf. M. єєр, dividere, spargere.

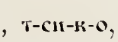
sāp,  sau,  saub, M. єаĕ-є, S. єоγ (єоγ-и, M. сωоγ-и, S. єоγ-м, ? Cf. єомє, S. 311), K. ϩ-ɯєĕ-и, S. єоγм, scire, sapiens,  sb-aī, docere, K. ɯωоγ-и, M. ϩт-єĕ-ω, stultus.

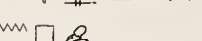
sek, sḳ-a, percutere, M. ϲωκ, scindere, mutilare, decerpere, seχ, ferire, secare, a-seχ, M. ω-ϲϫ, S. B. ω-ϲϩ, secare, metere, M. ϲαϩ, terebra, M. ϲαϩ-ϲ-ϩ, S. ϲϩϩϲωϩ, confricare  seq, colligere, jungere, M. ϲωκ, ϲοϒκ, S. ϲοοϒϩ, colligere, S. ϲωϩ-ϵ, ϲαϩ-ϯ, plectere, texere, sāḥ-u, mumia, M. ϲωκ, sḳ-a, involucrum, saccus  qes, M. ϰωϲ, ϰϵϵϰωϲ, involvere, sepelire, ϰωϲ, mumia, ϰαιϲ-ι, involucrum  ḳas. secare, S. ϧ-ϰϵϵ, ascia, ḥes-q, scindere.

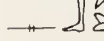
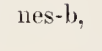
sem, sem-s, s-sem-t, semsem, M. ϯϻϩϧϻ, equus, mulus.

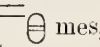
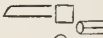
M. ϲιϻ, S. ϲϵϻϵϩϻ, K. ϵ-ϒ-ϲϧϻ-ϵ-ιι, šemšem-t, šem-ϧ-m, šem-š, sesamum.

M. ϲοϻ-ϵ, B. ϲϧϻ-ϵ, videre, S. ϲοϒϻ, ϲοϒιι, M. ϣοοϒιι, scire, sam, manifestare, M. ϲϵϻ-ι, S. ϲϵϻ-ϻ-ϵ, ϲϵϻ-ιι-ϵ, comparere, sem, M. ϲϻ-ο-ϯ, species, forma, S. ϲϻ-ο-ϯ-ϵ, similis, similitudo, smen-n-u, species, forma, statua  sm-ī, obscuritas, M. ϲϧϻ-ιι-ϯ, occidens, M. ϱ-ο-ϲϵϻ, nitrum, S. ϭ-ο-ϲϻ, obscuritas  mes-b,  mes-b-b, M. ϻϵϣ-ϵ, ϻοϒϣ-ϯ, perlustrare, considerare.

 sen-n-u, cibus, esca, sen-m,  sen-q, sen-q-u, S. ϲϵιι-ϰ-ο, ϯ-ϲιι-ϰ-ο, ϲαιι-ϣ, M. ϣαιι-ϣ (?), nutrire; sen-b, sen-b-i,

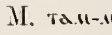
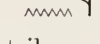
sen-b-u, sanus, validus  nes-ai, aeger, aegrotus ∨

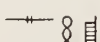
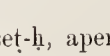
 nes-b,  nes-p-u, edere, bibere.

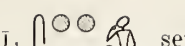
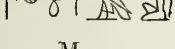
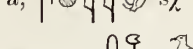
sam-m-â (s-am-m-â?), S. т-см-к-о ∧ M. мос-ı, nutrire,  mes,  mes-p-u, cibus, nutrire.

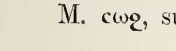
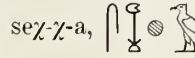
S. тсм-м-о,(?) т-см-мо, M. там-м-о, nutrire ∧ мот, pinguis, мот-и, sanus.

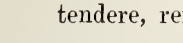
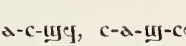
 qen, S. ки-и-с, кім-шоус, pingnis, M. кси-ı, pinguedo:? qen-àu, M. кси, S. коэи, sinus.

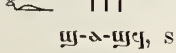
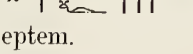
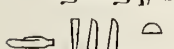
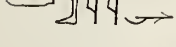
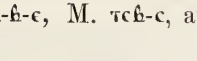
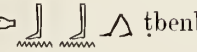
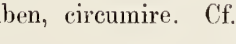
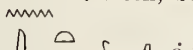
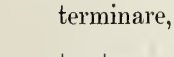
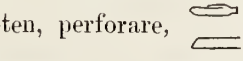
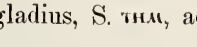
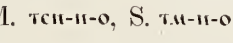
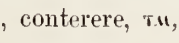
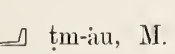
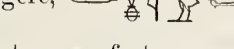
M. сер, dividere, distribuere, spargere, ser,  ser-r, spargere, distribuere, extendere, sau, secare, percutere ∨ ser, funis, M. сор, collecta (*λογία*), K. с-с-ср-ı-т, collectio, ser-r-u, colligere; S. соλ-к, M. соλ-ж, S. соλ-б, S. бωλ-ж, percutere, delere, S. сор-ж, fragmentum, pars, sr-u-ţ, sculpere; S. бλ-оо-б-с, жωλ-ϱ, pars, minimus. amputare ∨ бсλ, жср-с, colligere, S. сλсλ, concinnare, aptare.  sensen, jungere, S. си-т, fingere, formare; M. щсрщор, percutere ∧ M. рашщ, dividere ∨ sufficere, commensurari; λсс, λıс, λλс, λωс, confringere, conterere, conquassare, elidere, illidere, nes, contundere ∨ nes, conjunctum, ligatum esse, pertinere ad, res, totus, valde ∨ M. рис-ı, pulvis, minutus. Cf. ţer, percutere.

seţ, aperire,  seţ-ḥ, aperire ∨  set-ḳ, celare.

sχ-īa, sχ-a, sχ-ī,  seχtχt, M. cωϱ, surdus ∨  seχ-χ-a,  seχ-χ-an, attendere, reminisci.

 s-feχ,  s-χef, S. c-ȣ-ɯϥ, c-ȣ-c-ɯϥ, c-ȣ-ɯ-cϥ, M. ɯ-ȣ-ɯϥ, septem.

 ṭeb-ī-t, rota, S. ⲧⲉ̄-ⲃ̄-ⲥ, M. ⲧⲥⲃ̄-ⲥ, annulus, ṭeb-n, ṭbenben, circumire. Cf.  ben-n, circulus.

 ṭem,  ten, secare, ȧ-tem, percutere, exterminare, ȧ-ten, perforare, ṭem, ṭemṭem, gladius, S. ⲧⲙ, acutus, ⲧⲙⲧⲙ, scalpere, ⲧⲙ-ⲟ, comminuere,  ṭen-ȧ, dividere, M. ⲧⲥⲛ-ⲛ-ⲟ, S. ⲧⲙ-ⲛ-ⲟ, conterere, ⲧⲙ, non ∨  ṭem, conjungere,  ṭm-ȧu, M. ⲧⲱⲙ, jungere, adhaerere,  tem, perfectum esse, intactum esse, S. ⲧⲁⲙ-ⲓⲉ, construere, fingere, facere,  ten-n-u, perfectum facere, ten, S. ⲧⲛⲛ-ⲛ, magnus, ⲧⲱⲙ-ⲉ, omnino, valde, utique, ten-n-u, quantitas, numerus, omnis ∨ S. ⲧⲛⲛ-ⲉ, terminus, limes  S. ⲛⲟⲩ, M. ⲛⲟϫ, ⲛⲓⲙ-ϯ, magnus, major, melior;  māt′-ā, percutere,  māt-n, gladius, M. ⲙⲁϫⲓ, ascia,  māt′-aīu, M. ⲙⲁⲧ-ⲟⲓ, miles ∨ meṭ, catena,  u-met, cingulum,  met, tendo, nervus, S. ⲙⲟⲩⲧ-ⲉ, junctura;  ṭm-a-k (? ṭ-mak), scindere ∨  ṭm-ā-ḥ-u, construere, fingere.

*

tem, M. ⲧⲱⲙ, S. ⲧⲟⲟⲙ-ϵ, ⲧⲱⲙ-ϵ-ⲣ, ⲩ-ⲧⲁⲙ, M ⲑⲟⲙ, ⲩ-ⲟ-ⲧϵⲙ, ⲩ-ⲧⲁⲙ-ⲛ-ⲧ, claudere, includere ⋁ S. ⲩ-ⲧⲁⲙ-ⲣ, excludere; S. ⲧⲱⲙ-ϵ, saccus, tem-t, tam-a-m, arca, capsa, tam-a-m-m, id quod includit, cista ⋁ S. B. ⲧⲙ, non, tem, exclusus. Cf. net, ⲙⲟϫ-ⲧ.

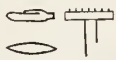
ṭer, ṭaâr, pulsare, percutere, S. ⲧⲱⲗ-ⲕ (Cf. ⲕⲟⲟⲣ, s-qer), scindere, amputare, separare ⋁ jungere, ⲧⲱⲣ, adhaerere, M. ⲉ-ⲟ-ⲧⲉⲣ, S. ⲉ-ⲧⲟⲣ, jungere, S. ⲉ-ⲁ-ⲧⲣ-ϵ, gemellus. S. ⲉ-ϵ-ⲧⲉⲣ, consentiens, qui eadem lingua utitur; M. ⲧⲱⲣ-ⲓ, S. ⲉ-ⲁ-ⲧⲏⲣ, securis, ⲧⲉⲣ, pars ⋁ S. ⲧⲱⲣ, adhaerere, ⲧⲱⲗ-ϵ, infigi, M. ⲑⲱⲗ-ϵ, infigere, conculcare, M. ⲧⲏⲣ, ter, omnis; M. ϫⲟⲣ, confringere, percutere, dividere ⋁ solidus, fortis, potens, ϑair, ϑer, ϑen-r, fortis; S. ϫⲣ-ⲟ, percutere, vincere ⋁ indurari, compingi; S. ϫⲟⲟⲣ-ϵ, acutus, M. ϫⲟⲗϫⲟⲗ, crebris foraminibus pertusum; B. ϫⲁⲁⲣ, solidus, integer, M. ϫⲟⲣ-ϫ, solidus, firmus, potens ⋁ M. ϫⲣ-ϵ-ⲉ-ⲧ, percussio ⋁ M. ϫⲟⲗ-ϫ, adhaerere, ϫⲱⲣ-ϫ, laqueus; S. ϭⲁⲣ-ⲓ, percutere, M. ϭⲣ-ⲏ, scalpere, ϭⲣ-ⲟ, contundere, debellare, potentem esse, S. ϭⲟⲣ-ⲧ-ϵ, ensis, S. ϫϵϵⲗ-ϵ, ϫⲱⲱⲗ-ⲉ, demetere, S. ϫⲱⲗ-ⲉ, ϭⲗ-ⲟⲟ-ϭ-ϵ, pars, ϫⲟⲗ-ⲉ, parvus, minimus, M. ϭⲣ-ⲟ-ⲉ, S. ϭⲣ-ⲱ-ⲉ, deminuere, deesse, indigere ⋁ S. ϭⲟⲣ-ϭ, jungere, miscere, ϭϵⲗ-ϫ, adhaerere, S. ϭⲱⲣ-ϫ, laqueus, ϭⲱⲣ-ϭ-ϵ, ϭϵⲣ-ⲟ-ϭ, rete, S. ϭⲟⲣ-ϵ, ϭⲟⲣ-ϭ, insidiari, ϭϵⲣ-ⲏ-ϫ, insidiator, venator, M. ϫϵⲗ-ϵ, colligere, ϫⲁⲗ-ⲟ, constituere.

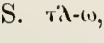
ṭer, pulsare, verberare, agitare, ṭaâr, turbare, turbari, S. ⲧⲣ-ⲣ-ϵ, B. ⲧⲁⲣⲧⲣ, M. ⲩ-ⲑⲟⲣ-ⲧϵⲣ, agitare, turbare, turbari, tremere, S. ⲩ-ⲧϵⲣ-ⲧⲓⲣ, turbulentus, à-ṭer, cor, S. ⲉ-ⲧⲟⲣ, cor, ϯⲉⲧⲟⲣ, animare, S. ⲉ-ⲧ-ⲏ,

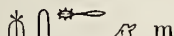
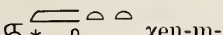
M. ϱ-ϑ-ʜ, ϱʜт, ḥat, cor ⋁ ter-ȧ, sedare; ⋀ M. ϲ-ϑϵр-тер, ϱ-ɪ-ϱ-ω-тер (?), tremor, morbus.

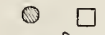
ṭer, percutere ⋀ M. ⲗϲɯ-ϫ, percutere ⋁ reṭ, M. ⲗοϫ, ⲗⲁϫⲗϵϫ, conjungere; M. ⲗⲁɯ-ϫ, turbari ⋁ ⲗⲁϫⲗϵϫ, sedari, languere.

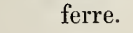
S. ϫο-т, ϫω-т-ϵ, perfodere, penetrare ⋁ M. ϫω-т, miscere ⋁ ϫο-ϲ, dimidium.

ter, t'ar, circumdare, tar, septum, M. ϫοⲗ, circumdare, S. ϫωⲗ, operire,  ṭer, vestis, M. ϭοⲗ, ϫϵⲗ, S. ϭοⲗ-ϵ, induere, M. ϫοⲗ-ϱ, induere, fasciare, S. ϭⲗ-ϱ, vestis, S. ϫωⲗ-ϫ, ϭωⲗ-ϫ, adhaerere, involvere, S. ϫⲁⲗ-ϫϵⲗ, ϫωⲗϫϵⲗ, claustrum, sepes, M. ϭωⲗ-ʞ, adstringere, M. ϭοⲗ-ʞ, contrahere ⋁ extendere, S. ϫωⲗ-ʞ, extendere, S. ϭοⲗϭοⲗ, expansio ⋀ ⋁ S. ω-рϫ, ω-рϫ-р, includere, claudere; S. ϫο, M. ϫω, ϫω-ɪ, paries, S. та-ⲁ, M. ти-ɪ, induere, ṭaȧ, vestis.

ter-u, S. тⲗ-ω, тωр-тр, т-ω-тр, S. ϭⲗ-ο-ϭ, scalae ⋀ reṭ,  leṭ, scalae ⋁ basis (? ār, S. ⲁⲗ-ϵ, т-ⲁⲗ-ϵ, ascendere).

χm-m, χm-ṭ, S. ɯом-ϫ, K. ϫϵм-ɯ-ⲁɪ ⋀  mesχ-ti, nasus, nares; χen-ti, nares, χn-m, χen-m-m, olere, respirare, S. ɯⲁⲁи-т, nares,  χen-m-mes-ti, nares, S. ϭωи-т, spiritus.

χen, M. ɯωⲗ,  χen-p, χin-r, auferre.

 χen, χen-l. χen-r-u, cutis.

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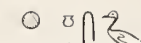
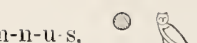
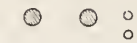
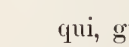
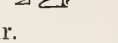
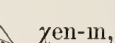
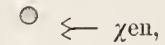
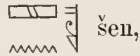
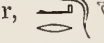
 χen-n-u-s,  χen-m-m-s, M. S. ϣολ-ʍ-ϵ, culex.

χes-s,  χesχes, thus.

S. ϣοϫωϧ-ϵ, šeb-b, M. ϣϧ-ω-ϧ-ι, šen, Demot. šen-b, loqui, guttur.

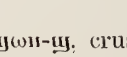
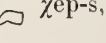
 šeb,  s-χep, šeb-p-u, M. ϣϧ-ι-ʜ, frumentum, cibus, granum.

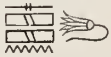
šeb, šeb-n, šeb-n-u, šeb-b, S. ϣωϧ, ϣοϫ-ϵ, M. ϣϳϧ-ϵ, S. ϣωϥ, M. ϭϳϧ-ι, S. ϣωπ-ϧ, M. ϣοπ-ϥ, jungere, miscere, varius, S. ϣωπ-ϥ, jungere ⋁ relinquere; M. ϣϵπ-ϯ, plectere ⋁ dividere; M. ϣοπ-ϯ, plectere ⋁ S. ϣωπ, ϣοοπ, M. ϣοπ-ϩ, ϣωπ, amovere, rejicere; M. cωπ-ϩ, ϭωπ-ϩ, jungere, šen-m,  χen-m, jungere, miscere,  χen, includere ⋁  šen, percutere, M. ϵp ϵπ-ϧϯ, divisi ⋁ sensen, conjungere.

S. ϣϧϫ, ϣοϫ-ϩ, M. ϣϫ-ϵ-ϩ, ϣϫ-ο-ϰ-ϣ-ι, ϣϫ-ϩ-ϭ-ϵ, ϫϧϫ, S. ϫϵϫ-ϫ-ϵ, t'an-r,  t'ār, M. ϯϧρ, ramus, S. ϫωϫ-ϩ, frons ⋁ amputare frondes, M. ϰωϫ-ϫ, ramus, surculus, incurvus, M. ϵ-ϰϧρ-ϧ, frons ⋀ ϫϧϫ-ϧ-ϫ, frondosus.

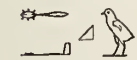
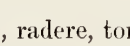
S. ϣϫ-ι-ϯ, ϣϫ-ι-ϭ, M. ϣϫ-ι-ϫ, culter, furca.

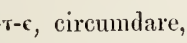
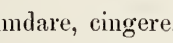
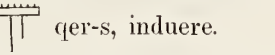
M. ϣωπ-ϯ, ϣ-ϭπ-ʜ-ʜ, rixari.

S. ϣπ-ϵ-ʜ-ϣωπ, M. ϩϧπ-ϫϵπ, ϫϧπ-ϫϵπ, S. ϭϵπ-ʜ, festinare, ḥep, ingredi, ḥep-p,  ḥepḥep, festinare, currere, šep-š,  χep-š, M. ϣωπ-ϣ, crus ⋁ S. ϣωπ-ϵ, commorari.

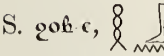
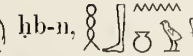
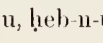
M. ϣ-ω-ϣϵπ, Demot. s-šen,  s-š-šen, lilium.

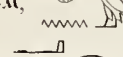
M. ϣ-ϭορ, M. ϭρ-ι-ϫ-ι, S. ϭρ-ι-ϭ-ϵ, τωρ-κ-ϵ, ḥ-ter, Demot. ḳr-ḳ, dos, donum, merces, praemium, M. ϭωρ, pecunia.

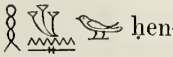
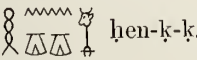
ḥau, ḥuu, B. ϰн, S. ϰ-ϵ-ϩнϒ, nudus, ϰ-н-ϰ-ϫ-ϩнϒ, ϰ-ω-ϰ-ϵ-ϩнϒ, nuditas, spoliare, M. ϩοο-ϰ, nudare, S. ϩοο-ϰ-ϵ, ϩω-ϰ, tondere, radere, M. ϫο-ϰ-ϩ, ϫϧ-ϫ, M. ϰω-ϰ, ϩϵ-ϰ,  χ̄ā-q-u, χ̄ā, radere, tondere ⋁ ? M. ϰω-ϯ, S. ϰω-τ-ϵ, circumdare, cingere. Cf.  qer-s, induere.

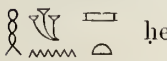
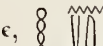
S. ϩοβ-ϵ,  ḥb-n,  ḥeb-n-n-u, ḥeb-n-u,  ḥben-ben, humilis, humiliare.

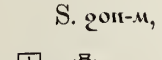
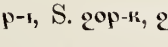
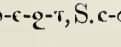
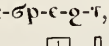
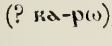
M. ϩ-ϧ-ϰϵλϥ, ϩ-ϧ-ϰ-ϰϵλϥ, τϵλϥ-ι, lacerta.

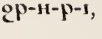
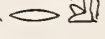
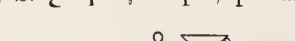
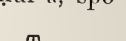
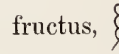
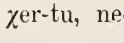
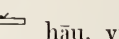
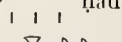
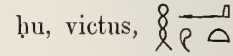
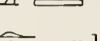
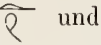
 ḥen,  ḥenḥen,  ḥen-b-ḥen-b, redire.

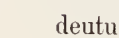
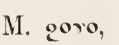
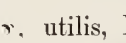
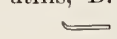
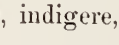
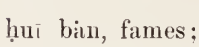
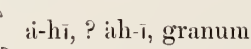
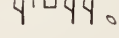
S. ϩιн-ι, ϩιн-ι-ϧ, ϩιн-ι-ϥ, M. ϩιн-ι-м, χen-m, dormire, χen-m-m,  ā-χen, dormire.

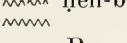
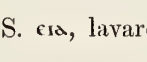
 ḥen-s, ḥen-ḳ, ḥn-u--ḥ, angustus, angere,  ḥen-ḳ-ḳ, fauces. Cf. ḥerḥer, ? dilatare. S. 320.

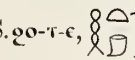
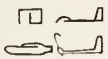
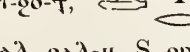
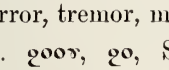
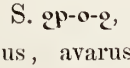
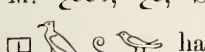
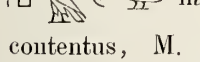
 ḥen-t, χn-m, S. ϩοн-ϧ-ϵ,  ḥen-b-ī, S. ϩοн-м, ϩιм-н, fluctus, fons, har, lacus. S. 318.

 her, M. ϩϵρ-ι, S. ϩορ-ϰ, ϩρο-ϰ, M. ϩρ-ο-ϫ-ρ, S. ϩρ-ρ-ϵ, S. ϩρн-ϭ, ϩρϩρ, ϵ-ϫρ-ϧ-ϩ-τ, M. ϵ-ϫρ-ϵ-ϩ-τ, S. ϵ-ϭρ-ϧ-ϩ-τ, ϵ-ϭρ-ϵ-ϩ-τ, quies, S. ϰαρ-ω, (? ϰϧ-ρω), ϰαρ-αϵιτ, quietus, K. τ-ϧ-ϫρο, quies; her, ḥer-ī, quiescere ⋁  ḥer, M. ϩиλ, abire: ḳer-ḥ, tranquillitas ⋁  kerker, agitare  M. λοϫ,  ā-rq, cessare.

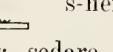
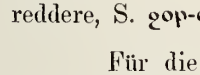
S. B. ϩp-ʜ, M. ϫp-ʜ, cibus, S. ⲁ-ϩp, herba virens, juncus,  à-qer, her-r, S. ϩp-ϵ-p-ϵ, M. ϩp-ʜ-p-ı, planta, M. ⲁ-ϩop, thesauri,  ḫ-qer, M. ϩ-o-ʁp, esurire, ḫur-u, indigere, S. ϩoϫp-ω, inopia, privare, ḫur-ā, spoliare, K. ʁ-ⲁ-ʁoλ-ı, fructus,  ḫ-ken, panis,  χer, panis, victus,  χer-tu, necessaria, S. ϣıp-ϵ, esurire, S. χp-ω, uti; S. ϩoı, acervus frumenti, ḫāu, victus, cibus,  ḫà, frumentum, ḫa,  ḫī, planta, juncus, ḫī frumentum, ḫu, victus,  ḫā-t, caro (haa, infans, wie und ʍcc in beiden Bedeutungen), M. ϩoʏo, abundantia, ϩnoʏ, utilis, B. ϩoʏⲁ, magis, melior ⋁ M. ep ϫaıϵ, indigere, M. ϩϵ ϧωn,  ḫuī bàn, fames;  à-hī, ? àh-ī, granum, S. ⲁ-ʁϵ, M. ⲁ-ϫϵ, juncus, B. ⲁıʁ, M. ωıʁ, S. oϵıʁ, panis,  à-ḫ, caro, M. ⲁ-ϩo, thesaurus, S. ⲁ-ϩϵ, M. ⲁ-ϩı, vivere ⋁ indigere, opus habere, S. ϩ-ʁo, esurire; S. ʁoʏ-ʁϵ, panis (cf. ʁωʁ, coquere).

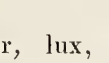
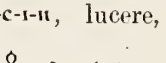
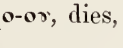
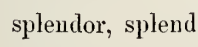
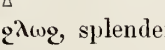
 ḫer,  har,  hair, lacus, cisterna, inundatio, S. ϩop, mulgere, ϩp-ωoʏ, stillare, rigare,  ḫā, inundare, S. ϩⲁ-ⲁ-ı, M. ϫaϯ, fluere, effluere, ḫaī,  ḫa-ϑ, lacrymari, ḫaī, S. ϩoʏ ʍ ne, pluvia, S. ϩooʏ, M. ϩωoʏ, aqua, pluvia, humor,  ḫa-ϑ-ui, pluvia, M. ϩıωı, canalis  reχ, M. pωϫ, lavare;  ḫen-t, lacus, han-u,

S. ϩⲟⲛ-ⲙ, S. ϩⲟⲉⲓⲙ, ϩⲓⲙ-ⲛ, fluctus,  ḥen-b-ī, S. ϩⲟⲛ-ⲏ-ⲉ, fons; M. ⲉⲣ-ⲱ-ϯ, lac, M. ⲓⲁⲣ-ⲟ, S. ⲉⲓⲟⲟⲣ, ⲓⲉⲣ-ⲟ, B. ⲓⲉⲣ-ⲣ-ⲟ, flumen, M. ⲓⲁ, S. ⲉⲓⲁ, lavare;  (?) χer-a, haũan-a, piscis. S. S. 319 ḥer-t.

ḥer, horror, timor, her-i, horror, calamitas, M. ϩⲟⲩⲣ, terrere, maledicere ⋁ metuere; M. ϯ ϩⲉⲗ-ⲓ, ⲥ-ϩⲟⲩⲥⲣ, ⲥ-ⲁ-ϩⲟⲩ-ⲓ, s-ha, s-u-ha, terrere, reprehendere ⋁ M. ϩⲟ-ϯ, S. ϩⲟ-ⲧ-ⲉ,  ḥe-t-au,  heṭ, terrere, ha-ṭ-h, M. ⲧ-ϩⲟ-ϯ,  ṭ-ḥer, terrere, terror, tremor, metus; ? M. ϩⲁⲗ, ϩⲁⲗ-ⲛ, S. ϩⲣ-ⲟ-ϩ, ϩⲣ-ⲟⲟ-ϩ, B. ϩⲁⲩ, M. ϩⲟⲟⲩ, ϩⲟ, S. ⲟⲟⲟⲩ, saevus, malus, avarus, improbus ⋁  hau, afflictus, infelix; ⋁  her, quietus, contentus, M. ϩⲉⲣ-ⲓ, S. ϩⲣ-ⲣ-ⲉ, quiescere, ϩⲣϩⲣ, quiescere,  s-her,  s-her-r, hilarem facere, felicem reddere, S. ϩⲟⲣ-ⲟⲩ, ϯ ϩⲣ-ⲟ-ⲕ, sedare.

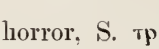
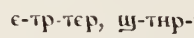
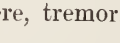
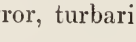
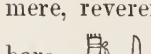
Für die Phonetik cf. ḥer, M. ϩⲣ-ⲁ, ϩⲟ, S. ϩⲱ-ⲓ, M. ⲧ-ϩⲟ, facies.

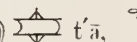
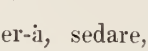
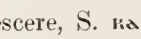
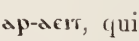
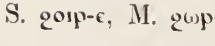
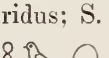
Ebenso  ḥer, lux, dies, S. ϩⲣ-ⲏ-ⲥ-ⲓ-ⲛ, lucere,  ha-u, lux, tempus, S. ϩⲟ-ⲟⲩ, ⲉ-ϩⲟ-ⲟⲩ, dies, ḥe-t′, lux, splendor, splendidus, nub ḥeṭ′, M. ϩⲁⲓ, S. ϩⲁⲓ-ⲉ, argentum, aurum album ⋀ S. ⲁⲥϩⲗⲱϩ, splendere.

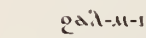
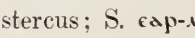
Ebenso  ḥer-t, har, inundatio, M. ϣ-ϩⲉⲗ, humor, ḥā, inundare,  ḥa-ī, M. ϩⲱ-ⲟⲩ, pluvia, S. ϩⲟⲩ, aqua,  ḥe-ḥ, fluctus, aqua,  ḥe-ḥ, liquor,  ḥa-ϑ-ui,

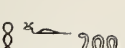
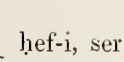
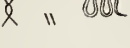
ḥa-t-uiī, pluvia, ḥe-t, he-t-he-t, fluctus, ḥe-t', lac, ḥa-t-i, oleum, S. ϩⲁⲁ-ⲧ, ϩⲁ-ⲧ-ⲉ, fluere, M. ϩⲁ-ϯ, liquidus, liquor.

Ebenso ? S. ϩⲟⲩ, M. ϩⲟ, aqua, ḥaī, lacrymari, ḥaī, lacrymari, ḥau-u, ḥa-ϑ-a, „Weiner", ploratores.

Ebenso t'ar, horror, S. ⲧⲣ-ⲣ-ⲉ, B. ⲧⲁⲣ-ⲧⲣ, ⲱ-ⲥⲣ, ⲉ-ⲧⲣ-ⲧⲉⲣ, ⲩ-ⲑⲏⲣ-ⲧⲱⲣ, M. ⲩ-ⲟⲟⲣ-ⲧⲉⲣ, ⲉ-ⲧⲱ-ⲧ, ⲧⲱ-ⲧ, M. ⲉ-ⲟⲉⲣ-ⲧⲉⲣ, tremere, tremor, terror, turbari,  ter-ter-à, timere, revereri ⋁ S. ⲧⲱ-ϩ. M. ⲧⲁ-ϩ-ⲟ, S. ⲧⲁ-ϩ-ⲧ-ϩ, ⲧⲉ-ϩ-ⲧⲱⲣ, turbare,  ter-á-ter-à, procax, M. ⲧⲁ-ϩ-ⲟ, quiescere; S. ⲧⲱⲓⲛ, turbari, ⲧⲉⲩⲛ-ⲧⲣ ⲟ-ⲙ (? ⲧⲉⲩ-ⲛ-ⲧⲣ-ⲟ-ⲙ), ⲧⲏⲩ, ϩ-ⲁ-ⲧⲏⲩ, M. ⲟⲛⲟⲩ, S. ⲟ-ⲁ-ⲧⲏⲩ,  t'ā,  t'à-ṭu, turbo, procella ⋁  ter-à, sedare, pacisci, S. ⲉ-ⲥⲣ-ⲁ-ϩ-ⲧ, M. ⲉ-ⲁⲣ-ⲉ-ϩ-ⲧ, quiescere, S. ⲕⲁⲣ-ⲁⲉⲓⲧ, quietus.

S. ϩⲟⲓⲣ-ⲉ, M. ϩⲱⲣ-ⲓ,  ḥer-s, B. ϩⲟⲉⲓⲗ-ⲉ, M. ϩⲟⲗ-ⲓ, stercus ⋀ S. ⲗⲟⲓϩ-ⲉ, stercus, putridus; S. ⲥ-ⲁ-ϩⲣ, M. ⲥ-ⲁ-ⲣϩ, ⲥⲁⲣ-ϩ, ⲥⲁⲣϩ, verrere, s-ḥu,  ḥu-īna, putrefieri, excrementa; M. ϩⲁⲗ-ⲙ-ⲓ < ⲙⲁϩⲣ-ⲟ, stercus; S. ⲥⲁⲣ-ⲙ, stercus ⋀ ⲗⲱⲥ-ⲕ, putrefieri; S. ⲥⲟⲣ-ⲍ ⋀ M. ⲣⲱⲩ-ⲧ, ⲙ-ⲣⲱⲩ-ⲧ, sordes ⋀ ⲩⲣ-ⲱ, immunditia;  s-ḥer, stercus ⋁  s-ḥer, purificare. S. 291.  ḥrḥr, ? dilatare, M. ⲍⲉⲗ, S. ⲍⲉⲗ-ⲕ, extendere, M. ⲥⲟⲗ-ⲕ, extendere ⋁ contrahere, S. ϩ-ⲉ-ⲍⲣ-ⲱ-ⲍ, angustus ⋀ S. M. ⲗⲟⲍ-ϩ, angustia. Cf. ⲕⲉⲗ,  qer, volvere, involvere, ḥen-s, angustus.

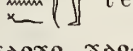
 ḥirḥer,  ḥnirḥer, dimicare.

M. ϩⲟⲩ, ḥef-i, serpens, ḥef-a, ḥef-n,  ḥef-n-n-u, ḥef-n-u, repere,  ḥef-n-u,  ḥef-n-r, vermis, lacerta ⋁ S. ϩⲁϥ, M. ⲁϥ, apis, musca, scarabaeus.

K. ⲍⲁⲡⲍⲓⲙ, S. ⲥ-ⲁ-ⲍⲓⲉ̀, ⲥ-ⲁ-ⲍⲓϥ, formica.

M. ⲍ-ⲁ-ⲍⲉⲗ, ⲍⲟⲣ-ϩ, M. ⲍⲱ-ⲧ-ϩ, ⲥⲟ-ϩ, deficere.

M. ⲍⲁⲣ-ⲓ-ⲙ, ⲍ-ⲁ-ⲍⲣ-ⲓ-ⲙ, spelunca.

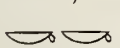
S. ⲍⲡ-ⲟ, M. ⲍϥ-ⲟ, parere, generatio, tef, t'ef-n,  t'enf, pater.

S. ⲍⲁϩⲍϩ, ⲍⲁϩ-ⲥ, frendor.

S. ⲍⲁϩⲍⲉϩ, M. ⲍ-ⲁ-ⲍϩ, purus ⋁ S. ⲍⲁϩ, linire, dealbare.

S. ⲥⲗⲥⲟⲗ, M. ⲥⲗ-ⲁ-ϩ, ⲥⲗ-ⲁ-ⲕ, ⲥⲟⲗ-ⲕ, trahere, torquere.

M. ⲥⲛ-ⲉ, ⲥⲛ-ⲟ-ⲛ, ⲥⲛ-ⲉ-ⲍ-ⲱ (?) ⋀ ⲙⲁⲥ-ⲛⲉⲍ-ⲱ-ⲕ, subjicere, ⲛⲟⲍ-ⲛⲉⲍ, contumelia afficere.

M. ⲥⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧ, ⲥⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧ-ϩ, ⲥⲉⲍ, ⲥⲉⲍⲥⲟⲍ, scindere, kaϑ-à,  ketket, percutere.

S. ⲥ-ⲓ-ⲥⲗ-ⲟ, ⲥⲙ-ⲥⲗ-ⲟ, ⲥⲉⲙ-ⲥⲉⲗ-ⲟ, M. ⲍⲁⲗ-ⲍ-ⲟⲩ, ⲩⲁⲗ-ⲗ-ⲟⲩ, vespertilio.

S. ⲥ-ⲁ-ⲥⲓⲧ-ⲱⲛ, t'-e-ṭen-a, S. ⲙⲩ-ⲧⲛⲓ, vestis, M. ⲉⲣ-ⲙⲱⲛ, amictus, vestis.

KAPITEL III.

Umstellung der beiden letzten Consonanten Dreiconsonantiger.

(Kann öfters durch mannigfaltigen Lautwandel oder Lautwuchs ohne Metathese veranlasst worden sein, oder bei suffigirtem und mit Abwerfung des ursprünglichen Auslauts nach innen geschlagenem t eine gleichzeitige Rückführung auf andere zweiconsonantige Wurzeln

zulassen. Siehe Kapitel IV, und Kopt. Unters. S. 326. Dreiconsonantige mit Praefix und Zweiconsonantige mit praefigirtem Vocal gehören nur zweifelhaft in diese Kategorie, da Inversion der Wurzel vorliegen kann.)

1. bt, tb, t.

àsb, àsb-t, àstb, sedes.

ḳebḳeb, percutere, heb, M. ϩϲϣ-ι, ligo, aratrum,

χeb, ḥeb-t′, percutere, secare, scindere, dividere,

 ketket, percutere,? ket, M. κοτκ-ι, parvus.

 nāt, plectere, net-t, neṭ-ṭ, fascia, ligare, S. ⲛⲥⲧ-ϧ, ⲛⲥⲧ-ⲭ, M. ⲛⲟⲩⲧ-ⲛ, flectere, plectere, M. ⲛⲟⲩϧⲧ, nebṭ, plectere, M. ⲛⲉϧϯ (cf. reṭ, ligare), implexio.

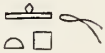
seb, sebseb, seb-n, seb-ti, fascia, fasciculus florum, cinctura, seb-ti, M. coϧ-τ, claustrum, murus, seṭb, fascia, cingulum, set, plectere, texere ⋁

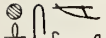
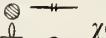
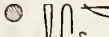
seb-ä, S. cнϩ-c, M. cнϥ-ι, gladius; seb, secare scindere. S. 328.

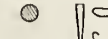
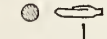
S. ⲧⲉⲡ, tep, gustare, S. ⲧⲁⲡ-ⲧ, ⲧⲉⲙ-ⲥ, M. ϯⲡ-ι, S. ⲥⲁⲧϩ-ⲉ, M. ⲥⲁⲟⲙ-ι, mandere, ruminare.

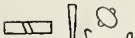
 χeb, *χeb-t, ḳeb, ḳeb-t, χetb, flectere, curvare, saltare, M. ϩιϯ, curvari.

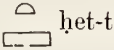
χeb, ḥeb-t′, ḥeṭb-u, χaṭb,

M. ϫωτϧ, ϫωτ-ϵ-ϧ, S. ϩωτϧ, χet, χetχet, S. ϣϵτ, M. ϣϵτϣωτ, percutere, scindere, caedere, ḥet′, gladius ∨ ḥetp, M. ϩωτπ, S. B. ϩωπ-τ, conjungere,  ḥetp, volumen, χet, claudere, sigillum.

 χeb-s,  χeb-s-t,  χetb-s, scindere, percutere.

 χesb-ṭ,  χesṭb, nitere, mit lapis lazuli.

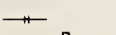
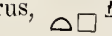
 šeb, šeb-n, šeb-t, šeb-t-u, šetb, M. ϣϵϧ-ιϵ, ϣϵϧ-τ, ϭιϧ-ι, S. ϣοϧ-ϵ, ϣοϥ, ϣϵϥ-τ, miscere, mutare ∨ šeṭ, separare, S. ϣϵτ, secare.

ḥeb-s, S. ϧϩ-ϵ, M. ϩιϧ-ι, ϭιϧ-ι, χϵπ, ϩοϥ-τ, ḥap, tegere, protegere, ḥep-t, ḥetp, amplecti, protegere, M. ϩωϫϩ, tegere, operire,  ḥet-t, tectum, domus ∧ S. ϧωϩ-ϩ, tectum, opertorium, M. ονωϩ, tegere, protegere, obumbrare.

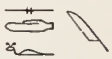
ḥeb, piscari, illaqueare, S. ϩωϧ-τ, ϩωϥ-τ, capere, ? ḥetp, rete, illaqueare, ḥaṭ, rete, S. ϩϫϭ-ϵ, M. ϩϫϫ-ι, laqueus ∧ M. ταϩ-ο, capere.

2. pt, tp, t.

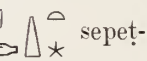
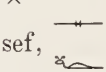
S. ϵπ-ω, ϵπτ-ω, M. ϵτϥ-ω, onus, onera.

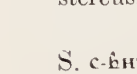
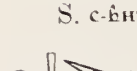
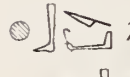
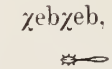
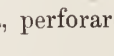
sep, M. coϧ-ϯ, excludere, eligere ∨  seb-ti, M. coϧ-ϯ, includere, claustrum, murus,  setp, M. cοτπ, eligere, re-

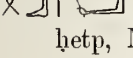
dimere, M. ⲥⲱⲡⲧ, ⲥⲱⲧⲡ, electus, excellens, M. ⲥⲱⲧ, ⲥⲱϯ, S. ⲥⲱⲧ-ϵ, eligere, redimere.

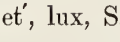
sep, interficere, percutere, M. ϣⲉⲡ, tondere, sep-t, destruere (∨ sep-t, M. ⲥⲟⲩ̈-ϯ, construere), setp, sef-t,  seṭf, secare, S. ⲥⲟⲧⲩ̈-ϵ-ⳉ, telum, ⲥⲟⲧⲩ-ⳉ, ascia, šet, S. ϣⲉⲧ, M. ⲥⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧ, S. ⲥⲉϫ, scindere, secare, terere (∧ S. ⲧⲱⲥ. pungere ∨ jungere), S. ⲥⲟⲧ-ϵ, sagitta, telum, M. ⲥⲓⲧ, scorpius, serpens ∨ S. ϣⲉⲧⲩ̈, capistrare, set, texere, textura, vestis, M. ⲥⲁϯ, nere, S. ⲥⲛⲧ-ϵ, funis, ⲥⲟⲧ-ϵ, filum.

sepeṭ-t, Demot. setep, Sirius, stella Isis.

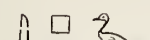
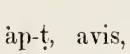
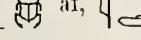
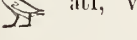
sef,  sef, purgare, M. ⲥⲱⳉ, polluere ∨ purgare, *ⲥⲱⳉ-ⲧ, S. ⲥⲱⲧⳉ, abstergere,  stef-u, purificare ∨ S. ⲥⲟⲧ, stercus. Cf. M. ⲟⲟⳉⲧⲉⳉ, stillare, s-tef ∧ M. ⲫⲓϯ, ϵ-ⲫⲓϯ, S. ϵ-ϧⲛⲧ-ϵ, ⲉ-ϧⲛⲧ-ϵ, spuma, spumare, a-ft, stillatio.

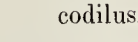
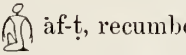
 χeb,  χeb-s, secare, percutere (∨ M. ⲕⲟⲩ-ⲓ, suere),  χebχeb, contundere, χeb-t, ḥeb-t', scindere, dividere,  χaṭb, M. ϫⲱⲧⲉϧ, S. ⲕⲟⲧⲡ, M. ϭⲱⲧⲉϧ, S. ⲕⲱⲧⲉϧ, occidere. M. ⲕⲱⲡ, ⲕⲉⲧⲡ, despondere, S. ⲕⲱϫⲡ, scindere, het-à, perforare, het, percutere, haṭ, irrumpere, S. ⲕⲉⲧ, terere, χet, sculpere, incidere ∨ hep, ḥep-t, S. B. ⲕⲱⲡ-ⲧ,  ḥetp, M. ⲕⲱⲧⲉⲡ, conjungere, M. ⲕⲟⲡ-ⲧ, ⲕⲟⲧⲡ, corona, ḥaṭ, ḥaṭ, ligamen, laqueus, funis.

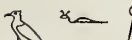
 ḥeb-s, tegere, operire, M. ϩоѳ-с, ϩоч-т, ϩни, ? ḥep-t, ḥetp, M. ϩωтп, S. ϩоѫп, occultare, occultus, M. ϩот-ı, occultatio ∨ ḥeṯ, lux, S. ϩωт, facies, conspectus, M. ϩωϯ, hora, tempus (? ḥept, ḥetp, videre); M. ϩωп, *ϩωп-т, ϩωтп, ϩωт, occasus.

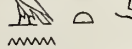
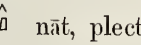
ḥep-t,  ḥetep, brachium, tenere, kep-t, χep, S. ϩ-ω-ϩ-ч, manus, M. ϩєп, ɯєп, ϭєп, šep, S. ϩϣ̂-т, ϩωϣ̂-т, ϩωч-т, sumere, demere, auferre.

3. ft, tf, t.

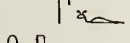
āf,  àp-ṭ, avis,  ātf, volans, scarabaeus, musca ∨  àf, serpens,  āfāf, crocodilus, àf-ṭ, recumbere ∨ àf-t, saltare.

 aft,  atf, corona.

 nāt, plectere, M. ɲат, textorium, S. ɲет-ϣ̂, nebṭ, M. ɲотϣ̂т, S. ɲет-ч, ɲєчт, flectere.

 sef, purgare, M. сωϥ, purgare, purificare ∨ polluere, *сωϥ-т,  setf-u, S. сотч, colare ∨ сот, stercus.

seb, secare, seb-à, S. сиϣ̂-с, M. сич-ı, gladius, sef-t, seṭf, percutere, caedere, S. сотч-ч, сотϣ̂-с-ч, ascia, сот-с, sagitta, telum, šet, S. ɯет, secare, dividere ∨ S. сот-с, filum.

χeb,  χeb-t, scindere ∨ χf-t, χetf, cum, quoque.

χef-t, χetf, S. ϣϥ-ϵ, S. ϣⲁϥ-ⲧ, ϣⲁⲧϥ, impurus, impius; M. ϣⲟϥ-ⲧ, ϣⲱⲧϥ, peccatum.

χep, χep-t, *χetp, χet, prosequi; heb, ire, movere, ḥef-ī, volare, movere, ḥef-t-i, movere.

4. bs, sb.

qeb, M. ϰⲱϧ, multus, multiplicare, iterare, triplicare, S. ϩⲟⲛ, aestimare, existimare, S. ⲁⲛ-ϲ, numerus, M. ⲉⲛ, ⲟⲛ, numerare, ḥeb-s, ḥesb, numerare.

nes, nes-b-à, S. ⲗⲱϧϣ, urere.

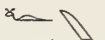
χeb, secare, χeb, χeb-s, χesb a, fodere, ḥeb-s, ḥesb, scindere, secare ⋁ ḥesb-t, S. ϩⲱⲥϩ, funis; ? ḥes, percutere, S. ϩⲥ, demetere ⋁ S. ϩⲱⲥ, funis, obturare, ϩⲓⲥ-ⲓ, nere. Cf. ḳas, tondere ⋀ M. ⲟ-ⲥⲍ, falx, S. ⲱ-ⲥϩ, messis, metere etc.

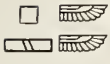
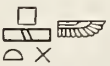
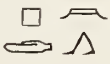
ḥap, M. ϩⲙϩ-ⲓ, ϩⲥϩ-ⲥ, tegere, ḥeb-s, M. ϩϩ-ⲱ-ⲥ, S. ϩϩ-ⲥ-ⲱ, ϩϥ-ⲥ-ⲱ, ḥesb, vestis, pallium. S. 323.

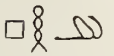
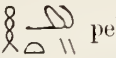
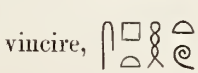
5. kt, tk, ht, th, t.

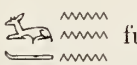
(Wo k, aber nicht kt belegt, kann vorhandenes ⲥ durch Lautwandel ohne vorgängige Suffigirung entstanden sein).

peḳ, S. ⲡⲱϩ, M. ⲡⲁϩ, peḥ-ṭ, peṯḥ,

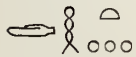
S. ⲡⲱⲧⲕ, betk,  fetq, petpet, S. ϥⲥϭ, M. ϥⲟⲁ, S. ⲫⲟⲁ, fuṭ, àuṭ, S. ⲡⲱϭ-ⲉ, ferire, percutere, rumpi, separari, trabs, scissura, fragmentum.

 peš,  peš-t, peṭš,  peṭ, extendere, S. ⲡⲱϫ-ⲕ, ⲡⲱϫ-ϭ, latitudo.

 peḥ, robustum esse,  peḥ-t-i, robustum esse, dominari, peḥ-tī, cogere, coercere, s-peḥ, s-peḥ-u, vincere, vincire,  s-peṭḥ-t, coercere, vincire.

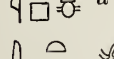
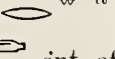
peḥ, lacus, cisterna,  fuḥ, àuḥ, S. ⲛⲉϩ-ⲧ, ⲡⲱⲧϩ, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲧϩ, S. B. ⲟⲧϩ, effundere, ? ⲟⲩⲱⲧ-ⲃ, effundere.

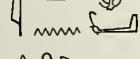
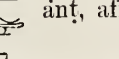
saḥ, saḥ-t, set'-ḥ-u, crus, tibia.

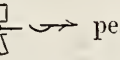
 ṭeḥ-t, M. ⲧⲁϩ-ⲧ, ⲧⲁⲧϩ, plumbum.

6. Andere.

(Umstellung theilweis unsicher, da sie öfter durch Inversion, Lautwandel oder Lautwuchs selbständig erzeugt sein kann. Zumal Dreiconsonantige mit Praefix und Zweiconsonantige mit praefigirtem Vokal gehören nur zweifelhaft in diese Kategorie, da Inversion der Wurzel vorliegen kann.)

 à-rp, M. ⲁ-ⲣⲡ,  à-per, vinum, S. ⲫⲣ-ⲁ, bacca.

 àtn,  ànṭ, affligere.

beḳ-s, pugio,  pesḳ, trabs, peḳ, S. ⲡⲱϭ, ⲫⲟⲁ, etc. percutere, rumpere, rumpi.

ḳarp-u, contundere, M. ⲕⲗⲓⲡ, sculpere ⋁ fingere, χeper, Demot. χabr, simulacrum, M. ⲭⲉⲣⲉϩ, Demot. χarb, S. ϧⲣϩ, simulacrum.

M. ⲙⲉⲥϩⲟⲗ, K. ⲙⲁϩⲥⲟⲗ, lima.

M. ⲙⲭⲁⲧϩ, S. ⲙⲭⲁϩⲧ, ? ⲙⲭⲁϩⲭ, K. ⲙⲁⲕ-ⲣ-ⲟ, maḳ-r, mortarium.

nesb, M. ⲗⲁⲡⲥ-ⲓ, mordere, morsus, devorare.

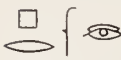
nesp, secare, M. ⲗⲁⲡⲥ-ⲓ, frustum.

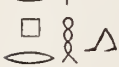
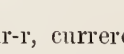
nesb-ȧ, ignis, S. ⲗⲱϧⲃ, urere.

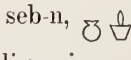
nasq-u, S. ⲗⲱⲕⲥ, pungere, punctio.

M. ⲟⲥϭ, ⲟϭⲥ, linire.

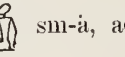
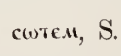
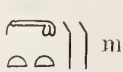
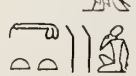
peḳ-s, pesḳ, S. ⲡⲁϭⲥ-ⲉ, ⲡⲁⲧⲥ-ⲉ ⋀ ⲧⲁϥ, M. ϑⲁⲁϥ, sputum.

 per, *per-t, petr, pet, adspicere.

 perḥ,  peḥr-r, currere.

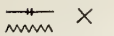
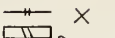
seb,  seb-n, senb, implexus, gradus, crates, M. ⲥⲉϧⲉⲛ, fasciare, ligamina. S. 322.

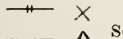
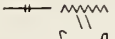
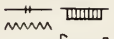
S. ⲥⲟϧⲕ, parvus, M. ϭⲱⲭⲛ, parum.

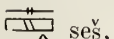
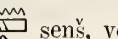
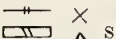
sem, audire ⋁  sm-ȧ, adnuntiare; sem-t-i,  setm, M. ⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ, S. ⲥⲟⲧⲙ, audire. Cf. Rouget, Dict. Ms. bei Pierret, S. 495; und ṭem, loqui ⋀  met-i. M. ⲙⲟⲩⲧ, clamare,  met-i, interrogare, examinare.

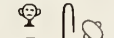
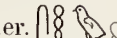
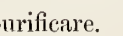
sem, sem-t, setm, pontifex.

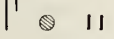
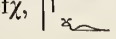
sem, sem-u, *sem-u-t, ? setim-u, herba.

 senš,  sešn, defendere.

 seš, seš-n,  sešn-i,  senš, aperire, reperire.

 seš,  senš, versari,  sešn, stare, positum, situm esse.

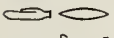
S. ϵϵpϱ, ϵϵϱp, M. ϵapϱ, verrere,  ḥer-s, sḥer.  sḥu, excrementa  sḥer, purificare.

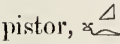
 sefχ,  seχf, S. ϵaɯq, ϵacɯq, ϵaɯϵq, M. ɯaɯq, septem.

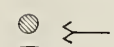
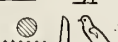
ṭeb, ṭeb-ḥ, S. тв-ϱ, er-ṭeḥb, orare ṭeb-ḥ, domum.

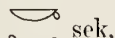
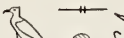
ϑref, S. твир, saltare.

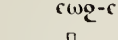
ṭešer, S. трсɯ, торɯ, S. роɯрсɯ ⋀ M. ɯaıp-ı, rufus, rubere.

 ṭešer, S. ѳрɯ-о, M. ϱoʏp, terrere.

ḳaf-i, pistor,  qef-n, Demot. kenf, M. кепсq-тш, panis, cibus, qef-n-u, coquere panem, K. кепсф-тнс, pistor.

 χen,  χen-r-áu, χern, detinere.

S. ω-cϱ, ω-ϱc, metere, M. o-cѕ, falx,  sek,  a-seχ, M. cωк, caѕ, ω-cѕ, secare, scindere, scalpere ⋁ M. cиѕ, texere, cωϱ-c, textor.

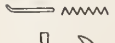
 šeb, M. ɯcв-ιω, ɯcв-т, šeb-n, S. ɯωnв, ɯωnq, jungere, miscere.

S. ɯoв-ϱ, M. ɯωϱcв, ɯωϱn, urere, M. ɯв-ω, fervor, S. ϱoв-c, urere.

S. ɯтнн, ɯєпт-ω, vestis.

 fuḥ, ⲁⲩⲏ, S. ⲡⲱϩ-ⲧ, M. ⲟⲩⲱⲧϩ, S. B. ⲟⲧϩ, effundere.

hebq, S. ϩⲱⲥϥ. ϩⲟⲥϧ, flaccescere.

 ḥef, ḥef-n, ḥenf, sese prosternere, recumbere.

S. ϩⲱⲥⲡ, M. ϩⲉϧ-ⲥ, ḥeb-s, ḥap, operire, M. ϩⲏⲡ, abscondere, occultum esse.

S. ⲍⲡ-ⲉ, M. ⲍⲫ-ⲟ. ⲙⲁⲍⲫⲟ (ⲙⲁⲥ + ⲍⲫⲟ), gignere, parere, tef, pater, t'efn, t'nf, pater.

KAPITEL IV.

Hieroglyphisch und Koptisch in der Etymologie.

Wie sich aus den vorstehenden Reihen ergiebt und weiter unten des des Näheren zeigen wird, ist unter den nachgewiesenen Laut- und Stamm-Wandlungsgesetzen kaum eines von einiger Erheblichkeit, welches sich nicht im Hieroglyphischen und Koptischen gemeinsam belegen, und gewöhnlich ebenso vollständig im Koptischen allein belegen lässt. Der geführte Laut- und Stammwandlungsbeweis ist dadurch von der hieroglyphischen Periode grossentheils unabhängig gemacht, und würde wohl manches an seiner Vollständigkeit, aber wenig an seiner Sicherheit einbüssen, wenn das Hieroglyphische überhaupt nicht herangezogen worden wäre. Mit dieser Thatsache ist die Sicherung des Beweises gegen die noch vorhandenen, oder noch angenommenen Unsicherheiten hieroglyphischer Laute und Bedeutungen hergestellt, und eine Lehre ermöglicht, welche durch den weiteren Fortschritt des Hieroglyphenlesens mannigfache Zusätze erhalten, aber keinen Neubau ihrer Grundlagen erfordern kann.

Die fortschreitende Kenntniss der Hieroglyphensprache hängt hauptsächlich vom Studium der Texte des alten Reiches und des Demotischen ab, da die zwischenliegende Periode die verhältnissmässig bestgekannte ist. Wie weit die Texte des Alten Reiches, bei der grossentheils schwierigen Natur ihres Inhalts und ihrer Sprache, sich dem sicheren Verständniss erschliessen werden, bleibt dahingestellt; dass im Demotischen dagegen nur neue Varianten der schon im Koptischen vertretenen Phase zu finden sind, ist bereits ersichtlich und anerkannt. Nichts kann wünschenswerther sein als diese Laut- und Bedeutungsvarianten zu verzeichnen, und dadurch immer vollere und eingehendere Nachweise der gefundenen Gesetze und ihrer Ergebnisse, sowie immer weitere Ausbildung und Ergänzung derselben zu erlangen; nichts wird das Wesen derselben unberührter lassen, als das Demotische.

Auch das Gewicht der Pyramideninschriften und der ganzen Texte des Alten Reiches für die hier in Betracht kommenden Fragen sollte nicht überschätzt werden. Es ist unbestreitbar, dass die alten Texte eine Anzahl ungekannter, präsumtiv älterer Wortformen enthalten, und durch sorgfältigere Schrift Abkürzungen und Irrthümer der späteren Schreiber in ein helleres Licht treten lassen. Wo aber einerseits das Gesammtbild des Laut- und Stammwandels durch die Varianten des Koptischen allein so überreich vor uns entfaltet wird; wo andererseits, wie unten nachgewiesen werden wird, zwischen Hieroglyphisch und Koptisch nur in wenigen wesentlichen Punkten eine regelmässige Lautfolge, in den wichtigsten Beziehungen der Consonanten aber nur ein Nebeneinander, kein Nacheinander erkennbar ist: da können die in der jüngsten Sprachperiode noch so getreu erhaltenen Züge durch die Kenntniss der ältesten Phase wohl vervollkommnet, aber nicht verändert werden.

Soweit sich Einzelheiten bisher übersehen lassen, enthalten die Pyramidentexte wenige Wurzeln, die wir nicht schon aus der späteren hieroglyphischen oder koptischen Zeit in einer oder der anderen phonetischen Stammgestaltung gekannt haben. In Bezug auf die Sprachform der Pyramidentexte entspricht ihre scriptio plena der Vokale mehr der koptischen, als der dazwischenliegenden hieroglyphischen

Periode; betreffs der Consonanten ist das wichtigste die Schreibung von inlautendem m und n, wo es in manchen späteren hieroglyphischen Worten fehlt, in ihren — nunmehr als Varianten erkannten — Varianten aber auch schon hieroglyphisch und koptisch zu erscheinen pflegt. Wir lernen also durch die letzten Entdeckungen wenig neue Wurzeln kennen, und berichtigen nur die Verwandtschaftsverhältnisse einer Anzahl von hieroglyphischen Worten; wir obliteriren durch diese Berichtigung auch nicht einmal viele bisher geltende Wurzeln, weil m-lose Formen, wie sich aus dem Koptischen ergiebt, bei der überschäumenden Exuberanz der ägyptischen Wurzelschöpfung, manchmal als selbständige Wurzeln neben den m-Wurzeln gleichzeitig bestanden haben. Die starke Synonymie bei einer geringen Anzahl auszudrückender Bedeutungen schuf eben für jede Bedeutung viele phonetische Typen; die starke Homonymie im Verein mit der ungemeinen Veränderlichkeit ergab danach vielerlei Varianten jeder Type. Eine genauere Verzeichnung und Erforschung der Pyramidenworte, wie sie gegenwärtig wohl an vielen Stellen betrieben wird, ist mithin wichtiger für die Lexikographie, als für die Lautlehre.

Wenn also in den Pyramideninschriften anstatt des altbekannten ȧb, purus, lavare, plötzlich ein dem koptischen ⲟⲩⲁⲁϧ, ⲟⲩⲁϧ noch genauer entsprechendes uȧb, und zwar mit ȧb variirend, auftaucht, so folgt daraus noch nicht, dass dies Wort immer und ausschliesslich uȧb gelautet habe, und dass ȧb nur als eine zeitweilige und unvollständige schriftliche Darstellung des wirklichen Lautstandes aufzufassen sei. Bei der grossen Wandelbarkeit des ägyptischen Vokalismus können vielmehr beide Formen neben, oder theils neben, theils nach einander bestanden haben. Man vergleiche:

M. ⲟⲩⲁϥ-ⲥⲟⲓ, S. ⲟⲩⲉϥ-ⲥⲟⲓ, M. ⲁϥ-ⲥⲟⲓ, S. ϧⲱϥ-ⲛ, tectum, M. ⲟⲩⲱϥ ⋀ S. ϥϣ-ⲥ, M. ϥⲟϣ-ⲥ, tegere.

M. ⲟⲩⲁϥ, ⲟⲩⲱϥ, ⲟϥ-ⲓ, ⲁϥ ⲉⲣⲁⲓ, stare, quiescere.

B. ⲟⲩⲁⲓⲁ, ⲁⲓⲁ, S. ⲁⲓⲟ, multitudo.

M. ⲟⲩⲓⲟϩ-ⲓ, ⲓⲟϩ-ⲓ, ⲓⲁϩ, ⲁϩ, S. ⲉⲓⲱϩ-ϲ, ager.

S. ⲟⲟϩ-ϲ, ⲱϩ-ϲ, M. ⲓⲟϩ-ⲓ, ⲟϩ-ⲓ, B. ⲁϩ-ⲓ ⋀ S. ϩⲟ-ϲ, grex.

M. ⲁϩ-ⲛ, ⲁϩ-ⲁ, ⲟⲩⲟϩ ⋀ S. B. ϩⲟⲩⲁ, M. ϩⲟⲩⲱ, ϩⲟⲩϲ, ϩⲱ, S. ϩⲁⲓⲱ, ϩϲ, atque, magis.

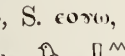
S. ⲁⲗ, surdus, mutus ⋁ ⲟⲩⲗⲗ-ϲ, ⲟⲩⲏⲗⲗ-ϲ, sonus.

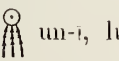
K. ⲟⲩϸⲱ, S. ⲁϸⲱ, M. ϸⲱ, faba.

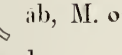
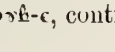
M. ⲟⲩϸ-ⲱ, ⲓⲁϸ-ⲟ, ⲓⲁϸ, S. ⲉⲓⲟⲟϸ, flumen.

M. ⲁ-ϸϩϩ, S. ⲟⲩ-ϸⲩϫ-ϲ, ⲟⲩⲛ-ϸⲩϫ-ϲ, vigilia, ⲟⲩϸⲣⲓ, custos, ϸⲟⲉⲓϲ, custodire, reχ, observare.

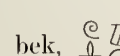
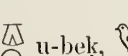
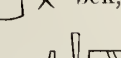
M. ⲁⲟⲩⲱ, S. ϲⲟⲩⲱ, ⲟⲩⲁⲟⲩϩⲱ, M. ⲟⲩⲱ, ⲱ, pignus.

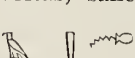
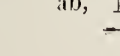
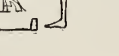
ab,  ub-ⲛ, splendere, S. ⲁⲃ-ⲁ-ⲛ, M. ⲁⲩⲃ-ⲁ-ⲛ, ⲁⲟⲩ-ⲁ-ⲛ, S. ⲁⲩ-ⲁⲁ-ⲛ, ⲁⲩ-ⲁ-ⲛ, ⲁⲩ-ⲟ-ⲛ, flavus, rufus, color, ⲁⲟⲩ-ⲓ-ⲛ, flavus, fulvus, viridis, resplendens, ⲁⲩ-ⲉⲓ-ⲛ ⲁⲩ-ⲁⲁ-ⲛ, ⲁⲩ-ⲉⲓ-ⲁⲩ-ⲁⲁ-ⲛ, ⲁⲟⲩ-ⲓ-ⲁⲃ-ⲁ-ⲛ, diversicolor.

un-i, lux,  àun, àn, àn-ⲛ-u, S. ⲟⲩ-ⲟⲉⲓ-ⲛ, M. ⲟⲩ-ⲱⲓ-ⲛ-ⲓ, B. ⲟⲩ-ⲁⲓ-ⲛ, color, species, S. ⲉⲓⲛ-ϲ, ⲓⲛ ϲ, M. ⲟⲛ-ⲓ, species, similis, M. ⲁⲛ-ⲁⲓ, species, pulchritudo; ? aāān-i, K. ⲉⲛ, simia u. s. w.

ab, M. ⲟⲩϸ-ϲ, contra,  āb-ā,  ub, ✝ ⲟⲩϸ-ϲ, contendere.

Und im Zusammenhang mit diesen, aus den Lautwechselreihen 144—176 vielfach zu vermehrenden Beispielen:

bek,  u-beḳ,  u-beχ, à-pš, splendere,  à-bš, M. ⲟⲩⲱ-ⲃⲩ, ⲟⲩⲟ-ⲃⲩ, ⲟⲩ-ⲃⲩ, S. ⲟⲩ-ⲃⲁⲩ, M. ⲟⲩⲟ-ⲃϩⲩ, ⲟⲩ-ⲃⲩ, ⲟⲩ-ⲁⲩ, ⲱ-ⲙⲩ, albus, candidus, nitidus, purus ⋀ M. ⲙⲃ-ϲ, S. ⲙϥ-ϲ, purgamentum ⋁ sordes, ⲟⲩⲟ-ⲙϥ, sordidus, putridus.

S. ⲟⲩⲟⲛ, nitere, puritas, sanctitas,  uāb (Pyram. Inschr.), āb,  aāb, purus,  āb, diversicolor,

ab ⋀ M. ϧⲟⲩϧⲟⲩ, splendere, M. S. ⲟⲩⲁϣ̀, ⲟⲩⲛϣ̀, ⲟⲩⲛⲛϣ̀, B. ⲟⲩⲥϣ̀, ⲟⲩⲥⲥϣ̀, mundus, purus, sanctus, S. ⲁϣ̀-ⲓ-ⳉⲥⲙⲉ, M. ⲁϣ̀-ⲁ-ϫⲙⲙ ⋀ M. ϧⲁ-ϫⲙⲙ, S. ϧⲁ-ⳉⲛⲉⲙ (cf. M. ⲁ-ϫⲙ, maculatus, ⲁⲧ-ⳉⲙ, immaculatus) vitrum, crystallus, S. ⲁϣ̀-ⲓ-ⳉⲉ, color lacteus ⋁ S. ⲛⲛϣ̀-ⲉ, sordes.

Es ist demnach unthunlich die oft vorhandene Unvollständigkeit der hieroglyphischen Vokalbezeichnung in jedem einzelnen Falle als einen ausreichenden Beweis dafür anzusehen, dass reicher vokalisirte Nebenformen die wirkliche und einzig vollständige Aussprache des betreffenden Wortes enthalten. Selbst wenn die reicher vokalisirten Formen in verhältnissmässig älteren Zeugnissen auftreten, beweist dies nichts für ihre grössere Ursprünglichkeit, da einerseits, wie wir eben sahen, ihnen gleichzeitige, schwächer vokalisirte Formen schon damals zur Seite standen, andererseits beiderlei Formen zusammen sich in der jüngsten Periode der Sprache noch wiederfinden.

Man wird sich diese Umstände ebenfalls vor Augen halten müssen, will man in der Emendation vermeintlicher Irrthümer und Schreibfehler nicht zu weit gehen; so gewiss solche stattgefunden haben, so leicht kann man durch abweichende Formen alter Texte dazu verleitet werden, in neueren als Irrthum anzusehen, was im Lichte der koptischen Varianten betrachtet eben nur als eine Variante mehr erscheint. Die Registrirung der Varianten ist vonnöthen, und wird die fruchtbarsten Erweiterungen ergeben; ihre gegenseitige Abschätzung kann nur nach den inneren etymologischen Erwägungen, die die Geschichte des Idioms an die Hand giebt, nicht nach vermeintlichen Correcturen, oder äusseren chronologischen Verhältnissen, und noch weniger nach Gesetzen anderer Idiome geschehen.

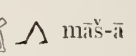
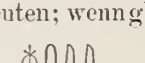
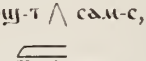
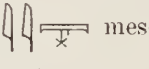
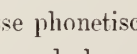
Was die Bedeutungen der citirten Hieroglyphenworte betrifft, so sind im wesentlichen nur diejenigen gewählt worden, die als sicher gelten durften, oder deren allgemeiner Sinn wenigstens aus sicheren Determinativen erhellt. Zweifelhafte, wo sie aufgenommen wurden, sind meist entweder im Text oder einigemale auch im Index als solche bezeichnet. Obschon sie die durch die sicheren Worte geführten Nachweise nicht zu erschüttern vermögen, würden die

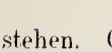
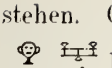
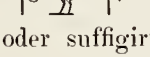
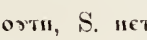
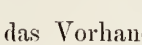
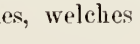
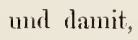
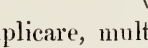
Lücken, welche die hieroglyphische Wissensehaft in dieser Beziehung noch lässt, für die vorliegende Untersuchung an einigen Stellen ins Gewicht gefallen sein, träte nicht das Koptische fast jedesmal reichlich ergänzend ein. Auch in dieser Beziehung wird die fortschreitende Hieroglyphik vielfache Bereicherungen im Einzelnen, und dennoch bei der Fülle und den wohlerhaltenen Zügen des Koptischen wenig gewähren, was wesentlich neue Entscheidungen hervorruft. Zu den sachlichen Gründen, welche diese Verhältnisse accentuiren lassen, kommen andere: der Fortschritt der ägyptischen Etymologie hängt im gegenwärtigen Stadium vielfach von der Theilnahme der semitischen und sanskritischen Philologen ab, welche, von einem historisch mehr gegliederten Gebiete ausgehend, sowohl den relativen Werth des Hieroglyphischen für das Aegyptische als die Schwierigkeiten seiner Aneignung zu überschätzen geneigt sind, und dadurch auch von der in ihren Elementen so ausserordentlich einfachen und durchsichtigen koptischen Sprachperiode, die für die Erkenntniss der meisten Erscheinungen genügt, abgehalten zu werden pflegen.

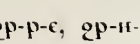
Die Transcription der hieroglyphischen Lautwechselbeispiele ist sehr überwiegend die Rougé-Lepsius-Brugsch'sche. So vieles Einzelne die kritische Forschung in dieser Beziehung hinzuzufügen beginnt, so schien sich für die Zwecke der vorliegenden Schrift im Princip ein Festhalten am Alten zunächst zu empfehlen. Einmal wurde dadurch eine grössere Gleichförmigkeit erzielt, da die neuen Transcriptionsvorschläge zu einem Abschluss noch nicht gelangt sind, von manchen Seiten (wie von Ebers in seiner Lepsiusskizze) sogar perhorrescirt werden; sodann waren Zweifel durch die Urschrift ausgeschlossen; und drittens bewegen sich alte und neue Transcriptionen fast immer innerhalb derselben Lautwechselreihe, konnten also auf den Gang einer Schrift, welche den Zusammenhang der Reihe erweist, einen wesentlichen Einfluss nicht ausüben. Dazu kommt, dass die neuen Lesungen nicht immer die durch das Koptische unzweifelhaft bezeugte Thatsache der durch Lautwechsel hervorgerufenen Wurzelvariation berücksichtigen, und leicht als richtigere Transcription ansehen, was in Wirklichkeit nur eine weitere Variante ist. Wenn ϥ und ⲟⲩ, ⲁⲩ mit einander wechseln, so sollte die Transcription eines bisher als f accre-

dirten Zeichens nicht schon deshalb in au gewandelt werden, weil man an seiner Stelle gelegentlich au gefunden hat.

Bei anderen Fragen wie z. B. ob mā oder m, em; ob nu oder n-nu, nnu; ob ḥun oder ḥen; ḳa oder ḳ; la oder l; ḥu oder ḥ, zu transcribiren sei, wird der Leser beiden Transcriptionen, mitunter sogar beiden zusammen, begegnen, ohne dass ein Versuch gemacht ist diese schwer erkennbaren, an und für sich wenig bedeutenden und für die behandelten etymologischen Punkte völlig gleichgültigen Dinge aufzuhellen.

In einer Sprache, welche so viele Homonymen und so mannigfache Stammbildungen und Lautwechsel zählt, kann es nicht fehlen, dass manche Worte nach mehreren Seiten hin verwandt erscheinen. Ja, sie können es nicht bloss erscheinen, sondern wirklich sein. Das heisst, ihr lautlicher und begrifflicher Zusammenhang nach verschiedenen Seiten hin kann schon bei ihrem Entstehen, oder bei ihrem Gebrauch, von dem einen Menschen anders als vom andern, oder auch von demselben Menschen bei verschiedenen Gelegenheiten verschieden aufgefasst worden sein. Wenn man einigemale nach verschiedenen Seiten hin verglichen findet, so ist diese mehrfache Einordnung demnach absichtlich. Wenn ⲙⲉⲩ, ⲙⲟⲩ-ⲣ, māš-ā  šem, ambulare, bedeuten; wenn gleichzeitig ⲙⲟⲩ-ⲧ ⲥⲁⲙ-ⲥ, videre, considerare besagen, neben  mes-ī, nox,  meš-ⲣ, vesper sem-ī,  sâm, obscuritas: so ist ⲙⲟⲩⲩ-ⲧ, ambulare, considerare, circumspicere, explorare leicht nach beiden Seiten hin verwandt. Ebenso kann durch die grosse phonetische Veränderlichkeit der Wurzeln ein Wort mitunter ein und derselben Wurzel auf verschiedene Weise entsprungen sein. ⲁⲗⲁⲕ, annulus, kann mit Abwerfung des anlautenden ϩ aus ϩⲁⲗⲁⲕ, annulus, hervorgegangen sein: aber es konnte ebensowohl als Inversion des verwandten ⲕϩⲗ, plicare,  qer, circulus, also von ⲣⲁⲕ-ⲧ, curvare, mit vorgeschlagenem Präfix ent-

stehen. Oder  herī, ϩєр-ι, quiescere, kann gegensinnig aus  ḥer, procedere, proficisci, oder gegensinnig und gegenlautig aus ϩар-є-ϩ, ⲁ-рєϩ, curare, entstanden sein, oder mit рογϩ-ι, vesper, zusammenhängen, oder allen genannten intellectuell und phonetisch nahestehen. Ebenso kann net'-u, texere, gegensinnig aus  net', contundere, oder suffigirt, invertirt und apocopirt aus  neb-ṭ, ⲛογϣ-т, ⲛογⲧⲛ, S. ⲛєⲧϥ, plectere, flectere, hervorgegangen sein, obschon hier das Vorhandensein eines  nāt, texere, und die Abwesenheit eines neb, texere, den ersteren Ursprung annehmen lässt. Ein schlagendes Beispiel verschiedener in ein und dasselbe Wort hineinspielender Bedeutungen bietet ϫωλ-ϩ, amputare, frons, amputare frondes, welches einerseits auf ϫⲁⲗ, ϫωр-є, ⲧар,  t'ār, ramus, frons, und damit, wie es scheint, auf ⲕωλ-ϫ, incurvus, ramus und ⲕєⲗ, flectere, andererseits auf ⲧωλ-ⲕ, amputare,  ṭer, percutere, zurückführt (Siehe ⲩⲓⲁⲗ und ṭer, im Mannigf. Lautwuchs). Ebenso mit einem besonders merkwürdigen Auftreten des Gegensinns als gleichzeitigen Doppelsinns (wie so häufig im Arabischen, S. meinen „Gegensinn der Urworte") ⲕоⲩ-ϩ, tendo, nervus, incidere nervos, neben  ḳebḳeb, secare, dividere ⋁ ⲕωⲩ, duplicare, triplicare, multiplicare.

Uebrigens ist bei der Fülle der Bildungen in Betracht zu ziehen, dass Wurzeln, die laut- stamm- und sinngesetzliche Weiterbildungen anderer Wurzeln sein können, in lautlich fernerliegenden Fällen ebensowohl einen selbstständigen Ursprung gehabt haben können. Die grössere Wahrscheinlichkeit des einen oder des anderen Ursprungs ist an der Häufigkeit der betreffenden laut- stamm- und sinngesetzlichen Uebergänge, beziehungsweise an der Menge und Sicherheit der vorhandenen Mittelglieder zu messen. Wenn  her, ϩєр-ι, quies, zu ϩр-о-ⲕ, ϩр-ογ-р, ϩр-р-є, ϩр-ⲏ-ⲥ, ϩр-ϩр, є-ϫр-є-ϩ-т, є-ⲥр-ⲁ-ϩ-т werden, so liegt bei der Regelmässigkeit und Nähe dieser Wandlungen

die Verwandtschaft klar vor Augen; wenn her, dies, neben hu, ϱοον, χu, dies uχ-a, tenebrae, uš-a, nox, stehen, so sind die drei ersten Glieder dieser Kette ebenfalls sowohl durch Gesetzmässigkeit wie durch das Fehlen keines Mittelgliedes gesichert; für χu dagegen fehlt entsprechendes χer und hat aus reχ per metathesin ergänzt zu werden, was die Möglichkeit eines selbstständigen χu offen zu lassen zwingt.

KAPITEL V.

Das historische Moment in der Aegyptischen Etymologie.

1. Die Grundzüge.

Die in den vorstehenden Reihen dargelegten Lautwechsel finden sowohl in selbstständigen Worten, als in Lautwuchs, Gegenlaut, Gegensinn, Doppelung und theilweis auch in dialektischer Differenzirung gleichmässig statt, und erhärten sich dadurch gegenseitig. Die durchgängige Uebereinstimmung des Lautwechsels in selbstständigen Wörterpaaren mit demjenigen, der Lautwuchs, Gegenlaut, Gegensinn und Doppelung in ein- und demselben Worte zu differenziren pflegt, ist entscheidend; ihr tritt die dialektische Differenzirung, soweit sie vorhanden ist, ergänzend zur Seite: woran sich für einige Laute der Nachweis des häufigen, wenn auch nicht nothwendigen Wechsels beim Uebergang aus der hieroglyphischen in die demotisch-koptische Periode schliesst.

Innerhalb dieser, durch die genannten sieben Erscheinungsformen wechselseitig und somit bündig belegten Lautverwandtschaft giebt es Grade, welche durch die Häufigkeit der betreffenden Lautwechsel bezeichnet werden: je häufiger, desto enger und sicherer ist die Verbindung: je seltener, desto loser war sie, und desto vorsichtiger wird sie gegen andere Verwandtschaftsmöglichkeiten zu wägen sein. Die

Liquiden bilden eine fast getrennte Gruppe für sich. Ebenso die Labialen. Die k, h, kh, sch, tsch, dsch Laute fanden wir gleichfalls zu einer Gemeinschaft vereint, deren Gliederung weiterhin betrachtet werden wird: die χ Laute stehen ziemlich, obschon auch nicht völlig, gesondert. An die k, sch, tsch Gruppe reihten sich in fernerem, häufig schwer erkennbarem und exoterische Kriterien erfordernden Anschluss die t und s Laute, welche theils aus diesem Grunde, theils als gebräuchliche Affixe, die schwierigsten sind. Die Spaltung in Tenuis und Media tritt überall verhältnissmässig zurück; der Wechsel von Tenuis und Aspirata kommt nur in den Beziehungen des Sahidischen zum Memphitischen zu einer merklichen, aber auch hier zu keiner durchschlagenden Geltung. Es giebt Wurzeln, welche sämmtliche mögliche Ausweichungen durchmachen; andere, und zwar die meisten, sind auf wenigere, und zwar die näheren, beschränkt.

Wir handeln zunächst von den Varianten, danach von der geschichtlichen Lautfolge, und schliesslich von den Mundarten.

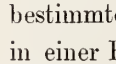
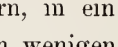
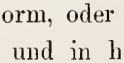
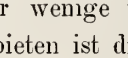
2. Das Nebeneinander.

An ägyptische Etymologien ist von Herrn Professor Stern, in einer für die hieroglyphische Lexikographie werthvollen Anzeige meiner Koptischen Untersuchungen in der Lepsius-Brugsch'schen Zeitschrift, die Forderung gestellt worden, die behandelten Worte zunächst in den drei Perioden des Hieroglyphischen, Demotischen und Koptischen nachzuweisen, und somit den allmähligen Lautwandel jedes einzelnen Wortes zu erkunden, ehe zur Vergleichung mit anderen Worten geschritten wird. Dieser Forderung liegt die auf indoeuropäischem Gebiet gemachte Erfahrung zu Grunde, dass die Gesetze des Lautwandels am sichersten an den verschiedenen Gestalten, die dieselben Worte in verschiedenen Entwicklungsperioden der Sprache annehmen, erkannt werden. Ist die Etymologie derjenigen Sprachen, die sich der lebhaftesten Bearbeitung erfreuen, auf das Grimm'sche Gesetz der Lautverschiebung gegründet worden, so liegt es nahe, die Methode, die auf diesem Felde so Bedeutendes geleistet, und deren

rationelle Grundlage keines Beweises zu bedürfen scheint, auch auf anderen Gebieten als unumgänglich anzusehen.

Und dennoch lassen sich gegen diese Folgerung, wenn sie als eine ausschliessliche genommen wird, Einwendungen erheben. Die Forderung, ein Wort geschichtlich zu verfolgen und den fortschreitenden Wechsel seiner Lautgestalt zu beobachten, setzt eine in feste Worte krystallisirte Sprache voraus, deren Gebilde sich im Fortgang der Zeiten nach bestimmten Gesetzen verändern, in ein und derselben Zeit aber nur in einer Form, oder in einigen wenigen deutlich geschiedenen Formen auftreten, und in historischer Zeit keine oder wenige neue Nebenstämme erzeugen. Auf bisher erforschten Gebieten ist dies Verhalten der Worte so allgemein, und überdies in so völliger Uebereinstimmung mit dem, was unserem heutigen Sprachgefühl natürlich dünkt, dass die Annahme, es sei in anderen Kreisen und Zeiten ebenso gewesen, eine selbstverständliche zu sein scheint. Das Folgende wird zeigen, ob dem so sei.

Beobachten wir einige ägyptische Wurzeln in Bezug auf diesen Punkt.

I. S. ϧωκ, peḥ, à-beχ (? Über χ siehe 3. Abschnitt dieses Kapitels), bes, M. ⲟⲩⲁϩ, S. ⲛⲟⲩⲧ, ire, abire,  beh-a, currere;  a-fṭ, currere, crus, M. ϥⲱⲥ, ϥⲟⲥ, insilire;  s-beq, crus, currere, S. ⲛⲁⲩ, M. ϥⲁⲧ, pes,  peṭ, pes, ire.

Hier haben wir in der hieroglyphischen, der ältesten nachweisbaren Form, als labialen Anlaut sowohl p, als b, als f; alle drei Labialstufen erscheinen ebenfalls im Koptischen der theologischen Bücher, der jüngsten nachweisbaren Periode, vermehrt durch eine weitere, die Erweichung in ⲟⲩ.

Ebenso haben wir im hieroglyphischen Auslaut die drei Gutturalstufen k, h, χ, nebst der Wandlung in t, s; im koptischen Auslaut ⲕ, ϩ, nebst der Erweichung in ⲭ, ⲧ. Es ergiebt sich somit, dass die wesentlichen Modificationsstufen, auf denen die betreffenden An- und Auslaute nach ägyptischem Lautgesetz erscheinen können, schon im

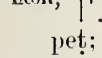
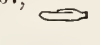
Hieroglyphischen nebeneinander vorhanden sind, und sich im Koptischen nur wiederholen.

Stimmte nun da, wo die Modificationsstufe des anlautenden Labials im Hieroglyphischen und Koptischen dieselbe ist, der auslautende Guttural in gleicher Weise überein, so ergäbe sich, dass die betreffenden ägyptischen Worte durch die langen Zeiträume hindurch, welche sie trennen, unverändert geblieben sind. Aber wie ein Blick auf die folgenden Listen lehrt, ist dies keineswegs überall der Fall.

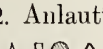
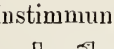
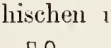
1. An- und Auslautübereinstimmung im Hieroglyphischen und Koptischen:

ϧωκ, s-beq; ϥαϯ, a-ft; πωϯ, peṭ;

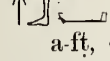
2. Anlautübereinstimmung im Hieroglyphischen und Koptischen:

 a-beχ, beh-a, ϧωκ, bes;  a-ft, ϥωχ.

3. Auslautübereinstimmung im Hieroglyphischen und Koptischen:

 peḥ,  beh-a, ⲟⲩⲁϩ;  a-ft, πωϯ, πⲁϯ.

4. Im Hieroglyphischen allein vorkommender Auslaut:

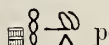
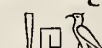
 a-beχ, bes.

5. Im Koptischen allein vorkommender Anlaut:

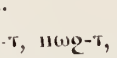
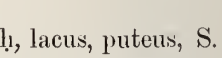
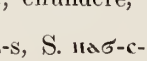
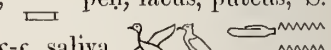
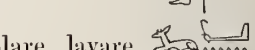
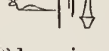
ⲟⲩⲁϩ.

6. Im Koptischen allein vorkommender Auslaut;

ϥωχ.

Von diesen 7 hieroglyphischen und (vom Vokalwechsel abgesehen) 5 koptischen Worten stimmen also nur 6 im An- und Auslaut beider Sprachperioden überein. Das heisst, es lassen sich nur drei koptische mit drei hieroglyphischen Worten absolut identificiren; damit Entsprechendes für die beiden anderen koptischen Worte geschehen könnte, müssten ihnen Vorgänger gegenüberstehen, deren Phonetik sich in gesetzmässiger Folge zu ⲟⲩⲁϩ und ϥωχ entwickeln musste. Nun kann ⲟⲩⲁϩ allerdings eine spätere Erweichung des  peḥ, oder  beh-a, sein. Es braucht es aber nicht

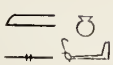
zu sein, da Labial und u schon im Hieroglyphischen wechseln (Reihe 152—176; Kopt. Unters. S. 611, 617), und die Häufigkeit derartiger Beispiele in der alten Sprache zu gross ist, um die Nichterhaltung oder Nichtauffindung der u-Form ihre Abwesenheit in der ältesten geschichtlichen Periode in dem vorliegenden Fall beweisen zu lassen. Der Auslaut des ϥωϫ sodann entspricht häufigem , t', seltenerem ṭ, während letzteres wiederum mit ersterem wechselt. Auch die Möglichkeit eines ursprünglichen k hat, wie im 4. Abschnitt dieses Kapitels gezeigt wird, in Betracht gezogen zu werden. Ebenso lassen sich nach Maassgabe der vorstehenden Reihen 118—125 und ff. keine durchgreifenden Kriterien für Unterscheidung und gesetzmässige Folge von f, ϥ, ϕ aufstellen. Da also einerseits alle wesentlichen Modificationsstufen der ägyptischen Consonanten sowohl im Hieroglyphischen als im Koptischen vorkommen können, und hieroglyphische Worte beim Uebergang ins Koptische demnach völlig unverändert aufzutreten vermögen, da andererseits aber die von den hieroglyphischen abweichenden koptischen Worte oftmals eine Modificationsstufe nicht zeigen, die sich aus der erhaltenen hieroglyphischen gesetzmässig entwickelt zu haben braucht, so ergiebt sich, dass wir in beiden Sprachperioden grossentheils eine Fülle nebeneinanderstehender Varianten vor uns haben.

II. S. ⲛⲥϩ-ⲧ, ⲛⲱϩ-ⲧ, irrigare, effundere, peḥ, lacus, puteus, S. ⲛⲟⲥ-ⲉ, humidus,  peḳ-a-s, S. ⲛⲁϭ-ⲥ-ⲉ, saliva,  paṭ-u, fons, irrigare, effundere;  bāḥ, irrigare,  beš, effundere, betbet(?), fluere; fes, colare, lavare, fuḥ (äuḥ), irrigare, effundere; ⲙⲁϩ (?) haurire, bibere,  maq-a-q-a, humidus, terra irrigata,  māt'-ṭ (?), madidus, mes, M. ⲟ-ⲙⲥ, lavare, demergere, baptizare; net, humidus, aqua, nt-i, aqua.

1. An- und Auslautübereinstimmung im Hieroglyphischen und Koptischen:

peḥ, lacus, puteus

ⲛⲉϩ-ⲧ, ⲛⲱϩ-ⲧ, irrigare, effundere

 mes } lavare
ⲟ-ⲙⲥ }

2. Anlautübereinstimmung in Hieroglyphischen und Koptischen:

peḳ-a-s, ⲛⲁϭ-ⲥ-ⲉ, saliva

paṭ-u, fons

ⲛⲉϩ-ⲧ, ⲛⲱϩ-ⲧ, irrigare, effundere

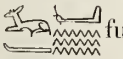
ⲛⲟⲥ-ⲉ, humidus

maq-a-q-a, humidus; ⲙⲁϩ, haurire (?)

māt'-ṭ, madidus

3. Auslautübereinstimmung im Hieroglyphischen und Koptischen:

bāḥ, rigare, irrigare;

 fuḥ, irrigare, ⲛⲉϩ-ⲧ, ⲛⲱϩ-ⲧ, irrigare, effundere

ⲙⲁϩ, haurire (?)

fes, colare, lavare

ⲛⲟⲥ-ⲉ, humidus

4. Im Hieroglyphischen allein vorkommender Anlaut:

net, humidus, aqua

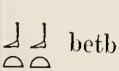
nt-i, aqua

5. Im Hieroglyphischen allein vorkommender Auslaut:

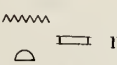
peḳ-a-s, saliva

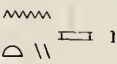
maq-a-q-a, humidus

paṭ-u, fons

 betbet, fluere

māt'-ṭ, madidus

 net, aqua

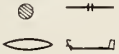
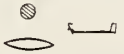
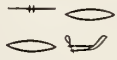
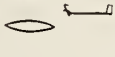
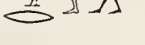
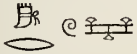
 nt-i, aqua

beš, effundere

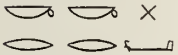
Die Prüfung dieser Uebersichten ergiebt für das Hieroglyphische drei Modificationsstufen des labialen Anlauts p, b, f. dazu m, n, während das Koptische nur p und m hat; der hieroglyphische Auslaut zeigt k, h, š, t, s, während das Koptische nur h, s, ϭ hat. Die wesentlichen, ägyptisch möglichen Modificationsstufen erscheinen also schon im Hieroglyphischen nebeneinander, und wiederholen sich nur spärlicher im Koptischen.

Völlige Uebereinstimmung in An- und Auslaut bieten unter allen 20 Worten nur je 1 hieroglyphisches mit zusammen 3 koptischen; Uebereinstimmung im Anlaut 4 hieroglyphische mit 2 koptischen; Uebereinstimmung im Auslaut 3 hieroglyphische mit 2 koptischen. Die anderen Worte sind hieroglyphische, und zeigen im Koptischen unvertretenen An- oder Auslaut.

Bei den nur theilweis übereinstimmenden Worten haben wir nun wiederum die Beobachtung zu machen, dass der Lautwechsel sich ungleich seltener als Nacheinander, denn als Nebeneinander nachweisen lässt. Das n in ⲛⲟⲥ-ϵ, humidus, welches dem f in fes, colare, entspricht, erscheint nicht etwa als regelmässiger koptischer Vertreter eines in p gesetzmässig übergehenden hieroglyphischen f Lautes; vielmehr entspricht, wie die Lautwechselreihen gezeigt haben, ebensowohl koptisches f hieroglyphischem p, wie hieroglyphisches f koptischem p. Ebenso entspricht das s des ⲛⲟⲥϵ, wenn man Mangels völliger Uebereinstimmung das Wort von einem mit p anlautendem hieroglyphischen ableiten wollte, nicht etwa in irgend einer gesetzmässigen Folge dem ḳ von peḳ-a-s, saliva, oder dem ḥ von peḥ, lacus, oder dem ṯ von paṯ-u, fons; sondern diese ḳ, ḥ, ṯ können vielmehr im Koptischen ebensowohl hieroglyphischem s entsprechen, wie im Hieroglyphischen koptischem s. In gleicher Weise verhalten sich p und b, k und h, m und n u. s. w. Also dieselbe Nöthigung, nebeneinander stehende Varianten anzunehmen, wie bei ϧⲱⲕ.

III. ker-ker, Demot. ker-k, S. ⲕⲟⲟⲣ, M. ⲕⲱⲗ-ⲍ, ⲕⲱⲣ-ⲍ, percutere, secare, abscindere, dividere, s-qer, dissecare, Demot. kār-t-ī, culter; S. ⲍⲉⲗⲍⲱⲗ, M. ⲍⲉⲣ-ⲙⲓ, percutere; χer, percutere,  χer-s, separare,  s-χer, percutere, M. ⲥⲉⲗⲥⲱⲗ, ⲥⲉⲗⲥⲉⲗ, ⲥⲉⲣ, transfigere, destruere, S. ⲩⲁⲣ-ⲉ, secare, dividere, šer, parvus; M. ϫⲟⲣ, S. ϫⲟⲟⲣ, contundere, conculcare, destruere, disperdere, S. ϭⲟⲣ-ⲧⲉ, culter, ensis, ser, M. ⲥⲟⲣ, secare, dividere (sagitta, cuspis, spina).  sr-r, dividere, sculpere;  ṭer, percutere,  à-tur, vim inferre,  ter-u, finis, M. ⲧⲉⲣ, pars, M. S. ⲧⲱⲣ-ⲉ, malleus, securis, cuspis.*)

1. An- und Auslautübereinstimmung im Hieroglyphischen und Koptischen:

 kerker,
Demot. ker-k
ⲕⲟⲟⲣ, ⲕⲱⲣ-ⲍ
} percutere, secare.

s-qer, dissecare
Demot. kār-t-ī, culter

sχer (s-χer?) percutere
ⲩⲁⲣ-ⲉ, secare, dividere
šer, parvus

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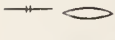
*) Ueber den activisch-passivischen Bedeutungswechsel — contundere, securis, pars, parvus, schlagen, der Schläger, das Zerschlagene — siehe Kopt. Unters. 411—417. 753. 206—262. Ebenso Sprachwissensch. Abhandlungen IX „Ueber die Koptische Intensivirung“, wo der Gegenstand in Bezug auf bedeutungsvolle Vocal-Suffixe und Infixe, im Anschluss an das Material der Kopt. Untersuchungen übersichtlich erörtet wird. Ferner Sprachw. Abhandlungen VII „Ueber den Ursprung der Sprache“ und VIII „Ueber den Gegensinn der Urworte“.

ser, secare, dividere

 sr-r, dividere

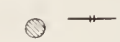
cop, dividere

ṭer, percutere

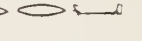
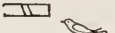
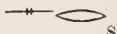
á-tur, vim inferre.

ter-u, terminus, тєр, pars тωр-є, malleus, securis.

2. Anlautübereinstimmung im Hieroglyphischen und Koptischen:

kerker, percutere, delere, Demot. ker-k, percutere, delere, s-qer, dissecare, Demot. kār-t-ī, culter, χer, percutere,  χer-s, separare, s-χer, percutere, ϭєλ-ϭєλ, percutere, ϭєр, percutere.

3. Auslautübereinstimmung im Hieroglyphischen und Koptischen:

kerker, Demot. ker-k, percutere,  s-qer, dissecare, Demot. kār-t-ī, culter, χer, dimicare, χer-s, separare, s-χer, percutere,  šer, parvus, ser, secare, dividere,  sr-r, dividere, ṭer, percutere, á-tur, vim inferre, ter-u, finis, тєр, pars, кοορ, кωр-ϫ, ϭєр, ϱєр-ɯ, percutere, ɯϫар-є, secare, dividere, ϫор, contundere, destruere, ϭор-т-є, culter, єор, dividere, тωр-є, malleus, securis.

4. Allein im Koptischen vorkommender Anlaut:

ϱєλϱωλ, ϱєр-ɯ, percutere, ϫор, percutere, ϫоλ-ϱ, scindere, ϭор-т-є, culter.

5. Allein im Koptischen vorkommender Auslaut:

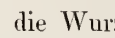
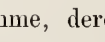
кωλ-ϱ, ϭωλ, ϱєλ, ϫоλ-ϱ, scindere.

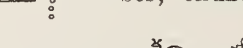
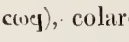
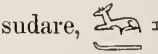
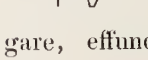
Danach zeigt das Hieroglyphische 6 Stufen des Anlauts k, χ, sχ (wenn nicht s-χ d. i. χ mit causativem Präfix zu lesen ist), š, s, t; das Koptische acht: ⲕ, ϭ, ⲅ, ⲯ, ⲍ, ⲥ, ⲥ, ⲧ. Also wiederum ist ⲕ neben mancherlei Varianten schon im Hieroglyphischen vorhanden; wiederum wiederholen sich dieselben Ausweichungen im Koptischen, nur dass hier die neuen Doppellaute ⲍ, ⲥ hinzutreten, welche im Hieroglyphischen theils gar nicht, theils undeutlich bezeichnet werden, also als verhältnissmässig neu anzusehen sein werden. Vergleiche auch den häufigen Uebergang von in ⲥ, von in ⲍ (Lepsius, Standard Alphabet 197).

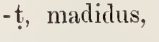
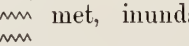
Völlige Uebereinstimmung in An- und Auslaut zeigen unter den angeführten 30 Worten 12 hieroglyphische mit 6 koptischen — eine Anzahl, deren Grösse sich dadurch erklärt, dass auslautendes r verhältnissmässig wenigen Wandlungen unterworfen ist, also nur der Anlaut unseres Wortes für die Variabilität verbleibt. Uebereinstimmung im Anlaut haben 8 hieroglyphische und 3 koptische; Uebereinstimmung im Auslaut aus dem eben angeführten Grunde nicht weniger als 14 hieroglyphische und 9 koptische. Ausserdem finden sich 5 koptische Worte, die einen im Hieroglyphischen nicht vertretenen Anlaut haben (ⲅ, ⲍ, ⲥ), und 4 koptische Worte, die einen im Hieroglyphischen nicht erscheinenden Auslaut zeigen (ⲗ). Von diesen Lauten sind ⲍ, ⲥ, wie bereits bemerkt, als neue anzunehmen; ⲅ ist eine koptische Variante des ⲕ, die im Hieroglyphischen ebenfalls häufig neben der gutturalen Tenuis erscheint, und an dieser Stelle durch andere vertretene Spiranten χ, sχ und š nahegelegt wird, wenn sie auch bisher nicht nachgewiesen ist; l ist eine koptische Variante des hieroglyphischen r, welches beide Laute mangelhaft unterschied. Ueber χ siehe Abschnitt 3 und 5 weiter unten.

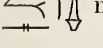
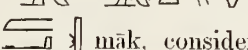
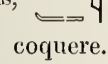
Was hier innerhalb einzelner Wurzeln erkannt worden ist, bestätigt sich bei der Betrachtung verschiedener homonymer Wurzeln. Es lassen sich, schematisch gesprochen, abgesehen von völliger Uebereinstimmung oder Abweichung, ebensoviele koptische ⲡⲉⲕ Formen verschiedener Labial + Gutturalwurzeln anführen, denen hieroglyphisch bek, fek, mek, beh, feh, meh, peš, pet etc. gegenübersteht, als es koptische bek, fek, mek, beh, feh, meh, peš, pet etc. Formen giebt, denen hieroglyphisch

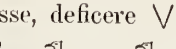
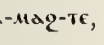
pek vorangeht. Und es können in verwandten Worten beider Perioden stets der eine hieroglyphische Consonant mit dem einen koptischen übereinstimmen, der andere oder die anderen aber abweichen, ohne dass die Abweichung auf eine gesetzmässige Veränderung zurückzuführen ist. Während die Wurzeln bleiben, verschwinden also eine grosse Anzahl hieroglyphischer Stämme im Koptischen, um in dieser späteren Periode durch neue Stämme, deren gesetzmässiges Werden aus der Wurzel, aber nicht aus vorhergehenden hieroglyphischen Stämmen nachweisbar ist, ersetzt zu werden. Man sehe:

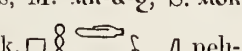
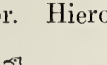
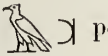
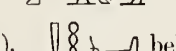
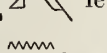
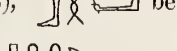
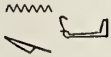
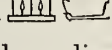
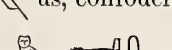
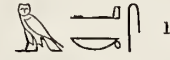
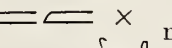
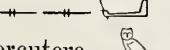
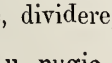
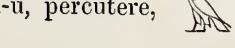
Koptisch: S. ⲛⲉϩ-ⲧ, S. ϧⲉϩ, M. ϧⲛϩ, M. ⲟⲩⲁϩ (?), curvare, curvatum esse, inclinare, M. ϧⲓⲕ-ⲓ, cingulum, B. ⲙⲁϩ, cubitus, S. ⲙⲁϩ-ⲉ, M. ⲙⲟⲭ-ϭ, S. ⲙⲟⲭ-ϩ-ⲫ, S. ⲙⲟⲭ-ⲫ-ϩ-ⲫ, cinctura. Hieroglyphisch:  ḥaḥ, curvare, meḥ, cinctura, corona, mās, fasciculus florum, mes-b, vertere,  bes-au, cinctura.

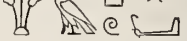
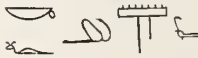
Koptisch: S. ⲡⲱϩ-ⲧ, effundere, irrigare, S. ⲛⲟⲥ-ⲉ, humidus, S. ⲛⲁϭ-ⲥ-ⲉ, saliva, M. ⲙⲁϩ, haurire, bibere, M. ⲟ-ⲙⲥ, lavare, S. ϧⲱⲧ-ⲉ, S. ϥⲱⲧ-ⲉ, M. ϥⲱϯ, M. ⲡⲱϯ, sudor ∨ S. ϧⲉⲧ, M. ϥⲉⲧ, abstergere. Hieroglyphisch: peḥ, lacus, puteus, peḳ-a-s, sputum, saliva, paṭ-u, fons, irrigare, bāḥ, irrigare, beš, effundere, betbet, fluere (?), fes (∧ ⲥⲱϥ), colare, feṭ, sudare, fuḥ, irrigare, effundere,  maq-a-q-a, humidus, māt'-ṭ, madidus,  met, inundatio,  meḥ-ī, piscis,  meḥ-ī, natare, mes-u, lavare, mes-m-u, fluctus, nes, bibere, nt-i, aqua.

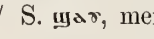
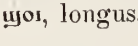
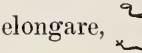
 bet-u,  nāt-u ∧ M. ⲧⲉϩ-ⲧ, piscis.

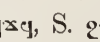
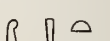
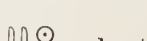
Koptisch: M. ϣⲱⲙ, S. ⲟⲩⲥϩ, revelare, M. ⲙⲟϩ, lucere, ardere, S. ⲙⲥϩ-ⲥⲓⲁⲧ, M. ⲙⲉⲙ-ⲧ, perlustrare, S. ⲙⲥⲕⲙⲟⲩⲕ, considerare, M. ⲙⲥⲕⲙⲥⲕ, cogitatió, M. ϕⲟⲥ-ⲓ, lucens, igne examinare, coquere, S. ⲡⲓⲥ-ⲉ, coquere. Hieroglyphisch: bek, lucere, aurora, bes, fes,  nes, u-beṭ, lux, ignis, ardere, beq, videre, maχ, ardere, lucere, māh-a-ṭ-t-i, ignis, meḥ-ī, illuminare,  māk, considerare,  pes, coquere.

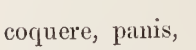
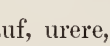
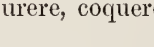
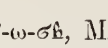
Koptisch: S. ⲛⲁⲕ-ⲉ, S. ⲙⲓⲕ-ⲉ, debilem esse, deficere ⋁ M. ⲁ-ⲙⲁϩ-ⲓ, S. ⲁ-ⲙⲁϩ-ⲧⲉ, robur. Hieroglyphisch:  baḳ-a,  māh-t, debilem esse ⋁ peḥ-ti, robur, potestas.

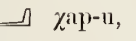
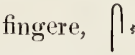
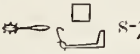
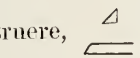
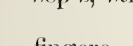
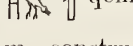
Koptisch: S. ⲡⲱϩ, S. ⲡⲱϣ, M. ϕⲁϩ, M. ϕⲱⲃ, M. ϕⲱϣ, M. ϥⲥⲁ, S. ϥⲥⲟ, M. ϧⲱⲁ, M. ϧⲟⲧ-ⲥ, M. ϧⲁⲉ, S. ϧⲓⲉ-ⲉ, M. ϧⲓⲉ-ⲓ, M. ⲟⲩⲁⲉ, M. ⲙⲉϣ, M. ⲙⲓϣ-ⲓ, S. ⲙⲓϣ-ⲉ, percutere, secare, dissecare, S. ⲙⲉϣ-ⲉ, telum, incus, M. ϕⲁⲁ-ⲓ, pars, M. ϕⲱⲃ-ⲓ, validus, M. ⲙⲕ-ⲁ-ϩ, S. ⲙⲟⲕ-ϩ, affligere, dolor. Hieroglyphisch: peḳ,  peḥ-ṭ, percutere,  peχ-a,  peš, pes-χ,  teq-au,  feṭ-q, fuṭ (auṭ),  beḥ, percutere,  beḥ-n, beχ-n, beḥ-s, scindere,  baš,  bet-k,  us, confodere, percutere, scindere, dissecare'  beḳ-s, pugio,  māk-s, sceptrum,  māṯ'-ā, percutere,  mesmes, scindere, dividere, mes-ḥ-u, percutere, māš-u, pugio.

Koptisch: S. ϩϣ-c, M. ϩⲟϣ-c, S. ϩⲟⲩ-c, M. ϩⲟⲩ-ⲧ, M. ϫⲥⲡ, M. ϩⲟⲡ, M. ϩⲙⲛϣ-ⲓ, M. ϩⲱⲧⲡ, S. ϩⲟϫⲁⲡ, tegere, celare, M. ϩϣ-ⲟ-c, S. ϩϣ-ⲟⲟ-c, S. ϩϣ-c-ⲱ, S. ϩⲩ-c-ⲱ, vestis. Hieroglyphisch:  ḥap-u, ḥeb-s, tegere, šep, vestis; kep, celare ⋁  kef, detegere.

Koptisch: M. ⲕⲟϣ, iterare, multiplicare, M. ⲥⲟⲡ, B. ⲥⲁⲡ, B. ⲥⲁϣ, vices, M. ϣⲁⲣ, abundare, K. ϫⲛⲡ-ⲓ, abundantia ⋁ sectio, M. segmentum, M. S. ϩⲟⲣ-ⲟ, B. ϩⲟⲣ-ⲁ, magis ⋁ S. ϣⲁⲣ, mensura, portio, M. ϣⲓⲁⲓ, S. ϣⲟⲓ, longus. Hieroglyphisch:  qeb, multus, sep, vices,  šu, longus, vastus, elongare,  t'ef, abundantia, tau(?), ā-šau (? neben āš), multitudo, copia.

Koptisch: S. ϩⲟϣ-c, ardere ⋁ M. occultus, S. ϣⲟϣ-ϩ,' M. ϣⲱϩϣ, M. ϣⲥⲛϣⲟⲛ, urere, lucere, S. ϫⲏϥ, S. M. ϫⲟϥϫϥ, S. ϩ-ⲱ-ⲥϣ, urere, coquere ⋁ M. ⲕⲛϣ, S. ⲕⲛϥ, M. ϫⲁϥ, frigidus. Hieroglyphisch: qeb, lux ⋁ umbra, kep, lucere ⋁ celare,  qeb-t, qeb-ī-t, qib-t, urere, lucere, lux,  qef-n, coquere, panis, šep, lux ⋁ šep, caecus, sef,  t'af-f, tauf, urere, coquere.

Koptisch: S. ⲥⲉⲡ, M. ϣⲟⲡ, S. ⲥ-ⲱ-ⲥϣ, M. ϫ-ⲉ-ϫϣ, M. ⲥⲓⲟⲩ-ⲓ, S. ϫⲓⲟⲩ-c, S. ϩⲉϣ-ⲧ, S. ϩⲉϥ-ⲧ, capere, demere, furari; S. ϩ-ⲱ-ϩϥ, manus; S. ⲥϣ-ⲟⲓ, S. ϫϣ-ⲟⲓ, M. ϫϥ-ⲟⲓ, M. ϣⲟϣ-ϣ, M. ϣⲱϣ-c, brachium. Hieroglyphisch:  kef-ā, ḥeb-ī, capere, ḥeb, capere pisces, šep, capere;  kep-t, manus, brachium, cubitus,  qeb, brachium,  χep, vola manus.

Koptisch: M. S. ϩωϣ, S. ϩωϥ, facere, struere, opus, S. ⲧⲏⲧⲱϣ, facere, creare, M. ⲧⲉϣ, M. ⲟⲩϣ, digitus, S. ⲧⲁϣ-ⲟ, S. ⲧⲁⲙ-ⲓⲟ, ⲧⲁⲙ-ⲉⲓⲟ, B. ⲧⲁⲙ-ⲓⲁ, M. ⲑⲁⲙ-ⲓⲟ, facere, creare, S. ϫⲡ-ⲉ, M. ϫϥ-ⲟ, generare, gignere, possidere, S. B. ϫⲱⲙ, M. ϭⲙ-ⲛ-ⲛ-ⲥ, generatio. Hieroglyphisch: χap-u, fingere,  s-χap,  sàp,  sep-s, struere,  qem, qem-a-m-u, fingere,  χn-u-m, construere;  ṭeb, fingere, teb, digitus.

Werden Gegenlaut und Gegensinn in Betracht gezogen, so gestalten sich die phonetischen Ausweichungen und Entsprechungen noch mannigfaltiger. Dialektische Unterscheidungen fallen, wie das Gegebene zeigt und Kapitel VI des Näheren auseinandersetzen wird, verhältnissmässig wenig in die Wage.

Stellen wir das Gefundene zusammen, so haben wir einerseits das Vorkommen aller wesentlichen ägyptischen Lautwechselstufen sowohl im Hieroglyphischen als im Koptischen und demnach die Möglichkeit des unveränderten Uebergangs der Worte aus der hieroglyphischen in die koptische Zeit; als auch andererseits die nicht minder bemerkenswerthe Thatsache, dass, wo in beiden Sprachperioden der eine Wurzelconsonant übereinstimmt und der andere abweicht, oder wo beide abweichen, die abweichenden in der neueren Sprache meistentheils nicht nachweisbar die jüngeren d. i. die nothwendigerweise aus den älteren gewordenen, dagegen ganz gewöhnlich eine Wandlung nach einer anderen Seite hin sind (k, h oder k, š, t, s; l, r oder l, n; b, p, f oder b, m, n); oder aber, dass wo dies nicht der Fall ist, die hieroglyphische Tenuis ebenso oft der koptischen Media, Aspirata oder Spirans gegenübersteht, als das umgekehrte Verhältniss statt hat, eine durchgreifende Lautfolge also geschichtlich überhaupt nicht, oder verhältnissmässig selten nachgewiesen werden kann. Daraus folgt, dass die koptischen Worte häufig keine directen Weiterbildungen des Hieroglyphischen sein können, und dass sie ebenso oft nichts anderes zu sein brauchen, als weitere Varianten zu den vielen, in der alten Schriftperiode bereits gefundenen. Also lassen sich wohl in der Regel dieselben Wurzeln und ihre verschiedenen Stammesgestaltungen, aber nicht dieselben Stämme in jeder Periode

nachweisen; und da die Stämme stark variiren, und die Lautzeitfolge in ihnen obenein meistens gesetzlich unbestimmbar ist, so stellen sich die Bedingungen für die Anwendung der historisch-genetischen Methode wesentlich anders, als im Indogermanischen.

Dazu kömmt, dass, ausser dem Lautwandel, auch die in den obigen Beispielen nicht in Betracht gezogene Reduplication, Metathese und polarische Bedeutungsänderung (Kopt. Unters. 616—620) sowohl im Hieroglyphischen, als im Koptischen auftreten, also ebenfalls kein chronologisches Kriterium abgeben können. Die wenigen sicher erkennbaren historischen Lautfolgen und dialektischen Unterschiede werden in den nachstehenden Abschnitten betrachtet werden.

Demnach stehen wir vor der Unmöglichkeit, alle hieroglyphischen Worte in directer koptischer Nachfolge darzustellen. Die ungemeine Variabilität der Worte in beiden Schriftperioden ergiebt vielmehr in beiden ein wogendes Nebeneinander, und nur in der Minderzahl der Fälle ein nachweisbares, wechselseitig direct reducirbares Nacheinander. Selbst wo in der Stammentwicklung der Wurzeln der eine oder der andere Wandel fehlt, müssen wir ihn, angesichts der ungemeinen Lautwandlungsfähigkeit in der ungeheueren Ueberzahl der Wurzeln, als grundsätzlich möglich, und sogar als wahrscheinlich einmal vorhanden, und nur nicht erhalten oder noch nicht nachgewiesen ansehen.

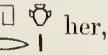
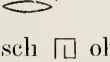
Ob diese Fülle der Varianten schon im Hieroglyphischen auch diejenigen Formen eingeschlossen habe, welche wir nur im Koptischen finden; ob diese allein koptischen Formen im Hieroglyphischen nur nicht schriftlich gebraucht, erhalten oder nachgewiesen worden sind; ob sie zumal erst nach Fixirung des wesentlichen Canons der hieroglyphischen Schriftsprache entstanden und nur nicht in dieselbe aufgenommen wurden, während sie in der Umgangssprache cursirten — dies sind Fragen, deren Lösung in manchem einzelnen Falle wir vielleicht von dem fortschreitenden Studium zu erwarten haben. Die vielen ἅπαξ λεγόμενα der Hieroglyphentexte sprechen dafür. Mittlerweile lässt sich sagen, das die in der späteren Periode allein gefundenen Worte und Wortformen nicht plötzlich mit Annahme der koptisch-griechischen Schrift entstanden sein können; dass ebenso die im Hieroglyphischen gebräuchlichen, im Koptischen nicht gefundenen Worte nicht über

Nacht bei Annahme der neuen Schrift untergegangen sein können; und dass demnach der in der Hieroglyphenschrift gebräuchliche Wortvorrath, obschon er im Laufe der Zeit genug Neuerungen zeigt, dennoch um vieles archaistischer geblieben ist, als die rastlos Neues bildende, Altes aufgebende Sprache. So bewährt sich auch etymologisch die Angabe des Manetho bei Josephus über einen heiligen, und einen neben ihm existirenden Volksdialekt, dessen Spuren, abgesehen vom Koptischen, wir erwarten dürfen, in der späteren Hieroglyphik, zumal im Demotischen, immer ausgiebiger nachgewiesen zu sehen.

Während alle anderen erforschten Sprachen den Verfall der ursprünglichen Wurzeln und Stämme zeigen und nur selten zur Schaffung neuer befähigt sind, sehen wir somit im Aegyptischen das Aufwachsen, oder Auftreten, neuer Stämme vor unseren Augen vor sich gehen.

Der oberwiesenen consonantischen Variation entspricht die ähnlichen Zwecken dienende vokalische, die in des Verf. Kopt. Unters. 255—400, und der „Koptischen Intensivirung" (Sprachwiss: Abh. IX) erörtert ist.

3. Mehrfache Ausweichungen im Nebeneinander.

Der von Lepsius (Zeitschr. V, 71) aufgestellte Unterschied, wonach h nur in koptischem ϩ, ḥ dagegen sowohl in ϩ als in ϧ wiedergefunden werden kann, wird durch den in den Lautwechselreihen nachgewiesenen Wechsel der beiden altägyptischen Laute einigermassen modificirt. Wenn sowohl her, wie  ḥur-u, in M. ϩⲟⲩⲣ-ⲱⲟⲩ, S. ϩⲟⲣ-ⲟ, tranquillus, weiterleben, so spricht für die Ableitung der koptischen Form von , nicht von  , nur der Umstand, dass wo Hieroglyphisch ohne Variante zeigt, koptisch ϩ einzutreten pflegt.

Eine entsprechende Einschränkung erfährt die an derselben Stelle gegebene Regel, dass und χ (d. h. ch) nie in koptisches ⳝ (d. h. kh) übergehen. Zunächst wird allerdings altes χ gewöhnlich

zu neuem ϩ, ϭ, ϫ, während neues ϧ sehr überwiegend die memphitisch aspirirte Variante für sahidisch ⲕ ist. Indess giebt es von dieser Regel Ausnahmen:

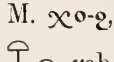
ⲁϧ-u, S. ⲁϧ-ⲓ, M. ⲁϭ-ⲓ, herba virens, juncus.

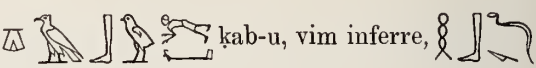
ⲣⲉϧ-s, M. ⲣⲱϭ-ⲧ, S. ⲣⲱϩ-ⲧ, B. ⲗⲱϩ-ⲧ, S. ⲗⲟⲕ-ⲥ, rumpere, frangere, scindere, S. ⲗⲱϩ-ⲙ, ⲗⲉϩ-ⲙ, e siliquis grana educere, S. ⲗⲁⲕ-ⲙ, ⲗⲁⲕ-ⲙ-ⲉ, M. S. ⲗⲁϧ-ⲙ-ⲛ, frustum, Demot.lek, rek kerker, S. ⲕⲟⲟⲣ, scindere, contundere, M. ϧⲟⲗ, ϣ-ⲕⲱⲗ, ϫⲟⲗ, foramen, fissura.

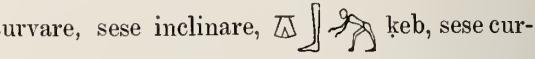
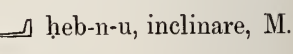
ϧⲁ, M. ϧⲁ, S. ⲕⲁ, ponere.

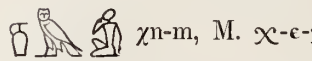
ϧⲁ, ḥa-ī, splendere, M. ϧⲁ·ϩ, ϣⲁ-ϩ, flamma.

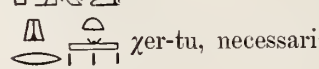
ϧⲁq-u, K. ϧⲱⲕ, M. ⲕⲱⲕ, decorticare, tondere, radere. M. ϧⲟ-ϩ, S. ⲕⲱ-ϩ, aemulari.

 ϧab-t, M. ϧⲉⲡ, ϫⲓⲃ-ⲓ, ϩⲓⲃ-ⲓ, S. ϩⲁⲓⲃ-ⲉⲥ, B. ϩⲓⲃ-ⲉⲥ, umbra, protectio.

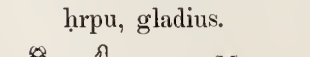
ϧb-a,  ḳab-u, vim inferre, ḥeb-t′, percutere, M. ϧⲃ-ⲁ, vis, S. ⲕⲃ-ⲁ, vindicta.

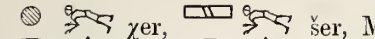
ϧab-u, curvare, sese inclinare,  ḳeb, sese curvare, debilem, infirmum esse,  ḥeb-n-u, inclinare, M. ϧⲱⲃ, ⲕⲱⲃ, infirmitas.

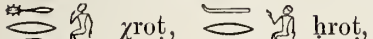
 ϧn-m, M. ϧ-ⲉ-ϧⲱⲛ-ⲓ, ⲕ-ⲉ-ϧⲱⲟⲩⲛ-ⲓ, alius, alienus, socius.

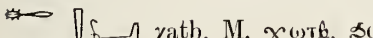
 ϧer-tu, necessaria, S. ϧⲣ-ⲱ(?), uti; ϧu, M. ϧⲁⲓ, res, aliquid.

Demot. ϧelp, M. ϭⲟⲣⲡ, pugillus, M. ⲕⲟⲣⲃ-ⲓ, ϧⲣⲟⲃ-ⲓ, ḥrpu, gladius.

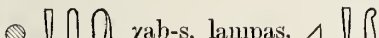
 ϧepr-u, M. ϧⲉⲣⲉⲃ, S. ⲉⲣⲃ, simulacrum, forma.

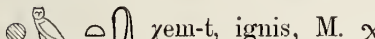
 χer, šer, M. ϫερ, ejicere, expellere.

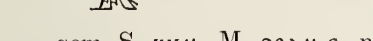
 χroṭ, ḫroṭ, M. ϩροϯ, ϱροϯ, K. ϫροϯ, puer.

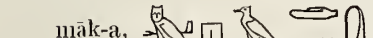
 χaṭb, M. ϫωτϐ, ϩωτϐ, ϱοτϐ-ϲ, jugulare.

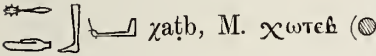
Und mit Gegensinn:

 χab-s, lampas, qeb, splendere ∨ obscurus, kep, M. ϫοπ, occultare.

 χem-t, ignis, M. ϫημ-ι, ignis, focus, ϱμ-ο-μ, calescere,

 ḥem, videre ∨ M. ϫεμ-ϲ, tenebrae, qem, S. κημ, M. ϫαμ-ϵ, niger maχ-a,

 māḳ-a, māh-a-ṭ-t-i, ardere, ignis.

Es ist wahr, dass in einem Theil dieser Beispiele bereits altes k und h neben χ erscheinen, also keine Nöthigung vorliegt das ihnen gegenübertretende neue ϫ von altem χ abzuleiten. Erwägen wir indess, dass dies einerseits keineswegs in allen Beispielen der Fall ist, und dass andererseits so complicirte, weitergebildete Stämme wie  χaṭb, M. ϫωτϵϩ (χeb, χeb-t,), percutere, dividere (S. S. 322 und Kopt. Unters. S. 326), das gelegentliche Entsprechen von altem χ und neuem ϫ unzweifelhaft bezeugen, so bleibt der Zusammenhang beider Laute erwiesen, und die k und h Formen erscheinen als Varianten der χ Formen, die dem neuen ϫ voraufgegangen sein können, aber nicht nothwendigerweise voraufgegangen zu sein brauchen.

Die gleiche Bemerkung lässt sich auf hieroglyphisch k, koptisch ϩ, und das Princip derselben auf das ganze Gebiet des ägyptischen Lautwechsels ausdehnen. Nach Lepsius darf ϩ nie auf k zurückgeführt werden. Es widerspricht diesem Gesetze nicht, dass beide dennoch häufig neben einander erscheinen, weil in hieroglyphischer Periode χ oft neben k auftritt, so dass späteres ϩ nicht auf k zurück-

zugehen braucht, um ihm zu entsprechen. Es ist dazu nur nothwendig, dass eine χ-Variante untergegangen, oder noch nicht aufgefunden ist, und die k Form allein vorliegt. Man vergleiche sek, a-seχ, ϲωκ, ϲⲁϫ, ω-ϲϫ, secare. Das Nebeneinander ist eben überall zu zahlreich, um das Nacheinander leicht zu entwirren. Es können sich daher Laute entsprechen, die nicht auseinander entstanden zu sein brauchen, sondern vielmehr beide einen gemeinsamen Mittelpunkt haben, der noch vorhanden, oder, in diesem und jenem Falle, auch verschwunden sein kann, ohne andere, als verschieden differenzirte Nachkommenschaft zu hinterlassen.

So wechselt k selten, q dagegen häufig mit ϫ, χ; da nun k seinerseits ebenfalls häufig mit h wechselt, kann es auch ohne unmittelbare Verbindung neben ϫ, χ treten. Desgleichen bilden sich Verbindungen ⲕ, χ, ϥ und ϫ, χ, ϥ, obschon ⲕ, ϥ und ϫ, ϥ selten sind, weil sowohl ⲕ, χ und χ, ϥ als ϫ, ϥ und χ, ϥ öfter vorkommen; oder ϩ, ϭ, ⲍ, weil ⲕ sowohl mit ϩ als mit ϭ, ⲍ wechselt, obschon ϩ zu ϭ, ⲍ weniger directe Beziehungen hat u. s. w.

Neben der gemeinsamen Verwandtschaft zweier Laute mit einem dritten ist die absolute Wandelung eines Lautes in einen anderen vermöge einer Mittelstufe in Betracht zu ziehen. In den Fällen, in denen mehr als zwei Laute mit einander wechseln, kann der Wechsel direct, oder durch Vermittelung eines dritten geschehen sein. So wechselt p häufig mit b, b häufig mit m; die selteneren Fälle, in welchen p mit m wechselt, können demnach den Durchgang durch b vollzogen haben, welches b nach dem Uebergang in m verschwand; oder sie können geradewegs zu m geworden sein. Für ersteres sprechen die allerdings noch selteneren Fälle, in welchen wir die volle Reihe p, b, m erhalten haben: für letzteres die Lautwuchsfälle p, m, obschon auch sie die Möglichkeit eines Durchganges durch b freilich nicht ausschliessen. Daraus ergiebt sich die dritte, bei der ausserordentlichen Wandelbarkeit des Aegyptischen wahrscheinlichste Alternative, dass beide Möglichkeiten ursprünglich neben einander bestanden haben.

Beide Punkte der obstehenden Erwägung finden auf die zahlreichen Wechsel innerhalb der Guttural- Dental- und Sibilantenreihen umfassende Anwendung. Es zeigen sich lange Ketten von Uebergängen, an der einen Stelle etwas stärker gewunden, als an der anderen, aber überall nachweisbar verknüpft und häufig grade da am festesten durch Lautwuchs geeint, wo der Wechsel in selbstständigen Wörterpaaren sparsamer auftritt. So sind p, n; b, n; ϧ, ⲭ; ⲅ, ⲧ u. s. w. häufiger im Lautwuchs als in verschiedenen Worten verbunden; ⲕ wechselt mit ϫ häufig in verschiedenen Worten, aber selten im Lautwuchs; während ⲕ und ⲅ sowohl in verschiedenen Worten als im Lautwuchs häufig tauschen. Das sicherste Kriterium directer Verwandtschaft gewährt unter diesen Umständen nächst dialektischem Wandel der Lautwuchs. Die relative Stärke der einzelnen Kettenglieder wird in dem Wörterbuch ersichtlicher werden, als in den Beispielen der Einleitung, welche, zu Zwecken der nächsten grundlegenden Vergleichung gesammelt, sich im allgemeinen auf kürzere Reihen beschränken, Fernerliegendes ausschliessen, und demnach weitere Erörterungen hinausschieben lassen.

Historisch lassen sich, wie wir schon in dem vorhergehenden Abschnitt sahen, diese Vorgänge nur selten verfolgen. Die angeführten Lautwechselreihen zeigen sie in genügender Fülle; auch den ersten Nummern derselben, welche knapper gehalten sind, stellen Index und Lautwuchs- und Mannigfaltige Lautwuchsbeispiele den Reichthum der Varianten zur Seite.

4. ϭ, ϫ, ⲧ, ⲥ.

Trotzdem ϭ und ϫ häufig verwechselt werden, hat Prof. Lepsius für ersteren Laut gutturalen, für letzteren dentalen Ursprung beansprucht. Sowohl auf Grund ihrer graphischen Darstellung, wie ihres häufigsten Entsprechens, zumal im Sahidischen, wird ϭ von Lepsius mit , von M. de Rougé mit identificirt, ϫ aber dem zugewiesen; was widerspricht, ist Ausnahme. Die Erhärtung der Regel

wird in denjenigen Fällen unmöglich sein, in denen k und t', t selber wechseln.

Freilich unterliegt der Nachweis dieser Fälle eigenthümlichen Schwierigkeiten. Sicher sind zunächst die mit t suffigirten, und danach in t verwandelten auslautenden k (S. 321), denen sich durch Metathese allerdings die anlautenden gesellen können; um den Wechsel durch dieses Mittel in den Anlaut zu bringen wäre aber eine zweite Metathese nach vollzogenem Lautwandel erforderlich, welche nicht ohne deutlichen Nachweis in Rechnung gesetzt werden kann. Praktisch gestaltet sich die Sache demnach so, dass nur auslautendes k mit Sicherheit durch Suffigirung zu t wird. Was sodann das Kriterium des Lautwuchses betrifft, so versagt es in diesem Falle grossentheils. Denn da t das gebräuchlichste Prae- und Suffix ist, so braucht sein Erscheinen in Aus- oder Anlaut einen Lautwuchs nicht einzuschliessen; nur diejenigen Fälle sind zuverlässig, in denen das ursprüngliche k der Wurzel ein anderes k, oder einen anderen verwandten Laut, sich angewuchert hat, selbst aber in t übergegangen ist. Nebenwurzel mit urprünglichem t liefe auf dasselbe heraus. Es verbleiben die Fälle gegenseitigen Entsprechens in selbstständigen Worten, welche bei einem so starken Organwechsel der Regel nach nicht in Wurzeln, die sich eher ähneln können, sondern nur in Ableitungen und Weiterbildungen, die seltener an zwei Punkten gleichartig zu erfolgen pflegen, in Betracht gezogen werden können. Solche Ableitungen sind im Aegyptischen weniger häufig als in entwickelteren Sprachen. Das Ergebniss von alledem ist, dass an dieser Stelle die Entscheidung über ägyptischen Lautwechsel häufig in dem Wörterschatz der verwandten Sprachen liegen wird, die einerseits durch t Affix weniger beirrt, andererseits durch individualisirende Weiterbildung den Stämmen eine bestimmtere Gestalt gegeben haben.

Aehnlich verhält es sich mit dem Wandel des k und seiner Vertreter zu s. Häufiges Praefix und Suffix, wie t, kann s in lautwüchsiger Action nur da erkannt und anerkannt werden, wo es als ursprünglicher Wurzelconsonant auftritt, der angewucherte Consonant aber ein Guttural oder eines Gutturals Vertreter ist. Die hieraus gewonnene Thatsache des betreffenden Lautwechsels, verbunden

mit dem Herabsinken des t zu s in der Wortbildungslehre, berechtigt sodann den gleichen Wandel in selbstständigen Worten anzuerkennen, zumal wo einigermassen individualisirte Weiterbildungen der Wurzelform vorliegen. Indessen wird auch hier aus obgenannten Gründen die Vergleichung mit verwandten Sprachen von der höchsten Wichtigkeit sein, und häufig den Ausschlag geben, oder wenigstens die grössere oder geringere Wahrscheinlichkeit der Verwandtschaft bestimmen. Ersetzung des Auslautes durch s Suffix findet nicht statt.

Sehr bezeichnend für die beirrende Wirkung, welche die häufige Präfigirung dieser Laute auf das ägyptische Sprachgefühl selbst hervorgebracht zu haben scheint, ist das verhältnissmässig ungemein seltene Auftreten des Lautwuchses vor und nach anlautendem c, т.

5. Das Nacheinander.

Einige Consonantenwandlungen giebt es allerdings, welche sich häufig genug — wenn auch nicht ausschliesslich — in geschichtlicher Folge wiederholen, um die den Varianten enspringenden Bedenken verhältnissmässig zurücktreten zu lassen.

Altes k, welches sich oft im Sahidischen erhält, wird Memphitisch häufig zu ϫ, ohne auch in diesem Dialekt к gänzlich auszuschliessen. Altes χ, schon vorher oft zu š geworden, tritt entweder in beiden koptischen Dialekten als ш auf, oder ist Memphitisch ⳉ und Sahidisch ⲥ, ohne im Memphitischen ⲥ, und selbst ϫ, ganz abzulehnen; , ein χ, das gelegentlich mit h wechselt, wird demnach Memphitisch sowohl von ⳉ als ⲥ, und Sahidisch von ⲥ fortgesetzt. Da k, q, einerseits mit χ, andererseits mit h, ḥ, zusammenhängen, muss die selbstständige Tendenz des χ sich sehr merklich geltend gemacht haben, um hieroglyphisch und koptisch ihre eigenen Wege zu gehen. Altes , h, zeigt in beiden Dialekten eine starke Neigung sich zu erhalten, während , ḥ, sowohl von ⲥ als von ⳉ vertreten zu werden pflegt. Altes , q, ḳ, später häufig mit , k wechselnd, palatisiren sich leicht zu ϭ, zu-

mal im Sahidischen. , t', seltener , ϑ, werden noch häufiger zu ϫ, wonach ϭ und ϫ, zumal im Memphitischen, miteinander zu wechseln lieben, während das Sahidische die ursprüngliche Sonderung treuer bewahrt. s erscheint nicht selten als ⲯ, welcher Laut, wie wir sahen, auch altes χ zu übernehmen gewöhnt ist.

Dem b entspricht Memphitisch gebräuchlicherweise ⲫ oder ϧ, Sahidisch ϧ; dem , f, Memphitisch ϥ, Sadidisch ϥ, ϧ.

ⲕ, ⲧ, ⲡ werden, wo sie in der Wortbildung vor Liquiden oder Halbvocalen zu stehen kommen, im Memphitischen gewöhnlich durch ⲭ, ⲑ, ⲫ ersetzt, im Sahidischen dagegen erhalten. ⲡ weicht überhaupt im memphitischen Anlaut meist dem ⲫ, hält sich dagegen besser in In- und Auslaut.

ⲩ, ⲍ kommen koptisch kaum vor, und werden hieroglyphisch in den wenigen Fällen, in denen sie sich sicher erkennnen lassen, durch Buchstaben ausgedrückt, welche der entsprechenden Tennis ebenfalls dienen oder mit ihr wechseln. ϧ ist ein Halbvocal, welcher im Altägyptischen selten mit □ p wechselt. Erst in der spätkoptischen Aussprache sinken ⲧ zu ⲍ, ⲡ zu ϧ, und ϧ zu w herab (Schwartze, Altes Aegypten 1278—1202); ein g führt sich im Koptischen nie ein.

Lässt sich aus allgemeineren Gesichtspunken ein Einblick in das Nacheinander der Laute gewinnen? Wir fanden, dass ⲕ einerseits mit ϩ, ⲭ, ⲯ (seltener mit χ), andererseits mit ϭ, ϫ, ⲧ, ⲥ wechselt In der That ist ⲕ der physiologische Mittelpunkt beider Reihen, und in seinen Ausweichungen nach beiden Seiten hin somit organisch erklärt. Die Thatsache eines solchen Mittelpunktes scheint nun den Rückschluss nahezulegen, dass derselbe der älteste Theil der verschiedenen, von ihm ausgehenden Reihen sei. Neben diese Folgerung stellt sich die andere Alternative, dass in der Laut- und Sinnesfülle einer Urzeit, wie sie im Aegyptischen noch erkennbar vorliegt, Verwandtes schon im ersten Anfang weniger als ein Nacheinander, denn als ein Nebeneinander aufzufassen ist. Wo sich jede Wurzel durch Laut- und Sinnesmetathese, An- und Auslautwiederholung, Doppelung, Suffixe, Präfixe etc. so mannigfache intellectuelle und phonetische Wendungen zu geben

vermochte, die alle, oder die grossentheils gleichzeitig und häufig gleichwerthig nebeneinander bestanden, können auch die einfachen Lautvertretungen mehr Lautgemeinschaften, als Lautwandelungen gewesen sein. Dass die lautsinnige Feinheit der Auffassung, welche Laut und Sinn ursprünglich in der Wurzel verband, noch lange erhalten blieb, wird durch den Lautwuchs genügend bezeugt. Für welche Auffassung man sich entscheiden möge, in jedem Fall bleibt anzuerkennen, dass von je zwei sich entsprechenden Lauten häufig einmal der eine, einmal der andere im Hieroglyphischen und ebenso variirend im Koptischen auftritt, eine regelmässige Folge der Entwickelung sich also nur selten feststellen lässt. Aehnlich wie ⲕ zu den Guttural- Dental- und Spirantenreihen, verhalten sich ⲏ und ϩ zu ϥ und ⲙ.

Angesichts dieser dürftigen Ausbeute werden wir es dahin gestellt sein lassen, ob die verwandten Laute, wo sich der Vorgang geschichtlich nicht nachweisen lässt, auseinander entstanden sind, oder gleichzeitig nebeneinander erwuchsen. Da sich die Verwandtschaft durch andere Mittel genügend feststellen liess, so ist die Frage von untergeordneter Bedeutung. Im ersten Fall hat eben die allmählige Veränderung der örtlichen und menschlichen Verhältnisse den ägyptischen Lautstand wie jeden anderen ergriffen, ermässigt und gewandelt; im zweiten haben wir dem Sprachgehör der Urzeit eine Feinfühligkeit zuzuschreiben, welche, verwandte Töne mitanklingen lassend, wie einmusikalisches Instrument den akustisch-physiologischen Mittelpunkten ihre mannigfaltigen Ausläufer gleichzeitig und gleichberechtigt zur Seite stellte. Für die letztere Alternative sprechen im Aegyptischen der Lautwuchs, der Vocalsinn, die Inversion und besonders deutlich die Wiederholung der beiden letzten Consonanten Dreiconsonantiger, wo der musikalische Effect den begrifflichen Lautstand gradezu ignorirt; in anderen primitiven Idiomen ganze Reihen ähnlicher Erscheinungen. Das Hawai unterscheidet heute noch nicht zwischen k, t; k, g; t, d; p, b. Andere polynesische Sprachen zeigen die gleiche Unfähigkeit. Das Finnische hat erst in modernen Zeiten unter schwedischem Einfluss k, t, p und g, d, b sondern gelernt, während das verwandte Ungarische die Scheidung selbstständig zu vollziehen ver-

mochte. Analog vertreten sich in indoeuropäischen Sprachen mitunter gleichstufige Laute verschiedener Organe: Luft, Lucht; Graft, Gracht; τέσσαρες, πίσυρες; ἵππος, equus; τις, qui etc. Δάκρυ und lacruma auf Grund derselben Ansicht zu vergleichen, wie man indogermanisch mangels besserer Erklärung zu thun versucht ist, liegt nach ägyptischen Bildungsgesetzen, wenn man die ganze Tragweite derselben zugiebt, keine Veranlassung vor.

Da somit die beiden extremen Zeitalter, das hieroglyphische und koptische, den Nachweis einer sicheren geschichtlichen Entwickelung verwandter Laute in vergleichsweise wenigen und wenig bedeutenden Fällen zulassen, so kann die gemeinsame Betrachtung der verschiedenen Perioden die wesentlichen Punkte, auf die es in dieser Beziehung ankömmt, in ein irriges Licht nicht setzen.

KAPITEL VI.

Die Dialekte in der Etymologie.

Auch die Dialekte stehen einer Gesammtbehandlung nicht entgegen. Je strenger die koptischen Dialekte geschieden wären und je mehr ihre Scheidung als die Fortsetzung einer eben so strengen hieroglyphischen Sonderung angesehen werden müsste, desto sicherer würde sich einerseits die Verwandtschaft der sich in ihnen regelmässig entsprechenden Laute ergeben, andererseits die Verwechslung derselben in demselben Dialekt ausgeschlossen sein, oder wenigstens prima facie ausgeschlossen erscheinen. Nun sind zwar die bekannten dialektischen Entsprechungen von ⲡ und ⲫ, ⲕ und ⲭ, ⲧ und ⲑ, ⲥ und ϩ, ⲥ und ⲍ, ⲗ und ⲣ u. a. häufig genug, um die gegenseitige interdialektische Vertretung der betreffenden Laute unzweifelhaft zu machen; gleichzeitig gehen sie jedoch immer nur auf die Bevorzugung des einen oder des anderen Lautes, ohne seine in den Nebendialekten erscheinenden Vertreter dieser Bevorzugung zu Liebe gänzlich auszuschliessen.

Ja, in koptischen Schriftstücken aus dem zweiten Jahrhundert gehen die Dialekte sogar noch völlig durcheinander (Stern, Gramm. S. 12.). Der Beweis des Entsprechens ist in diesen Fällen demnach doppelt geführt, sowohl für die interdialektische als die innerdialektische Vertretung. Anders da, wo ein mehr oder minder durchgehendes Lautentsprechen nicht zwischen verschiedenen Dialekten, sondern innerhalb eines Dialektes stattfindet. Hier wird der Beweis des Entsprechens für den betreffenden Dialekt durch die vielfach vorkommenden Varianten derselben Worte geführt, und überdies durch den Lautwuchs innerhalb derselben Worte erhärtet — eine Bestätigung, die auch den durch dialektisches Entsprechen verbundenen Lauten meist überreich zu Theil geworden ist. Indess ergiebt sich auch hier eine Ausdehnung aller wesentlichen Erscheinungen auf die gesammte Sprache, insofern die innerdialektischen Consonantenwechsel allen Dialekten gemeinsam, wenn auch nicht in allen gleich häufig sind. Die Vokalschwankungen sind den einzelnen Dialekten eigenthümlicher. Während also bei den dialektischen Sonderungen der Lautwechsel auf überwiegend örtlicher Differenzirung beruht, hat er in den anderen Fällen an einem und demselben Orte, oder vielmehr an verschiedenen Orten gleichzeitig, stattgefunden; in beiden Fällen bleibt der Lautwechsel selbst, und damit das reiche Nebeneinander der ursprünglichen Vertretungsfähigkeit bestehen. Für alle diese Daten haben sich auf jeder Seite unserer Lautwechselreihen die Bestätigungen gefunden. Im Hieroglyphischen lassen sich Dialekte noch weniger unterscheiden; um so sicherer ist das schwankende Gewirr der Varianten, welches entweder eine ausserordentlich grosse Anzahl von Dialekten oder eine weitgehende Vertretungsfähigkeit innerhalb desselben Dialektes voraussetzt. An der Hand des Koptischen und angesichts der geringen geschichtlichen Lautfolgeentwicklung werden wir uns vorzugsweise für die zweite Alternative zu entscheiden haben.

Wenn es aber im Aegyptischen an einer Stelle gesammelt so stark hervortritt, um wie viel mehr müssen wir erwarten dies Nebeneinander der gegenseitigen Lautentsprechungen einzeln in seinen verschiedenen Schwestersprachen erhalten zu sehen. Wo synonyme phonetische Varianten im Aegyptischen gemeinsam bewahrt sind, werden

entwickeltere Idiome, bei der späteren differenzirenden Fixirung von Laut und Sinn, einseitig verhärtete Gestalten und Bedeutungen zeigen müssen, deren Verwandtschaft nur durch das Aegyptische und sein primitives, so mannigfaltiges und dennoch gleichwerthiges Nebeneinander erkannt werden kann. Dass dies der Fall ist; dass nicht nur die verhältnissmässig wenigen Wurzeln der drei noachidischen Sprachstämme sich demgemäss entsprechen, sondern auch die durch Lautwuchs und Lautwechsel schon in der gemeinsamen Urzeit von ihnen abgeleiteten ausserordentlich zahlreichen Stämme, hat die Vergleichung ermöglicht und die Identificirung gesichert. Die noachidische Spracheinheit ist demnach eine durchaus andere, ungleich engere, entwickeltere und länger fortgesetzte, als diejenige, welche die Verwandtschaft der menschlichen Sprachorgane und des menschlichen Sprachsinns zwischen den Wurzeln entlegener Idiome in zerstreuten Spuren etwa erkennen lässt. (Siehe Gerber, Sprache als Kunst, I 300, Renan, Gesch. der Sem. Spp. 464, Buschmann, Ueber den Naturlaut 396, Hyde Clarke, Khita and Khita Peruvian Epoch, Comparative Grammar of Egyptian, Coptic and Ude). Sie ist in der That in Wurzeln und Stämmen eine grossentheils ebenso enge, als die der indoeuropäischen Sprachen unter sich.

VIERTE ABTHEILUNG.

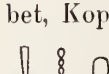
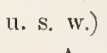
Aegyptisch-Semitisch-Indoeuropäische Sprachverwandtschaft.

Betrachten wir die Lateinischen Worte baculus und batuere, von denen das eine „Schlägel", das andere „mit einem Schlägel schlagen" besagt, so haben wir trotz der zusammenhängenden Bedeutung und der ähnlichen Laute nach indoeuropäischen Lautgesetzen keine Berechtigung, eine wurzelhafte Verwandtschaft beider anzunehmen. Denn lateinisch c führt auf indoeuropäisch k, lateinisch t auf indoeuropäisch t zurück, und k (c) kann, nach bisher erkannten Gesetzen, weder im Lateinischen noch im Indoeuropäischen in t übergehen. Die seltenen Fälle, in denen dies im Lateinischen geschieht, werden als die Ausnahme, nicht die Regel beweisend angesehen: anclare antlare, *ἀντλᾶν*; Suffix culum, *tlum, trum; u. s. w. (Bugge, Zeitschrift XX, 140; Osthoff, Forschungen 2 ff.; Bezzenberger, Gött. Gel. Anz. 1875, 920.)

Wenden wir uns dagegen zu dem Aegyptischen, so finden wir in dieser Sprache k und t nicht selten, auslautendes k aber häufig und regelmässig mit t wechseln (Kopt. Unters. S. 20. 326. 423. 463. 598 [1]), und zumal auch in einer Wurzel wechseln, welche den obigen Worten in Laut und Bedeutung entspricht: beq, arbor, lignum [2]), ϧⲁⲕ-ⲱ-ⲛ, malleus, peṭ, baculus, bet-k,

1) Für sämmtliche angeführte Lautwandlungen ist auf Belege in des Verf. Koptischen Untersuchungen verwiesen; für die häufigsten Consonantenwechsel findet sich in der vorstehenden Dritten Abtheilung ein weiterer ausführlicherer Nachweis, auf den hier ein für allemal hingewiesen sein möge.

2) Nach Brugsch Lex. 424 Oelbaum, Birch, Lex. 377 Palmbaum, auch für „Holz" ununterschieden. Vgl. ϧⲁϩ, Zweig, bes-t, Balken, ϧⲏⲧ, Zweig, Stamm, Palme, Feige, Sycomore; für den allgemeinen Begriff des Baumes auch die Metathesen

ϧοτ-ϲ, ϧϵτ, ferire (entweder t-k, Auslautverdoppelung im Auslaut, und Wandel des ursprünglichen Auslauts, also *bek-k = bet-k, Kopt. Unters. S. 619 ff[1]), oder angehängtes und mit Auslautabfall in die Wurzel gedrungenes Demonstrativsuffix t, also bek, bek-t, betk, bet, Kopt. Unters. S. 326[2]), gesichert durch  beḳ-s, Schwerdt, beḥ-u, kämpfen,  beḥ-u, niederschlagen u. s. w.) S. 349.

Angenommen wir liessen uns hiervon bestimmen, die Möglichkeit einer analogen Verwandtschaft von baculus und batuere in Betracht zu ziehen, so ist es schon in diesem Stadium der Untersuchung klar, dass die Geltung der indoeuropäischen Lautgesetze innerhalb ihrer eigenen Sphäre durch jene Verwandtschaft, wenn sie sich etwa ergäbe, nicht beeinträchtigt werden würde. Die im Aegyptischen erhaltenen Laut- und Stammbildungsgesetze, auch wenn sie sich als ursprünglich der ganzen Noachidischen Familie gemeinsam nachweisen lassen sollten, können diese umfassende Geltung immer nur in der Zeit vor Dreitheilung der Familie besessen haben. Die weiteren Ver-

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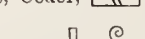
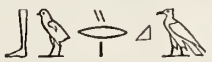
keb-s, Cypresse, (Brugsch, Lex. 1490) qeb-s, Cypresse, Baumart, seb-t, Ceder, šūab, Persea (Stern, Glossar zum Papyrus Ebers 33. 38. 45)  heb-u, Holz, ϧⲁϥ, ϫⲁϥ, ϩϧ-ϵ, ϩϧ-ω-τ, Zweig. Stock u s. w.

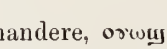
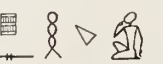
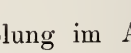
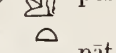
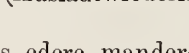
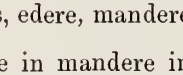
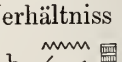
1) Curtius, Griech. Etym. '63 [4] theilt — allerdings auf Grund einer anderen Wurzelannahme — ebenfalls bac-ulu-s,' dem Corssen, Krit. Beitr. 345 widerspricht, weil Suffix ulo im Lateinischen nie das Werkzeug bezeichne, ein Suffix dieses Sinnes aber, wie das Griechische τρο in βαστρον, auch für das Lateinische baculus erforderlich sei. Es müsse also ba-culu-m heissen. Das Verzeichniss der mit ulo suffigirten in Roby, Latin Grammar I. 322 bestätigt die von Corssen gegebene Erklärung dieses Suffixes nicht: cap-ulu-s, pess-ulu-s, vid-ulu-s etc.

2) In die Wurzel dringendes *t* Suffix wird auch im Aethiopischen durch die Vergleichung mit dem Arabischen Dillmann wahrscheinlich: Aethiop. Gramm. § 73. Vgl. Stade, Mehrlautige Thatwörter des Geez VI. 2. Dieselbe Beobachtung im Hebräischen macht Böttticher, On the Classification of Semitic Roots (Bunsen, Outlines II, 351). Delitzsch, Indogermanisch-Semitische Wurzelverwandschaft S. 73 kennt „*t* Determinativ", führt indessen nur Beispiele mit Gutturalanlaut an, bei denen sich *t* nach ägyptischer Phonetik auch als Lautwuchs erklären liesse.

wandtschaften, welche das Aegyptische darlegt, und die engeren, deren Entwicklung den später auf eigenem Gebiet erstehenden indoeuropäischen Gesetzen verblieb, gehen mithin unbeschadet neben einander. Ueber die Sonderung beider Gesetze vergl. S. 9. Ueber ihre Stellung zu den „Ausnahmen", siehe die Schlussworte dieser Abtheilung.

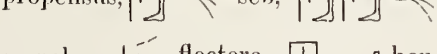
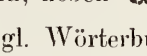
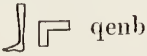
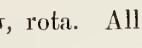
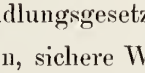
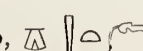
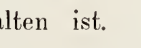
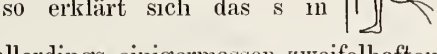
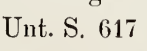
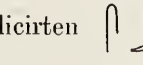
Gehen wir nunmehr einen Schritt weiter, und vergleichen zwei, den obigen Bedingungen entsprechende Worte verschiedener indoeuropäischer Sprachen, etwa das Sanskritische bhrāǵ, lucere, bhraǵǵ, rösten, und das Deutsche Morgen. Wiederum sind wir nach indoeuropäischen Lautgesetzen nicht befugt, beide zusammenzustellen: denn sanskritisches bh führt auf indoeuropäisch bh, b, deutsches m aber auf m, und diese wechseln nicht. Kehren wir nunmehr zum Aegyptischen zurück, so finden wir b und m häufig wechseln, und zwar auch in einer Wurzel wechseln, welche in Laut und Sinn den obgenannten Worten entspricht:  buirq-a, ϧρηϫ, fulgur, splendor, mārš, мερщ, мερє-є, flavus, rufus (Kopt. Unters. S. 20. 155) кερм-ι, χρєм-є, fuligo, єромрм, obtenebrari ⋁ σρωπ, caminus, щωρπ, diluculo, ϫρωм, χρωм, кром, ignis. Vergl. ϧρєϱι, ємрєϱι, мϧрєϱι, bitumen ⋁ φρηщ, flavus, u. a. m. S. 137. 274.

Setzen wir unseren Weg fort, und stellen noch mehrere, den obigen Bedingungen entsprechende Worte verschiedener indoeuropäischer Sprachen zusammen, z. B. Sanskrit bhuǵ, bhakṣ, frui, vesci, â-miṣ-a, māñsa, piçita, caro, cibus, Engl. meat, caro, cibus, Lith. mais-ta, cibus, Lat. bucc-a, maxilla, Goth. vagg-ô, niutan, Griech. *φαγεῖν, μασσᾶσθαι*. Hier entsprechen sich nach indoeuropäischen Gesetzen im Anlaut der Wurzel nur Sansk. bh, Lat. b, Griechisch *φ*; im Auslaut stimmt die Erweichung der gutturalen Tenuis in Palatal und theilweis auch in Media, aber weder die Ersetzung durch Dental noch durch Sibilant. Aber nur wo An- und Auslaut stimmen, wäre die Annahme eines wurzelhaften Zusammenhanges nach indoeuropäischer Phonologie zulässig. Nochmals das Aegyptische befragend, sehen wir die Lautwechsel, die zur Statuirung eines wurzelhaften Zusammenhanges zwischen den genannten Worten erforderlich wären,

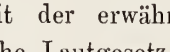
in dieser Sprache gesetzlich vorhanden, und auch in der betreffenden Wurzel, die dadurch zahlreiche Analogien zu den genannten Worten gebiert, reichlich vorkommend. Den regelmässigen Wechsel von ⲕ, einerseits mit ϫ, ⲩ, ⲉ, Spiritus lenis; andererseits mit ⲥ, ⲍ, ⲯ, ⲕⲥ, ⲯⲥ, ⲯⲕ, ⲥϫ, ⲥϫ; desgleichen von auslautendem k mit ⲧ und gelegentlich, obschon unsicher, mit ⲥ, zeigen des Verf. Koptische Untersuchungen S. 20. 326. 423. 463. 598; den Wechsel von ⲡ, ⲃ, ⲙ, ⲛ, ⲫ, ⲫ S. 20. 155. 208. 465. 611 u. s. w. Von ägyptischen, den obigen entsprechenden Worten lassen sich demgemäss anführen beḥ(?), cibus, peχ, panis, beš, ⲟⲟⲩⲯ, bât (? bâ-t), cibus, edere, mandere, uḳ-a, mandere, ⲟⲩⲟϫⲟⲩⲉϫ, ⲟⲩⲟϫϧⲉϫ, mandere, ⲟⲩⲱⲥ, uḳ-aī-t, ⲟⲩⲥ-ⲉ, ⲟⲩⲟϫ-ⲓ, maxilla, ⲟⲩⲱⲥ, mandere, ⲟⲩⲱⲯ-ⲉ, consumere (ϧ, ⲟⲩ Kopt. Untersuch. S. 208. 465. 611),  pes-ḥ, mordere (Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut S. 619),  pāt (? pā-t), cibus, edere, mandere,  f-n-q-a, mandere (? n eingeschoben, wie in mandere im Verhältniss zu *μασσᾶσθαι*)  māḳ(?), ⲉ-ⲙⲕ, ⲟ-ⲙⲕ,  nes-b,  nes-p-u (Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut und Differenzirung, Kopt. Unters. S. 618. 619) devorare, ⲙⲟⲥ-ⲓ, nutrire, ⲙⲟⲩ, pinguis,  net'-ḥ-t, ⲛⲁϫ-ⲉ, dens.

Richten wir nun unsere Bahn nach einer anderen Seite, und sehen wir zu, wie sich die Sprachen der zwischen den Hamitischen und Japhetitischen Völkern mitteninne wohnenden Semiten zu obigen Erscheinungen verhalten.

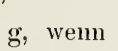
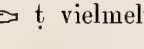
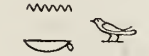
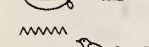
Die semitischen Sprachen unterscheiden sich von den japhetitischen schon in den ersten Zügen der Wortbildung durch anscheinend geringen Wandel ihres Consonantismus und überwiegende Triliteration der Wurzeln — Umstände, deren Zusammenwirken die etymologische Forschung ungemein erschweren muss. Prüfen wir z. B. einige Worte für Krümmen, beugen, etwa صَبَا propensum esse

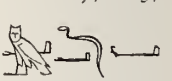
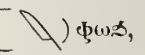
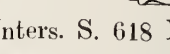
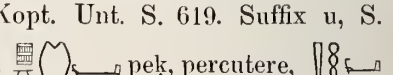
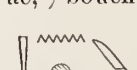
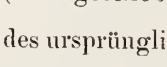
(amore), حَنَا flectere, حَنِبَ curvum esse [1]), קָדַד inclinare, so liegt nach den im Semitischen erkennbaren Laut- und Stammbildungsgesetzen keine Möglichkeit vor, einen laut- und wurzelhaften Zusammenhang anzunehmen. Die beiden ersten Worte entsprechen sich in keinem ihrer beiden Consonanten; das zweite und dritte Wort stimmen in den beiden ersten Consonanten, aber das dritte enthält einen dritten, den das zweite nicht erklärt; das vierte Wort, ebenfalls dreiconsonantig, stimmt in keinem Punkte mit den beiden zweiconsonantigen und dem dreiconsonantigen. Stellen wir indess diesen, im Semitischen unvereinbaren, Worten ähnliche ägyptische gegenüber, so ändert sich die Ansicht. Wir haben neben ضَدَا propensus, seb,  sebsebā, curvare, vertere, cinctura; neben حَنَا flectere,  hen, inclinare (? Cf. Brugsch, Hierogl. Wörterbuch II. Aufl. 755. 1. 4.); neben حَنَبَ curvum esse,  qenb, angulus; neben קָדַד inclinare,  ket-t, volvere, кот, rota. Alle diese Worte sind nach ägyptischen Laut- und Stammwandlungsgesetzen regelmässige, und, mit Ausnahme der s für k zeigenden, sichere Wandlungen einer Wurzel keb, curvare, die in  ḳeb,  ḳeb-t, curvare, curvatura, am unversehrtesten erhalten ist. Gehen wir diese ägyptischen Worte einzeln durch, so erklärt sich das s in  seb nach dem in diesem Punkte allerdings einigermassen zweifelhaften Gutturalwandlungsgesetz (Kopt. Unt. S. 617 No. 4 und Dritte Abth.), das auslautende ā in dem reduplicirten  sebsebā als Suffix (Kopt. Untersuch. S. 617 No. 11). Das h in  hen(?), fällt wiederum unter das Gutturalwandlungsgesetz, das n unter das Labialwandlungsgesetz (Kopt. Untersuch. S. 617. 424). 

1) Die arabischen Worte in Klammern sind die sogen. Buchworte der einheimischen Lexikographen

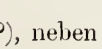
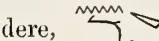
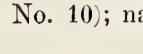
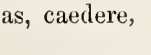
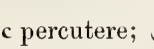
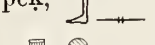
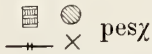
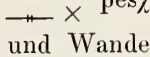
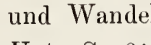
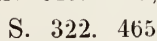
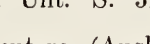
qen-b zeigt Auslautreduplication im Auslaut, mit Wandlung des ursprünglichen auslautenden Labials (keb, ḳeb-b, ken-b S. 619. 617). keṭ-t, volvere, vertere, ist entstanden aus der mit t suffigirten, mit Auslautmetathese, Auslautabfall und Auslautwiederholung weitergebildeten Wurzel:  ḳeb-t, curvatura, *ḳet-b, κοτ, volvere, keṭ-t, volvere (Kopt. Unters. S. 617 No. 9. 619). Der vielfache in diesen Worten vorliegende Consonantenwandel rechtfertigt sich also mit der erwähnten Einschränkung durch das regelmässige ägyptische Lautgesetz; die neben den Biliteren auftretenden Triliteren ergeben sich als regelmässige Anwendungen der ägyptischen Gesetze der Auslautwiederholung, der Suffigirung, Auslautmethathese und Auslautabstossung nach invertirtem Suffix.

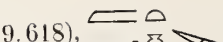
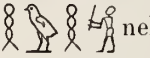
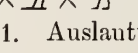
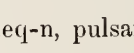
Das einende Band, welches das ägyptische Laut- und Stammbildungsgesetz in diesen Beispielen um indoeuropäische, und ebenso um semitische Worte schlingt, die nach den in ihren eigenen Sprachen erkennbaren Laut- und Wortbildungsgesetzen keinen wurzelhaften Zusammenhang zeigen, lässt sich, wie man danach zu erwarten berechtigt ist, auch beobachten, wenn Indoeuropäisch und Semitisch miteinander verglichen werden. Man nehme etwa eine Anzahl indoeuropäischer und semitischer Worte von den nächst zusammenhängenden Bedeutungen des Schlagens, Zerschlagens, Vernichtens: Latein: pug-io, pugn-us, pugn-a, find-ere, nec-are, per-nicies, met-ere, mess-is, im-ping-ere; Griech.: *πτ-άίω* percutere, *πύξ*, *πυγμ-ή*, pugnus, *ἀ-μύττ-εσθαι* pungere, *σφάττ-ω* mactare; Germ: to poke, to beat, fecht-en, mait-an, meiss-eln, Mess-er; Slav: Poln. puk-ać, Czech. bouch-ati, bunk-ati, ferire, Slov. pest, pugnus. Russ. meč-i, gladius; Sanskrit: bhaǵ, frangere, bhid, findere, pish, contundere, pat, ferire, sphut, frangere, uas, caedere, vj-â-pad, necare; Semit: بَكَّ contundere, rumpere, frangere, lacerare, (بشق), בחק percutere, dissecare, (بَنَحَ concidere in partes), بَتَكَ secare, بَتَّ, secare, فَسَّا, scindere vestem, فَقَأَ evulsit oculum (findere), فَطَأَ frangere, percu-

tere in dorso, مَاسَ, radere, مَسَحَ abstersit, palpavit, נָבָא ferire, vulnerare, נָכָה ferire, caedere, נָגַן pulsare, نَقَفَ, frangere, נָקַר contundere, discerpere. Nach dem Gesagten wäre es unnöthig, die Laute anzuführen, welche nach indoeuropäischen und semitischen Gesetzen in diesen Worten unvereinbar sind, sei es nun, dass wir die einzelnen Sprachen, oder die einzelnen Sprachstämme unter sich oder die beiden Sprachstämme mit einander vergleichen. Um die Unvereinbarkeit voll zu machen, haben wir gleichzeitig mit Bi- und Triliteren zu thun, welche sich im Indoeuropäischen durch die Annahme von Wurzeldeterminativen allerdings hier und da würden zusammenstellen lassen, im Semitischen aber, in welchem der Mangel synonymer Biliteren und Triliteren der Lehre von den Wurzeldeterminativen weniger Raum geschafft hat, auch diesen Ausweg abschneiden. Dieser durch die Mittel der indoeuropäischen und semitischen Sprachen unlösbaren Schwierigkeit werden wir Herr, wenn wir, uns zum Aegyptischen wendend, den genannten asiatischen Worten ihre afrikanischen Aequivalente gegenüber stellen, und diese durch die regelmässigen Laut- und Wortbildungsgesetze ihres Idiomes verbunden erkennen. Also: pug-io, peḳ, ⲡⲱϩ percutere, findere, contundere, secare (ϰ, ϩ für lat. g, wenn nicht ḳ vielmehr g zu lesen ist); pugn-a, pugn-us,  beϫ-n, ferire (Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut, und Wandel des wiederholten Labial, Kopt. Unters. S. 618. 617. Labialwechsel ⲡ, ϧ, ⲙ, ⲩ, ⳉ, ⲫ Kopt. Unters. S. 617. 424. Gutturalwechsel ϰ, ϫ, ϩ, ⲭ, ⲯ, ⲯ, und mit obgenannten Einschränkungen ⲧ, ⲥ S. 617, welche Stellen, ebenso wie die vorstehende Dritte Abtheilung, zu allen folgenden Beispielen die entsprechenden Belege liefern); fi-n-do,  fuṭ (ḥuṭ), secare, dividere (ṭ für lat. d, wenn nicht ṭ vielmehr d zu lesen ist); nec-are (noc-ere),  nek, percutere, caedere, injuriam inferre; per-nic-ies,  nek, caedere, injuriam inferre; met-

ere, māt'-ā, ferire (Suffix a, Kopt. Unters. S. 617 No. 11) percutere; mess-is, mesmes, secare, dividere; impi-n-go, im-pac-tum peḳ, contundere, percutere; πτ-άίω, ferire, peṭ, baculus, ϧοτ-c (Suffix c, Kopt. Unters. S. 617 No. 10); πτ́ξ, peḳ, frangere, percutere; ἀ-μίττ-εσθαι, pungere,  māt'-ā, ferire; σφάττ-ω, mactare sfet (? cf.) ϥωϭ, secare, concidere, gladius (Präfix s, Kopt. Unters. S. 618 No. 14); to poke, peḳ, percutere; to beat, peṭ, baculus, ϧοτ-c percutere (Suffix c, Kopt. Unters. S. 617 No. 10); fecht-en,  peḥ-ṭ, secare, separare, confringere, neben  feχ (Suffix t, Kopt. Unters. S. 617 No. 10), destruere; mait-an, māt'-ā, ferire, percutere; meiss-eln, Mess-er, mesmes, secare mezg-en, mes-ḥ-u, gladio percutere (Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut, mit verschiedenem Wandel des ursprünglichen und angewucherten gutturalen Auslauts Kopt. Unt. S. 619. Suffix u, S. 388. 617. No. 11.); puk-ać,[1] bouch-ati,  peḳ, percutere, beḥ, ferire; bunk-ati,  benχ, b-neχ, percutere, secare (n eingeschoben, oder Anlautverdoppelung im Anlaut mit Wandel des ursprünglichen Anlauts, Kopt. Unt. S. 617); peṭ, baculus, ϧοτ-c, percutere (Suffix c, Kopt. Unt. S. 279. 617. No. 10); pest, pugnus,  baš, πωϣ, percutere, ϧας, ϧιc-c, dissecare; meč-ĭ, gladius, ⲙⲉϣ percutere; bhaǵ, ϧωχ frangere, ϥωϭ conscindere, ϥⲁχ-ⲓ,

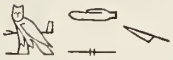
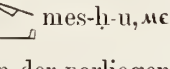
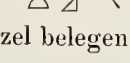
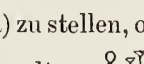
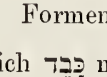
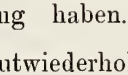
1) Was die Indoeuropäischen Vokalreihen und ihre getrennten Bahnen betrifft, so sei hier auf dasjenige hingewiesen, was über die ursprünglich indifferenten aegyptischen Vokale und ihre spätere Differenzirung und Variabilität in des Verf. Kopt. Untersuchungen S. 388—399. 255—400 und Sprachw. Abh. IX. gesagt ist. Vergl. Stern's theilweis abweichende Ansicht in seiner Kopt. Grammatik.

divisio, pars; bhid, findere, fuṭ, dividere; pish, ⲡⲉϣ, contundere; pat, ferire, peṭ, baculus, ϩⲉⲧ, ϩⲟⲧ-c, percutere; sphut, frangere,  sfet (?), neben fet-q, percutere, secare (Praefixs, Kopt. Unt. S. 617 No. 10); nas, caedere,  nes, secare, contundere; vj-â-pad, necare, ϩⲟⲧ-c percutere; بَكَّ contundere, rumpere, frangere, lacerare,  peḳ,  beḳ-s, pugio, percutere,  beḥ, ferire; (بَشَقَ), pesχ, percutere, secare (Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut, und Wandel des ursprünglichen und wiederholten Auslauts Kopt. Unt. S. 619. 618, oder Suffigirung mit s und Metathese Kopt. Unt. S. 322. 465); בתק dissecare, bet-k, ferire, percutere (Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut, und Wandel des ursprünglichen Auslauts Kopt. Unters. S. 619. 618); (بنحَ)  b-neχ, secare, dividere (Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut, und Wandel des ursprünglichen Anlauts Kopt. Unt. S. 619. 618); بَتَكَ secare,  bet-k, ferire, percutere (Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut, und Wandel des ursprünglichen Auslauts, Kopt. Unters. S. 619. 618); بَتَّ secare, ϩⲟⲧ-c percutere; فَسَأَ scindere vestem, ϩⲁⲥ percutere, secare, ⲫⲉϣ dividere; فَقَأَ (findere), evulsit oculum,  feq-au (?), findere (Suffix au, Kopt. Unt. S. 388. 617 No. 11); فَطَأَ percutere in dorso,  fuṭ, dividere (Arabisch suffigirt, oder Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut, mit Wandlung sowohl des ursprünglichen gutturalen Auslauts, als des wiederholten); مَاسَ radere,  mesmes, dividere; مَسَحَ abstersit, palpavit,  mes-ḥ-u, percutere, secare (Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut, mit Wandlung sowohl des ursprünglichen gutturalen Auslautes, als des wiederholten, Kopt. Unt.

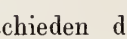
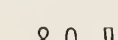
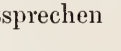
S. 619. 618),  māt-n, gladius (Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut, und Wandel des wiederholten Consonanten, Kopt. Unters. S. 618); נָכָא ferire, vulnerare, נָכָה ferire, caedere, nek-a, ferire, injuriam inferre, ⲛⲟⲩϩ-ϵ, excutere,  neḥ-u-ḥ, offendere, terere? (Suffix a Kopt. Unt. S. 617 No. 11. Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut S. 619); נָגַף pulsare,  neq-n, pulsare, dimicare, (Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut, Kopt. Unt. S. 614. 618); نَقَفَ frangere, נָקַב contundere, discerpere,  neq-b, affligere neh-p, protegere, defendere (Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut, mit Wandel des ursprünglichen Labials im Anlaut, Kopt. Unt. S. 619. 618). Nach aegyptischen Laut- und Stammbildungsgesetzen haben wir demnach, wiederum mit den erforderlichen Vorbehalten in Bezug auf s für k, lauter regelmässige Varianten der Wurzel peḳ, percutere, vor uns.

Solch Entsprechen der Wurzeln, und noch mehr ihrer Sprossformen [1]) ist im Hamitischen, Semitischen und Japhetitischen ungemein häufig, und wird durch die aegyptische Laut- und Stammbildungslehre als das Ergebniss regelmässiger Gesetze erklärt. Dies leitet uns einen Schritt weiter. Aus den zahlreichen Fällen absoluten Entsprechens und dem Verständniss der Sprossformenbildung erlangen wir die Berechtigung, semitische und japhetitische Worte, die sich durch die erwähnten Gesetze auf erhaltene oder erschliessbare aegyptische Wurzeln zurückführen lassen, denselben als verwandt anzuerkennen, auch wenn eine identische Variante im Aegyptischen nicht vorhanden oder nicht erhalten, oder noch nicht nachgewiesen ist. Umsomehr als sie sich oft in einer homonymen Wurzel findet. Um dies an der eben behandelten Wurzel zu erläutern, werden wir ihr Lateinisch mactare zugesellen dürfen, obschon wir gleichbedeutendes aegyptisches

1) Doppelung; Anlautwiederholung in An- und Auslaut, und Auslautwiederholung mit oder ohne gleichzeitigem Lautwandel des wurzelhaften und des angewucherten Consonanten; Präfigirung; Suffigirung. S. Kopt. Unt. 236—246. 617. 619. 694. 700. etc.

mk-t nicht beibringen können. Denn mk-t führt nach aegyptischem Lautgesetz, wenn keine Suffigirung vorliegt, auf mk-k, welches eine regelmässige Variante von pek wäre, und dessen richtige Bildung überdies durch andere erhaltene Varianten, wie mek-s, baculus,  māṭ-s, occidere, māṭ'-ā, māṭ'-e-ṭ, ferire, torquere, mes-ḥ-u, мсщ, percutere, мсϱ-ı, phlebotomus, die (von Suffigirung abgesehen) theilweis mk-k einschliessen [1], erwiesen ist. Desgleichen werden wir Sloven. mih-ec, culter, Serb. s-mak-nu-ti, caedere, derselben Wurzel zusprechen dürfen, da wir einst vorhandenes mek aus den oben genannten Varianten erschlossen haben, dieses aber die Variante meh gesetzlich zugelassen haben kann, und die Varianten  mes-ḥ-u, мсϱ-ı, überdies die Erweichung des auslautenden Gutturals in der vorliegenden Wurzel thatsächlich bestätigen. Ebenso werden wir פָּצַשׁ, contundere, zu pek ziehen, wenn uns auch im Aegyptischen nicht entsprechendes ϥт-c, sondern nur ϧот-c und  fet-q, zu Gebote steht. Das Gleiche an einer anderen Wurzel belegend, wird es uns gestattet sein, جَمَّ multus zu  qeb, multus (Poln. kup, Lat. copia, wenn nicht co-opia nach dem Muster von in-opia) zu stellen, obgleich wir aegyptisch kein qm, sondern nur  qen, multus,  ḥen, multus, plenus, als nächstverwandte Formen zur Verfügung haben. Demselben qeb wird sich כָּבֵד multus als Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut, mit Wandel des angewucherten Auslauts, gesellen, wenn wir

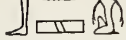
1) In Bezug auf die Chronologie der Laute sehe man die Abschnitte über das Nacheinander, das Nebeneinander, die mehrfachen Ausweichungen im Nebeneinander und die dialektische Differenzirung in vorstehender Dritter Abtheilung, wo das relative Alter als unsicher, die Verwandtschaft als sicher nachgewiesen wird. In obigen drei Beispielen erklären sich die beiden letzten ausschliesslich als mk-k; das erste kann auch mk mit Suff. s sein.

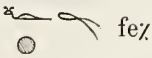
aegyptisch auch nur das nach derselben Formel gebildete, aber in An- und Auslaut verschieden differenzirte  ḥeb-s, multus,  ḥeb-s < ḥseb, numerare aufweisen können. Nicht minder entsprechen dem qeb sowohl als sich gegenseitig كُثَّا بٌ multus und  ḥseb, numerare, ḥsep, mensura, da beide aus ersterem mit Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut, wenn auch mit vierfach verschiedener Nüancirung des ursprünglichen Gutturals gebildet sind. Ja كُثَّا بٌ multus würde nach allem, was wir gesehen, ebenso sicher auf qeb zurückzuführen sein, auch wenn von dieser aegyptischen Wurzel zufällig keine Variante mit Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut bisher aufgefunden wäre.

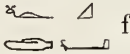
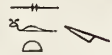
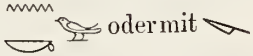
Das völlige Entsprechen vieler Wurzeln und noch mehrerer Sprossformen, und die darauf gegründete und durch das überreiche Ergebniss bestätigte Anwendung der aegyptischen Lautgesetze auch auf solche hamitische und japhetitische Worte, denen wir die erhaltene oder erschliessbare aegyptische Wurzel, wenn auch nicht die gleiche Wurzelvariante oder die gleiche Sprossform, gegenüberstellen können, erweist eine durchgreifende Identität des ursprünglichen Sprachstoffes und seiner ersten Weiterbildungsgesetze in den drei Familien. In all diesen Sprachen bewahrt, sind die genannten Gesetze im Aegyptischen am deutlichsten erkennbar, weil dasselbe die gemeinsamen Wurzeln und Stämme in zahlreichen lautlichen Varianten von weiten, synonymen Bedeutungen enthält, und somit die ursprünglichen Wortbildungsmittel durch die Flüssigkeit seiner Laute und Gedanken am klarsten hervortreten lässt. Eine Sprache, welche eine Wurzel peḳ gleichzeitig als peχ, peš, ⲡⲱϭ-ϵ,

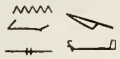
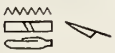
peṭ, peḥ-ṭ, pes-χ, ⲡⲁϩ, beḳ-s,

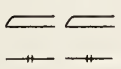
beh, beḥ, ϧⲱϫ, ϧⲉⲙϧⲱⲙ, bet-k,

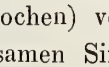
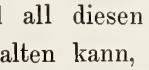
beṭ-k-k, ⲃⲉⲧ, ⲃⲟⲧ-ⲥ,  beṭ-š (?), baš, ⲃⲁⲥ, ⲃⲓⲥ-ⲉ,

beχ-n, ⲫⲱϩ, ⲫⲁϣ, ⲭⲉⲁ, ⲭⲟⲧ,  feχ,

fuṭ, ⲫⲟⲧ, ⲫⲟⲧ-ϩ,  feṭ-q,  s-fet,  oder mit

nek,  nes,  neš-ṭ, nuṭ',

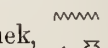
b-neχ, māṭ'-ā,  mesmes,

mes-ḥ-u, ⲙⲥϣ, ⲙⲓϣ-ⲉ (immer mit Vorbehalt in Bezug auf s für k gesprochen) vorkommen lassen und all diesen Varianten den gemeinsamen Sinn von percutere erhalten kann, ohne ihn durch die hier und da hervortretenden Nüancirungen von secare, caedere, injuriam inferre verdunkeln zu lassen; eine Sprache, welche in ihren meisten Wurzeln so reiche Wandlungen und Sprossformen regelmässig gebärt und in ihnen, wie wir sofort sehen werden, ihre Stammbildungsmittel nicht einmal erschöpft [1]); eine solche Sprache wird allerdings zum Eindringen in eine frühe Periode der Etymologie besser geeignet sein, als entwickeltere Idiome, welche die wuchernden Wandlungen und Sprossformen weniger vollständig erhalten, und durch gesonderte Laute und Bedeutungen, wie sie einer vorgeschritteneren Zeit entsprechen, zu scharf getrennt haben, um ununterstützt ihren Zusammenhang zu verdeutlichen. [2]) Im Aegyptischen wird p oft genug m, und m oft genug n, dass wir  peḳ, percutere und  nek, caedere zusammenstellen dürften, auch wenn ⲡⲁϩ, ⲡⲉϩ, ⲡⲱϩ, ⲡⲱϩ-ⲥ nicht gleich-

1) Siehe das Wurzelwandlungverzeichniss Kopt. Unt. S. 696.

2) Vergleiche Дювернуа, Объ историческомъ наслоеніи въ славянскомъ словообразованіи, Москва 1867 S. 9:

Къ сожалѣнію этимологъ встрѣчаетъ трудно при настоящихъ средствахъ славянской филологіи одолимое препятствіе въ той чертѣ славянскаго словообразованія, по которой въ лексикѣ наросла столь большая масса отъименныхъ образованій, которыхъ глогольный первоначальный корень въ нѣкоторыхъ случаяхъ рѣшительно невозможно добыть съ достовѣрностью. Нѣкоторыя изъ подобныхъ образованій являются въ оборотъ языка не только совершенно сложившимися, но и осложненными префиксами, безъ которыхъ они, по крайней мѣрѣ доселѣ, еще не наслѣжены. Эти условія лишаютъ возможности опредѣлить причину u. s. w.

zeitig als scindere, findere, rumpere, contundere, lacerare und ⲛⲁϩⲉ morticinium, cadaver belegt wären; im Latein dagegen ist mit den Mitteln des Latein weder Laut- noch Bedeutungszusammenhang zwischen pugio und necare mehr nachzuweisen, sintemal in beiden Worten die allgemeine Bedeutung des Schlagens untergegangen und nach verschiedenen Richtungen hin einseitig specialisirt worden ist, und, indem eine ähnliche Bedeutungsverengung und Trennung in den meisten anderen Worten mit wurzelhaften p und n stattfand, p und n nicht mehr als ehemals wechselnd sich erkennen lassen. Da nun aegyptisch nek, nek-a, nicht nur caedere, sondern überhaupt injuriam inferre bedeutet, so gesellt sich auch noceo zu neco, obschon das Lateinische sie im Sinne zu scharf gesondert hat, um, trotzdem der Consonantismus sich entspricht, aus eigenen Mitteln ihre Einheit lehren zu können. Ebenso treten Anlautreduplication in An- und Auslaut, und Auslautreduplication im Auslaut, nebst Präfigirung und Suffigirung im Aegyptischen klarer hervor, als in den verwandten Sprachen, weil im Aegyptischen die ursprünglichen Wurzeln neben den weitergebildeten in zahlreichen Varianten nebeneinander erhalten zu sein pflegen, und, unterstützt durch den erkennbaren Laut- und Bedeutungswandel, die Sprossformen sich als legitime Nachkommenschaft ergeben. Da wir aegyptisch nek,  neq-n, neḫ-u-ḫ nebeneinander haben, so ist es bei der Häufigkeit des Vorgangs ein sicherer Schluss, neqn als Anlautreduplication im Auslaut, neḫuḫ als Auslautreduplication im Auslaut zu erklären; im Hebräischen, wo wir nur נָגַן und נָכָה, aber nichts dem nackten nek Entsprechendes haben, lässt sich diese Folgerung nicht ziehen.[1]) Ebenso dürfen wir angesichts der Laut- und Bedeutungsverbindung von nek und beḫ auch

1) Bei dem Verlust der Biliteren im Hebräischen kann Meier's Wurzelwörterbuch die An- und Auslautwiederholung nur behaupten, nicht erweisen; und gelangt meist zu irrigen Wurzelannahmen

 neq-b und neh-p als Anlautreduplication im Auslaut mit Wandel des ursprünglich anlautenden Labials analysiren, wenngleich Arabisch und Hebräisch ihr نَقَفَ und נָקַד aus eigenen Mitteln nicht also auflösen können, weil sie weder nek haben, noch, wenn sie es hätten, bei der Seltenheit solcher nachweisbaren Laut- und Bedeutungsübergänge in ihrem Gebiet, den Zusammenhang des nek mit dem vorhandenen (نَكَّ), und den Wechsel des ن und ب mit ف, פ sicher zu belegen vermöchten.

Reich wie dieser Laut- und Bedeutungswechsel und Sprossformenwuchs im Aegyptischen erhalten ist, und mannigfaltig, wie er eine jede Wurzel gestaltet, ist die Summe der aegyptischen Stammbildungsmittel damit nicht erschöpft. Es treten vier fernere ausserordentlich fruchtbare Variationen zu den genannten hinzu: die volle Metathese (Gegenlaut); die theilweise Metathese der Triliteren und Pluriliteren (Nebenlaut); die scheinbare Sinnverkehrung, welche in Wirklichkeit ein einem Gesammtgedanken entspriessendes Verhältnissmaass der ersten und nöthigsten menschlichen Begriffe ist (Gegensinn [1]); und die

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1) Omnis determinatio est negatio. Spinoza.

Die Grundlage aller Bestimmtheit ist die Negation . . . . Als seiende Bestimmtheit gegenüber der in ihr enthaltenen, aber von ihr unterschiedenen Negation ist die Qualität Realität. Hegel.

Wo etwas ist, da ist auch sein Gegensatz. Setzen wir ein Ding, so müssen wir sofort noch andere Dinge neben ihm setzen. Nehmen wir was wir irgend wollen: Sein — Nichts, Dieses — Jenes, Eins — Vieles, Endlichkeit — Unendlichkeit, Licht — Finsterniss, Leben — Sterben u. s. w., überall ruft das Eine das Andere hervor. Jedes hat an oder neben sich sein Gegentheil. Das festeste Band, das es zwischen zwei Dingen giebt, ist dieses, dass sie einen logischen Gegensatz zu einander bilden. Köstlin, Hegel.

Jeder menschliche Begriff ist nur durch seinen Gegensatz verständlich und konnte darum nur aus diesem und zugleich mit diesem entstehen. Nur für den Wissenden kann der Begriff der Unwissenheit einen Sinn haben, wie nur für den Sehenden der Begriff der Finsterniss. Nur für den Lebenden giebt es einen Tod und der Begriff des Lebens konnte nur mit der Wahrnehmung und dem Begriff des Todes zugleich erwachen. Daher auch die Wissenschaft, wenn sie, Definitionen suchend, auf den letzten Ursprung des Begriffs im Denkvermögen hinabzudringen sich bemüht, schliesslich an dem Felsengrunde dieses Gegensatzes anlangt, und nun nichts weiteres vermag, als einen Begriff durch den conträren zu erläutern.

Sinnnüancirung durch Vokalwechsel (Nebensinn). Cf. des Verf. Kopt. Unt. S. 620—694. 617. 460—463. 328—400; „Ursprung der Sprache“;

. . . . Selbst die logischen Functionen, die Kategorien Kant's, machen davon keine Ausnahme. Noiré, Logos.

The essential relativity of all knowledge, thought or consciousness cannot but show itself in language. If everything, that we can know, is viewed as a transition from something else, every experience must have two sides; and either every name must have a double meaning, or else for every meaning there must be two names. We cannot have the conception of light, exeept as passing out of the dark; we are made conscious in a particular way by passing from light to dark, and from dark to light. The name light has no meaning without what is implied in the name dark. We distinguish the two opposite transitions, light to dark and dark to light, and this distinction is the only difference of meaning in the two terms: light is emergence from dark; dark is emergence from light. Now the doubleness of the transition is likely to occasion double names being given all through the universe of things. Languages should be made up not of individual names, but of couples of names. Bain, Logic.

Die Sprache hat Professor Bain's Forderung in unerwarteter Weise erfüllt, indem sie in den einen Namen ursprünglich beide Bedeutungen legte. Das Aegyptische enthält somit das grundlegende Denkgesetz der Urzeit, und sein Studium wird ein Mittel zur Erkenntniss der Geschichte der menschlichen Vernunft.

Abel, Hundert Beispiele Aegyptischen Gegensinns, in Etudes Archéologiques, Linguistiques et Historiques dediées à Mr. le Dr. C. Leemans à l'occasion du cinquantième anniversaire de sa nomination aux fonctions de Directeur du Musée Archéologique des Pays-Bas.

Wir können keinen Begriff, auch keinen der scheinbar einfachsten Wortbegriffe denken, als indem wir ihn von seinem Gegentheil unterscheiden: wir wüssten nichts von der Helligkeit, ausser indem wir sie vom Dunkel abheben, und wir könnten das Zerschlagen niemals aufgefasst haben, als indem wir es vom Ganzsein oder vom Verbinden geistig sonderten. Dass wir im Sprechen die Sonderung nicht mehr vollziehen und uns auch nicht erinnern, es je gethan zu haben, ist nur die Folge der gebrauchsweisen Aneignung einer bereits fertigen Sprache, welche uns den Hausbedarf unserer Begriffe in bestimmt geprägten Wortbedeutungen überliefert, ohne dass wir sie selbst zu schaffen haben. Der Philosoph, der einen Begriff definiren will, muss noch heute auf seinen Gegensatz zurückgehen und wird schliesslich immer bei Kant'schen Kategorien und dem Hegel'schen dialektischen Prozess anlangen. Dass auch der Urmensch mehr oder weniger bewusst dasselbe gethan, hätte sich der Sprachphilosophie, wenn sie sich die Bedingungen der Vernünftigung klarer gemacht, immer ergeben können; dass er es vollbewusst gethan, dass er es sogar in dem absoluten Grade gethan, die beiden Seiten des Gegensatzes, dem allein eine jede von ihnen entspringen konnte, zuerst in demselben Laute unterzubringen, hatten wir aus dem Aegyptischen zu lernen. Die

„Gegensinn der Urworte“ in „Sprachw. Abhandlungen“ und „Linguistic Essays“; „Countersense“; Leidener „Hundert Beispiele“ in der Leemanns'schen Jubelschrift, und „Oxford Ilchester Lectures“.

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in der Mittheilung erforderliche Unterscheidung ist, wie die Hieroglyphen zeigen, zuerst durch begleitende Geberden, und nachmals, nach dem Zeugniss sowohl des Hieroglyphischen wie des Koptischen, durch lautliche Differenzirung des ursprünglich gemeinsamen Wortes bewerkstelligt worden. Abel, Keime.

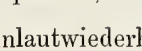
Soweit man den Gegensinn bisher überhaupt bemerkte, war man darüber mit dem ungenügenden, weil zu spätem, und demnach zu hoch, zu einseitig und bestimmt entwickeltem Material der Indoeuropäischen und Semitischen Sprachen zu den verschiedensten Anschauungen gelangt. Während Curtius, Griech. Etymologie 193 den Gegensinn ablehnt, sagt Bopp in seiner Vergl. Zergliederung des Sanskrit, erste Abth. gradezu: „Es ist sogar nicht selten der Fall, dass ein Wort seine ursprüngliche Bedeutung mit einer entgegengesetzten vertauscht.“ Ob durch Zufall oder mit Bewusstsein, wird hier freilich unentschieden gelassen. Tobler, der früher den bewussten Gegensinn für „gewisse, ihrer objectiven Natur nach doppelseitige Anschauungen“ in Anspruch nahm und ausdrücklich als einer „polaren Grundbedeutung entsprossen“ erklärte (Lazarus und Steinthal, Zeitschrift I, 360), zog sich in seiner Besprechung meiner „Urworte“ auf den entgegengesetzten Standpunkt zurück und behauptete, „ein Begriff könne nicht aus einem Gegensatz gebildet sein, dessen Glieder ja selbst schon Begriffe sein mussten.“ (Zeitschr. für wissensch. Philosophie IX, 1.) Meine Antwort in IX, 2, über Relativität der Begriffe und die Mitwirkung quantitativer Bestimmungen rief nur eine Wiederholung seiner späteren Ansicht hervor. Brugsch, der in seinem Hieroglyphen-Wörterbuch Homonyme mit entgegengesetztem Sinn aufzuführen hat, und den Schatz der Sprache so überaus reich und scharfsinnig darlegt, schweigt über den Gegensinn. Nur einmal, bei ȝel „jung ⋁ alt“, äussert er sich dahin, die Bedeutung „alt“ sei hier im Sinne unseres „Alter Junge“ aufzufassen (Wörterbuch 1036). Lässt sich das Prinzip des sarkastischen Tropus auf kalt ⋁ warm, hell ⋁ dunkel, theilen ⋁ verbinden, eins ⋁ viel und die grosse Anzahl ähnlicher Gegensinnsfälle anwenden? Oder auf die antithetischen Composita mitohne, weghin u. s. w.?

Die Anzeigen meiner Koptischen Untersuchungen haben den darin enthaltenen Gegensinn und Gegenlaut nicht berührt, und damit ihre Unzulänglichkeit dargethan. Nach seiner wiederholten Veröffentlichung in den „Urworten“, den Oxford Ilchester Lectures und der Leemanns'schen Jubelschrift ist der Gegensinn von den Psychologen und Sprachphilosophen Preyer, Noiré, Baynes, Bruchmann, Seemann, Lindner, Duboe, dem Aegyptologen Pleyte, dem Sanskritaner Ziemer u. a. anerkannt worden. Der schottische Philosoph Bain hatte ihn schon vorher als das Denkgesetz der Urzeit rein logisch construirt.

Aehnlich ist es aus entsprechenden Gründen dem Gegenlaut ergangen. Brugsch spricht von Irrthümern und graphischen Metathesen: indess haben wir genug

Alle diese Mittel sehen wir in den verwandten Sprachen, wenn wir dieselben im Lichte der aegyptischen Gesetze betrachten, erhalten. Dies zu erläutern, kehren wir zu den gegebenen Beispielen zurück, die wir der Reihe nach mit einigen Fällen des Gegenlauts, Gegensinns und Nebenlauts versehen. Probeweis mehr anzuführen, würde zwecklos sein, da diese Wandlungen nur durch die Fülle der Beispiele, wie sie in den Kopt. Unt. S. 620—691, 617. dem „Gegensinn der Urworte", den Leidener „Hundert Beispielen" und dem Wörterbuch selbst erscheinen, für diejenigen endgültig erwiesen werden können, denen die logische Begründung einer kleineren Anzahl von Beispielen kein genügender Beweis dünkt. Der Gegenlaut tritt in den nackten Wurzeln exacter auf, als in den Sprossformen, welche bei den ausserordentlich zahlreichen Wandlungsmöglichkeiten der ursprünglichen und angewucherten Laute sich in der Metathese seltener genau entsprechen; der Gegensinn stellt sich nur da ein, wo der Begriff einen auffallenden, zumeist sinnlich erkannten Gegensatz in den ersten und nöthigsten Gedanken zulässt, oder vielmehr ursprünglich erzwingt; der Nebenlaut beschränkt sich auf Tri- und Pluriliteren, und ist auch in ihnen nicht häufig. Die Aegyptischen Lautgesetze, die wir nach allem, was wir gesehen haben, nunmehr allgemeiner gebrauchen dürfen, sind in den folgenden Beispielen des weiteren exemplificirt, in den Fällen des regelmässigen Wandels aber nicht mehr besonders angezogen. Wo s für k, oder t für anlautendes k auftritt, kommen die obigen Reservationen und die entsprechenden Bemerkungen in der vorstehenden Dritten Abtheilung in Betracht.

Metathesen in Koptischer Zeit, wo es eine zur Symmetrie einladende Bilderschrift nicht mehr gab. Pott, in den Etymol. Forsch. II. 119, erklärt sich im Indogermanischen völlig dagegen: „Von wahren anagramatischen Umkehrungen wüsste ich kein erwiesenes oder erweisbares Beispiel." Dietrich, in seiner Commentatio de literarum in lingua latina transpositione (Naumburg 1846), äussert sich ganz zornig: „Inter ea artificia quibus olim grammatici plerique in vocabulorum stirpibus et cognationibus exquirendis et explicandis sunt usi, et nunc quoque aliqui saepissime atque audacissime utuntur, id haud infimum obtinet locum, ut elementa vocum transposita et confusa statuant" etc. Was weder Zeyss in Kuhn's Zeitschrift XIX. 165, noch Böttticher, Hebräische Sprache § 265 ff., Olshausen Hebr. Spr. § 9 oder Ewald, Ausf. Lehrbuch § 78. mit der gleichen Sicherheit verwerfen. Siehe auch den Eingang zur Dritten Abtheilung.

I. beq arbor, truncus [1]) ∧  keb-s arbor (Suffigirtes s, oder Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut, mit Wandel des angewucherten Auslauts); pet, ϧнт baculus, ϧст ∧ ṭeb ferire, contundere, t'āu baculus, (Erweichung des Labials in au, Kopt. Unt. S. 327. 617. No. 3, wenn nicht von ṭer); bet-k ferire (Suffigirtes t mit Metathese, oder Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut mit Wandel des ursprünglichen Auslauts) ∧ kesb-t truncus (entweder ursprüngliches k-kb mit Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut und Wandlung des ursprünglichen Anlauts; oder ursprüngliches kb-k mit Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut, Wandel und Metathese des angewucherten Auslauts; oder beides).

Bac-ulus ∧ s-cap-us, s-cip-io (Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut mit Wandel des angewucherten Anlauts, oder Wandel von k in sk); bat-uere ∧ τύπ-τ-ω (Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut.)

II. ϧⲁⲗⲕ-ⲟⲩ, βροχ-ίς vas ∧ ⲕⲟⲗϧ-ⲟ-ⲥ vas (Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut, mit Wandel des angewucherten Auslauts, oder Suffix ⲥ), Russ. korob, corbis, Czech. krab-i-ce capsa, ϧⲁⲗⲭ-ⲉ vas (Suffix ⲉ) ∧ ϫⲟⲣϧ-ⲉ-ⲥ vas (Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut mit Wandel des Anlauts und angewucherten Auslauts, also urspr. krb-k; oder Suffix ⲥ; in beiden Fällen Wechsel von ⲣ und ⲗ, Kopt. Unt. S. 466. 617. No. 6 [2]));

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1) ∧ bedeutet Gegenlaut, ∨ Gegensinn, ◇ Gegenlaut und Gegensinn, < Nebenlaut, <∨ Nebenlaut und Gegensinn — beides letztere selten.

2) Der im Indoeuropäischen schon so oft besprochene Wechsel von *n* und *l* (Pott, Etym. Forsch. I¹ 107. Wurzelw. II. 4. 683, Дювернуа, Объ историческомъ наслоеніи въ славянскомъ словообразованіи S. 30. Grimm, Deutsche Gramm. I² 386. Curtius, Gr. Etym. IV. 433. Bugge, Ztschft. f. vergl. Sprchf. XX. 43. Stud. IV. 335. Benfey, Griech. Etym. II. 57.) wird durch das Aegyptische klarer. In den Kopt. Unters. S. 466 sahen wir, dass hieroglyphischem *n* häufig koptisches ⲗ, und sogar ⲣ, oder die Häufung ⲙⲣ gegenübertritt. Danach wäre also, wenn das Hieroglyphische die ursprüngliche Form bewahrt hat, *n* der ältere Laut; obschon in anderen, selteneren Fällen auch das Hieroglyphische bereits *r*, *l* neben oder ohne *n*, das Koptische dagegen *n* bietet. Beachten wir nun die mit *n* wechselnde Aegyp-

Demot. belt', Russ. bljud-o vas t'arb-u vas; mārχ vas *κέραμ-ος*, vas.

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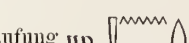
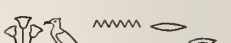
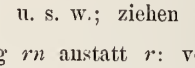
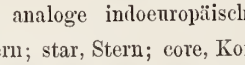
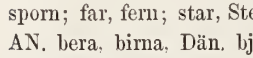
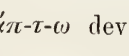
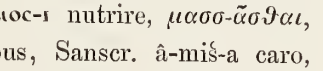
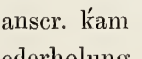
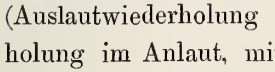
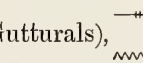
tische Häufung  *benr*, *ben*, palma, palmula;  *ḥanr*, videre, *her*, lux; мерє, мєпрє, amare; ϱоірє, ϫіпірі, stercus, *qanr*, fimus (S. 466) u. s. w.; ziehen wir ferner in Betracht die analoge indoeuropäische Häufung *rn* anstatt *r*: vor, vorn; spur, sporn; far, fern; star, Stern; core, Korn; crin-is, Haar, сар-ч; cornu, Horn, *κέρας*; AN. bera, birna, Dän. björn; gera, gern-ing u. s. w. sowie die entsprechende Apocope und Assimilation des altnordischen Nominativ-Suffixes *r* nach *l*, *n* (praell für praellr, servus, sveinn für sveinnr juvenis); nehmen wir dazu die indogermanische Häufung *rl*, the world neben welt, the girl neben gal, to wirl, quirlen neben vertere, churl neben ger, curl neben kr-au-s u. s. w.; und schliessen wir Révillout's einschlagende Beobachtung an, dass ägyptisch ⲛ zu ⲣ vor ⲣ, zu ⲗ vor ⲗ werden kann: ⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲣⲣⲉϥⲛⲟϭⲉ für ⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛ ⲣⲉϥⲛⲟϭⲉ Sap. Sal. 1, 9; ⲛⲓⲙ ⲅⲁⲣ ⲣⲣⲱⲙⲉ ⲛⲉⲧ ⲛⲁ ⲥⲟⲩⲛ für ⲛ ⲣⲱⲙⲉ Sap. Sal. 9, 32; ⲥⲛⲟϥ ⲣⲣⲱⲙⲉ für ⲛ ⲣⲱⲙⲉ Sap. Sal. 12, 9; ⲗⲗⲁⲁⲩ für ⲛ ⲗⲁⲁⲩ Sap. Sal. 7, 64. (Mélanges 1874. S. 182): so treten Zusammenhang und Gemeinschaft der drei Laute hervor. Somit erscheint der ganze Process erhalten in Beispielen, wie die folgenden, sei es nun, dass man ⲗ (ⲣ) oder ⲛ oder einen unklaren Mittellaut beider als Ausgangspunkt annimmt: ϫєр-є, тє-кєіⲁⲗ, тєіⲁⲗ, ⲥϯєⲗⲗⲓ, stella, the star, Stern;  *berber*, ϧєрϧєр, bullire, Born,  *benben* (bullire, superfluere); the core, кар-ια, Kern,  *χan-i-n-i* nux, nuc-leu-s u. s. w. Da man nur wenige Beispiele finden wird, in denen dieses, dem *l* verwandte *n*, die dem ägyptischen *n* sonst so naheliegende Affinität mit ϧ, ⲛ(ⲟⲩ), ⲙ zeigt, oder zu zeigen scheint, so haben wir es in den *n-l*-Fällen mit einer Art slavischen *n* zu thun, in welchem die Liquida den Labial überwiegt. Was die Fälle betrifft, in denen *n* gleichzeitig auf Wurzeln mit *l* und *b* hinzuweisen scheint, so ist ein Kriterium für die Entscheidung zwischen beiden Ursprüngen noch nicht gegeben. Dafür, dass das *n* des Aegyptischen *n-l* nicht als labialer Laut aufzufassen ist, zeugt auch die wesentliche Verschiedenheit eines ausgesprochenen labialen *l*—des neuslavischen. Geitler, Starobulharska fonologie se stálým zřetelem k jezyku litevskému lehrt S. 89: Labialni či retni л vzniká stykem retních hlásek в м п б a hlásky j; jest výtvorem velmi mladým; některá nářeči slovanská labialního л ani neznají; památka supraslská dokonce jeví dobu, ve které labialní л teprv vzniká. V češtině znám

Serb. lagav [1]) cupa, lagena, ⲗⲁⲕⲟⲩ (?) lagen-a, *λάγην-ος* (Labialwandel im Auslaut S. 424. 617. No. 2. und Nebenlaut).

III. beḫ (?), Sanscr. bhuǵ mandere, vesci, *φαγ-εῖν* vesci, peχ, panis χap-ā edere, cibus, seb-t cibus (Suffix t, oder Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut mit Wandel des ursprünglichen Gutturals in An- und Auslaut); *κάπ-τ-ω* devorare, cib-us; ⲟⲩⲟⲭ-ⲓ maxilla, Lat. bucc-a, Goth. vagg-ô ⲕⲓⲡ-ⲉ maxilla, Kief-er, Sanscr. ḱib-u-ka maxilla; ⲉ-ⲙⲕ, ⲟ-ⲙⲕ devorare, ⲙⲟⲥ-ⲓ nutrire, *μασσ-ᾶσθαι*, Litt. mais-ta cibus, Engl. meat caro, cibus, Sanscr. â-miš-a caro, cibus Sanscr. ḱam edere, AN. kiamm-i maxilla, ⲧⲉⲙ-ⲙ-ⲟ (?) edere (Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut), ⲥⲁ-ⲟⲙ-ⲓ mandere (Anlautwiederholung im Anlaut, mit Wandel des ursprünglichen und des angewucherten anlautenden Gutturals),  sen-m cibus, nutrire (Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut, mit Wandel des ursprünglichen Auslauts); Sanscr. han-u maxilla, *ἡ γέν-υς* maxilla, Lat. coen-a.

IV. ⲱⲛⲓ, غان arbores perplexae neh, ⲛⲟⲩϩ-ⲉ arbor (sycomorus?),

V. peḳ, *πύξ*, pugnus, to poke, Poln. puk-ać,  beḫ, Czech. bouch-a-ti, Sanscr. bha-ñ-ǵ, pish, Ar. (بَكَّ) بَتَّ, Lat. im-pi-n-go, ϧⲉⲧ,  bet-k, ϧⲟⲧ-ⲉ, Russ. bit-ĭ, пєщ, фащ percutere  ḳebḳeb, ⲱⲟⲡ, ϭⲟⲡ, ϫⲱϧ, ϭⲟⲧⲡ, ϭⲟⲧ (Suffix t, *ϭⲟⲡ-ⲧ, mit invertirtem Suffix und Abfall des ursprünglichen Wurzelauslauts) percutere, *κόπ-τ-ω*, *κοπ-ί-ς*,  ṭeb, *τύπ-τ-ω*, Dän. kiep baculus,

jen jeden príklad labialního л: plíti (плюти), o němž nelze pochybovati (lit. spiáuti, spuere). Srov. též nom. prop. Litovle (Gebauer, Příspěvky k hist. č. pravop. p. 35).

Ueber لن anstatt ل im Arabischen siehe Ewald Gramm. Crit. § 153; *n* und *r* Ewald Gramm. Crit. § 191. Dillmann, Aethiop. Gramm. § 72.

1) Croatische Rechtschreibung.

sep, ⲥⲓⲃⲥⲓⲃ percutere, Slov. cep-i-ti findere, Slov. kov-a-ti ferire, كَافَ amputare (قَفَشَ Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut, mit Wandel des angewucherten Auslauts) percutere.

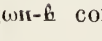
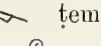
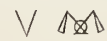
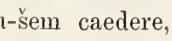
maḳ-a-s-u, ⲙⲁⲭ-ⲓ, Russ. meč-ī gladius, māt'-ā, Goth. mait-an secare, mek-s sceptrum, מַכָּה ictus (Auslautwiederholung im Auslaut mit Wandel des angewucherten Auslauts) ⲕⲁⲙ-ⲁ separare(?), sm-a, Sanscr. çam interficere, صَمَّ percutere, ⲧⲏⲙ acutus, ṭem secare, ⲧⲙ-ⲛ-ⲟ contundere, *τέμ-ν-ω* secare.

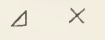
nek, neh, neš-ṭ, nes, nut' percutere, scindere, Lat. nec-are, Sanscr. nas caedere, נָכָה ferire, caedere ⲛⲉⲛⲕⲉⲛ-ⲧ percutere, ⲧ (Suffix t oder Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut, mit verschiedener Wandlung beider), sen, ten, à-tn secare (Praefix, Kopt. Unt. S. 617 No. 13), ḥen-t percutere, *καίν-ω*, *κ-τείν-ω* necare, *κεν-τ-εῖν* pungere, con-t-us (beidemal Anlautwiederholung im Auslaut mit Wandel des angewucherten Auslauts oder Suffix), Slov. sun-i-ti rumpere, Czech. tn-ou-ti percutere, Sanscr. han mactare impingere, tan-ka securis, kun-ta hasta.

VI. In der Bedeutung secare liegt durch Gegensinn die Bedeutung conjungere; und in secans, acutus ⋁ hebes.

 beḥ percutere, secare ⋁ à-beχ conjungere; ⲛⲉⲩ, ⲙⲉⲩ percutere, secare ⋁ ⲙⲟⲭ-ⲧ conjungere; nek percutere, ⲛⲉϥ, scindere ⋁ ⲛⲟϥ funis; nut' percutere, secare ⋁ net-t ligamen, fascia, ⲡⲉϥ-ⲛⲟⲩⲧ communis;

šeb, ⲥⲱⲡ percutere, secare ⋁ šeb, ⲥⲉϧ-ⲓⲉ,

šeb-n, ⲥⲱⲛ-ϧ conjungere, miscere; ṭem gladius, acutus, abscindere ⋁  ṭem, ⲧⲱⲙ conjungere;  u-šem caedere, secare ⋁  u-šem, ⲟⲩⲱ-ⲥⲙ conjungere; 

qenqen, ḥen-t, sen percutere ⋁ ḥn, 

sensen, conjunctio; ⲥⲉⲛ-ⲧ dividere ⋀ plectere; ⲧⲉⲛ-ⲛ-ⲟ,

ȧ-tn secare ⋁ ṭem-ī conjungere, ⲧⲱⲙ-ⲓ, socius.

Griech. *πύξ*, *πτ-αίω* percutere, *πηγ-νύ-ναι* pulsare ⋁ conjungere; *νύσσ-ω* percutere, *νύττ-εσθ-αι*, *ἀ-μύττ-εσθ-αι* pungere ⋁ *μιγ-νύ-ναι* miscere; *σ-φάττ-ω* secare, mactare ⋁ *σ-φίγγ-ω* ligare ◇ *κόπ-τ-ω* ⋁ *ἄπ-τ-ω; κοπ-ί-ς* culter ⋁ *κωφ-ό-ς* hebes; *καίν-ω* percutere, secare, necare ⋁ *κοιν-ό-ς* communis, *σ-χοῖν-ος* funis, *ταιν-ία* (?), copula.

Lat. im-ping-ere, im-pac-tum, pung-ere; nec-are ⋁ nec-t-ere; met--ere, mess-is, mact-are ⋁ misc-ere.

Goth. mait-an, NHD. metz-en, metz-eln secare ⋁ misch-en; to pok-e ⋁ füg-en; to beat ⋁ to bi-n-d.

Slov. pik-a-ti pungere, Litt. buk-is culter, bad-i-ti perforare, Russ. bat-va securis, Slov. za-bos-ti mactare, poč, s-pok-a fissura, ⋁ Slov. o-bez-a-ti ligare ⋁ bez sine; o-pož-nik cinctura, Russ. s-poj-i-ti jungere; Litt. musz-ti percutere, Russ. meč-ĭ gladius, mih-ec culter ⋁ Czech. mich-a-ti, Russ. měš-a-tĭ miscere; Slov. cep-i-ti findere ⋁ cěp-ĭ catena; Slov. s-kub-s-ti, čup-a-ti evellere ⋁ Russ. so-vo-kup-i-tĭ conjungere, kup-ni communis; Slov. kop-i-ti secare, castrare ⋁ Russ. za-kov-a-tĭ vincire, Slov. za-kop-č-a-ti globulis jungere.

Sanscrit: bha-ñ-ǵ rumpere, dividere ⋁ ba-n-dh conjungere; bhid findere, pat ferire ⋁ put-i-ta sutus; khaṇ-d percutere ⋁ gaṇ-d-a nodus (kha-ṇ-d, ga-ṇ-d-a?)

Sem. נָקַשׁ percutere ⋁ נָקַשׁ conjungere; גָּדַד incidere ⋁ كَتَبَ conjungere, scribere; جَمَدَ secare (concrevit) ⋁ جَمَحَ conjungere; شَعَبَ disgregare (delere) ⋁ colligere; صَمَّ percutere ⋁ ضَمَّ conjungere.

Für diese nichtägyptischen Worte finden sich die wesentlichsten ägyptischen Entsprechungen in dem folgenden Verzeichniss, das der leichteren Uebersichtlichkeit halber ganz transcribirt und alphabetisch geordnet ist:

beḥ, percutere, ȧbeχ, conjungere
bak-ōn, malleus
bek-n-k-n, telum
beḳ-s, pugio
b-neχ, percutere
bas, percutere, secare
bet, bet-k, percutere
bet-k-k, percutere
bot-s, percutere
beṭ-š, percutere
beχ-n, percutere
baš, percutere
baš-i, dimidium
bešbōš, percutere
bešuōš, confringere
bōϫ, percutere, scindere
fah, faȣ, percutere, dividere
feq-au, findere
fot, fuṭ, percutere
fet-q, fot-h, percutere
feχ, percutere
faš, percutere, dividere
feϫ, percutere
faϫ-i, divisio
fōȣ, percutere
heb, aratrum, ligo
ḥen, cum ⋁ ḥen-t, percutere
h-ō-ϫp, h-o-ϭp, abscindere, destruere
ḳebḳeb, percutere, kb-a, ulcisci
kam-a (?), separare
kon-s, occidere
qenqen, percutere
moh-s, moχ-s, afflictio
mek-s, sceptrum
maḳ-a-su, gladius
mek-h, affligere
mus, lorum
mes-s, cingere, jungere
mesmes, secare, dividere
mes-ḥ-u, ferire, secare
meṭ, catena
māt′-ā, ferire
mut-e, junctura
māṭ-s, occidere
māt′-ṭ, ferire
meš, percutere
maϫ-i, securis
moϫ-t, moϫ-ϭ, jungere, miscere
neh, scindere ⋁ noh, funis
nuh-e, excutere
neḥ-u-ḥ ? offendere
nah-k, protegere
neḥ-m, protegere
neh-p, percutere, moechari
nek, percutere
neq-b, affligere
neq-n, pulsare, neq-m, ulcisci
nuk-e-r, secare
n-nuḥ, moechari, percutere
nes, percutere

nut′, percutere ⋁ net-t, ligamen
net′, minimus ⋁ omnis
nut, communis
nāt, nut-p, plectere
net′-ḥ-t, dens
net′-r, percutere
neχneχ, percutere
neš-t, percutere
naɤ-ḥ-i, dens
noɤ-ȣ, mixtum esse
pah, percutere
peḥ-t, percutere
peḳ, percutere
pes-š, percutere
pes-χ, percutere
peṭ, baculus
pōt-h, sculpere
pot-s, percutere
peχ, percutere
peχ-a, peχ-u-χa, percutere
paš, laqueus
peš, percutere
pōɤ-k, pōɤ-ȣ, percutere
peȣ, percutere
sef, s-fet, percutere
sam, conjungere
sm-a, necare, caedere
sen, scindere ⋁ duo, sensen, conjunctio
sep, dimicare
ṭeb, percutere, pungere
ṭem, gladius, acutus, scindere ⋁ conjungere
tam-ie, construere, fingere
ṭm-a-k, scindere ⋁ ṭm-a-ḥ-u, construere
tm-n-o, conterere, contundere
ten, secare
ten-n-o, conterere, contundere
ten-n-u, perfectum facere
uōš, confringere ⋁ junctura
uōšem, conjungere
u-šem, secare, caedere
uōt, uōt-b, uōt-f, confringere
šeb, percutere ⋁ miscere
šeb-n, conjungere, miscere
šōnb, conjungere, miscere
šop, percutere
ɤōb, affligere
ɤam-e, pugillus
ȣibȣib, percutere
ȣōp, ȣōf-t, ferire, findere

Alle diese Vergleichungen betreffen die Urzeit der Noachidischen Familie. Sie berühren demnach nicht die Arischen und Semitischen Sonderlautgesetze, und was von denselben nach der Trennung in die drei Gruppen von Sem, Ham und Japhet gewirkt worden ist. Sie fügen vielmehr den durch die Arischen und Semitischen Sonderlautgesetze gebildeten Verwandtschaften ältere, zur Zeit der weiteren Sprachgemeinschaft auf Grund früherer gemeinsamer Lautgesetze entstandene hinzu. Sie zeigen die ursprüngliche Veränderlichkeit der Wurzeln,

die Mehrheit ihrer Formen und Stämme und den leichten Übergang der einen in die anderen. Und sie stellen viele Worte durch die gemeinsamen Lautgesetze der alten Gesammtsprache als urverwandt dar, deren Beziehungen durch die späteren Sonderlautgesetze ihrer Sprachen oder Sprachgruppen sich entweder nicht, oder nicht mehr sicher nachweisen lassen, und die demnach nur allzu häufig in ihrer Bedeutung künstlich gewendet und gebrochen zu werden pflegen, um Anschluss an eine andere Wurzel, der sie sonderlautgesetzlich sich paaren lassen, zu ermöglichen. Über das Verhältniss der Sonderlautgesetze der drei Familien zu denen der gemeinsamen Ursprache sprechen die vorstehende Erste, Zweite und Dritte Abtheilung. Vergl. Seite 9. 368.

Die nachstehende Bemerkung ist einer Abhandlung über die Kennzeichen der Sprachverwandtschaft entnommen, welche der Verf. kürzlich in Techmer's Internationaler Zeitschrift für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft II. 1. veröffentlicht hat:

„Die Wirkung der ägyptischen etymologischen Analysen erstreckt sich insofern über das ägyptische Gebiet hinaus, als zahlreiche ägyptische Worte, diesem Prozess unterworfen, sich nicht nur mit anderen ägyptischen, sondern auch mit semitischen und arischen zusammenfinden. Mit beiden gemeinsam, weil einerseits die meisten ägyptischen Wurzeln Biliteren sind, andererseits das Gesetz und die Thatsache ihrer Umbildung in Triliteren mit gleichzeitiger phonetischer Differenzirung im Aegyptischen erhalten sind. Wird dieses Entsprechen nach zwei entgegengesetzten Richtungen hin zugegeben, so dürfte dem von Pott in seiner Abhandlung ‚Max Müller und die Kennzeichen der Sprachverwandtschaft' aufgestelltem Axiom genug gethan sein, ‚dass Nachweis von genealogischen Beziehungen noch unbeschreiblich mehr und tieferes auf sich habe, als wohlfeiles Auffinden blosser Aehnlichkeiten'. Den Terminus ‚genealogisch' erklärt Pott als ‚stammeinheitlich aus einer Quelle geflossen'. Damit würde also ein Weg zu dem bisher vermissten Kriterium gefunden sein.

In der indogermanischen Etymologie ist vielfachen Ausnahmen gegenüber neuerdings der Gedanke aufgetreten, dass man es in solchen Unerklärlichkeiten mit Resten einer vergangenen, hinter die der er-

kennbaren Lautgesetze zurückgehenden Periode zu thun habe (Paul, Sprachgeschichte 129. Delbrück, Einleitung 113. Tobler, Begriff des Gesetzes in der Sprache, und Rec. von Paul, Sprachgeschichte im Literaturblatt für Germ. und Rom. Philologie, 1881, 121, Curtius, Grundzüge 5. Aufl. 425). Kann man sich mit den ägyptischen Nachweisen befreunden, so wird man diese Ansicht von ihnen nicht allein erhärtet, sondern die Dunkelheiten, um die es sich handelt, in lexikalischen Fällen grossentheils aufgeklärt finden. Leistet das Aegyptische, was es verspricht, so lässt es eine Periode erkennen, in welcher eine gleichmässige Wurzel- und Stammbildung in den drei grossen Zweigen der kaukasischen Rasse nach gemeinsamem Urgesetz geschah, und für die Einzelsprachen, wie wir sie heute vor uns haben, noch nicht die nachmaligen, in Laut und Sinn engeren und verhärteteren Gesetze ausgebildet waren."

Buch- und Kunstdruckerei von August Pries in Leipzig.

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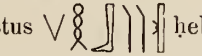
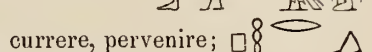
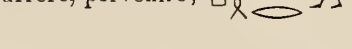
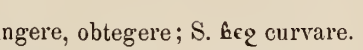
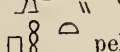
S. 39, 11 füge hinzu heb, luctus  ḥeb, ludere.

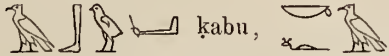
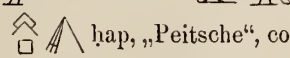
— 14 füge hinzu beh-a, currere  baḳa, recumbere;  peḫ, currere, pervenire;  peḫrer, currere.

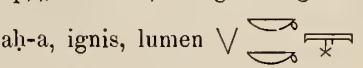
— 15 füge hinzu  bak-i, cingere, obtegere; S. ⲃⲉϩ curvare.

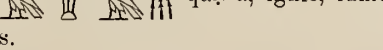
— 16 füge hinzu peḫ, ruptura.

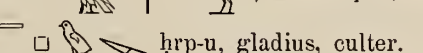
— 23 füge hinzu qeb, multus; ḥau, augere, magis.

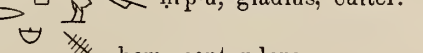
S. 40, 1 füge hinzu heb, luctus.

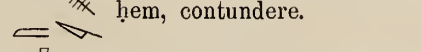
— 2 füge hinzu  ḳabu, kef-a, injuriam inferre, perdere;  ḥap, „Peitsche“, corrigia aurigalis.

— 4 füge hinzu  qaḥ-a, ignis, lumen kek, obscuritas.

— 5 füge hinzu  ḳarp-u, abscindere; K. ⲕⲟⲣϧ-ⲥ; ḥrp-u, gladius, culter.

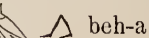
— 6 füge hinzu  ḥem, contundere.

— 7 füge hinzu  kep, celare; ḥeb-s, involvere.

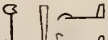
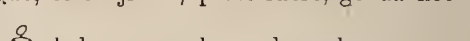
— 8 füge hinzu  qerqer, volvere.

— 9 füge hinzu ϩⲱⲧ conspectus; haut, ignis, lux.

S. 40, 15 füge hinzu ḥeb-n, repere, sc subjicere.

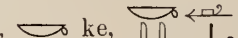
S. 42, 19 füge hinzu  beh-a, currere baḳ-a, recumbere.

— 22 statt χā, ponere, lies: .

— 26 füge hinzu  χab, se subjicere, prosternere, genua flectere  baḳ-a, recumbere, decumbere.

S. 43, 3 füge hinzu ḳab-u, χab-u, contundere, percutere.

— 6 füge hinzu χāq-u, radere.

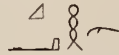
— 7 füge hinzu  kī, ke, kī-ūā, alius.

— 9 füge hinzu qerqer, volvere.

— 11 füge hinzu qerqer, volvere.

— 18 füge hinzu χerp, demere offerre.

— 19 füge hinzu ḥerp-u, gladius; ḳarp-u, percutere.

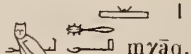
S. 44, 1 füge hinzu  qāḥ, angulus.

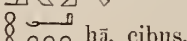
— 7 füge hinzu rek-ḥ-u, ignis, urere.

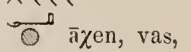
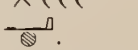
— 9 füge hinzu M. ταϱο prehendere.

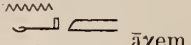
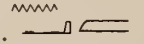
— 17 statt beḥā, prehendere, lies: .

S. 45, 1 füge hinzu: ? ḥrpu, חרב.

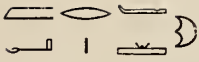
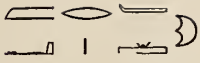
— 5 statt  mχāq, māχāq, lies: .

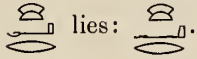
— 11 statt  ḥā, cibus, lies: .

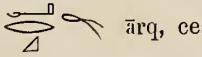
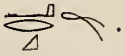
— 16 statt  āχen, vas, lies:  .

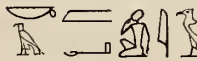
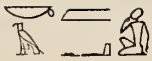
S. 46, 18 statt  āχem, lies:  .

S. 49, 16 statt āb, stella, lies: .

S. 49, 23 statt  lies:  .

S. 50, 19 statt  lies: .

S. 51, 17 statt  ārq, cessare, lies:  .

S. 52, 14 statt  kamāāar, lies: 
.

S. 61, 18 füge hinzu: רֹאשׁ.

S. 83, 21 streiche ḥam-ḥ-t.

S. 85, 24 statt sterilis(?) lies: sterilis.

S. 86, 9 statt ti n-neḥ lies: ti-neḥ.

S. 95, 4 statt mett′ lies: met′t.

S. 103, 4 statt aṯḥ lies: aṯḥ.

S. 107, 11 fehlt ⋁ nach percutere.

S. 109, 3 statt lies: .

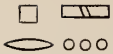
— 18 statt lies: .

S. 117, 19 statt hef-t-i lies: ḥef-t-i.

S. 137, 3 statt mark-a-b-uϑá lies: märk-a-b-uϑá (מרכבת). Gleich anderen Worten derselben verdächtigen Abstammung ist dieser möglicherweise rein semitische Terminus im Text manchmal als solcher bezeichnet, manchmal nicht. Vom Doppelstandpunkt der semitisch-ägyptischen Wurzelverwandtschaft einerseits und der Geschichtsberührung andererseits ist es nicht immer leicht, eine Wurzel dem einen oder anderen Zweige vorzugsweise zuzuschreiben, auch wo die grammatische Weiterbildung dem einen oder anderen Zweige völlig oder vorzugsweise gehört. Bei märkabuϑá z. B. steht die ebräische Wurzel רכב innerhalb ihrer eigenen Sprache so vereinzelt, dass, trotz der semitischen Weiterbildung und Schreibung, ⲗⲉⲣⲉϩⲓ, ⲙⲗⲉⲣⲉϩⲓ und deren Verwandte wenigstens für einen ersten gemeinsamen Ursprung der Wurzel concurrirend in Betracht kommen.

S. 137, 14 füge hinzu: M. ⲧⲉⲗ digitus.

— 16 statt ṭen-m-m lies: ṭenm-m.

S. 138, 23 füge hinzu  perš, flos.

S. 139, 3 siehe die Bemerkung zu S. 137, 3.

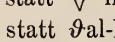
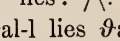
S. 169, 9 siehe die Bemerkung zu S. 137, 3.

S. 180, 25 statt ⋁ lies: ⋀.

S. 181, 5 statt ϑal-l lies ϑál-l.

S. 182, 7 füge hinzu: ? רֹאשׁ.

S. 186, 9 streiche ⲃⲉⲗ, novus; füge hinzu: ⲁⲡⲟⲗⲗⲉ, juvencula, junior.

S. 190, 15 statt  lies:  .

S. 198, 17 statt ḫā, tempus, lies: ḥā, tempus ⋀.

S. 210, 27 statt hebnbn lies: ḥebnbn.

S. 215, 6 statt ϭ-ϭ-op lies: ϭ-ϭop.

S. 216, 2 füge hinzu: ? vor S. ⲙ-ⲁⲧ-ⲉ.

S. 219, 3 von nem-m, nem, miser streiche: nem.

S. 223, 7 steiche: ten-m.

S. 224, 5 streiche: tenem.

S. 228, 2 hinter bark-a-b-uϑä, lacus, füge hinzu: vielleicht für: barkaϑä, ברכת.

S. 243, 10 hinter t'arīna füge hinzu: ? סרירן.

S. 247, 16 statt ⋁ lies: .

S. 248, 25 statt ϫⲡⲁ-ⲉ lies: ϫⲡ ⲁ-ⲉ.

S. 250, 10 statt ϫⲡⲁ-ⲉ, ϭⲡⲁ-ⲉ lies: ϫⲡ-ⲁ-ⲉ, ϭⲡ-ⲁ-ⲉ.

S. 251, 8 statt ⲩⲗⲓ-ϭ lies: ⲩⲗ-ⲓ-ϭ.

S. 257, 14 statt 253 lies: 254.

S. 267, 9 statt lies: ⲃ.

S. 270, 5 statt ⲥⲉⲛ-ⲧ lies: ⲥⲉⲛ-ⲧ.

S. 280, 10 statt ⲉⲛⲕ lies: ⲉⲛⲕ.

S. 284, 9 statt ⲡⲟⲩⲉ lies: ⲡⲟⲩⲉ.

— 17 zu ⲓⲟⲙ vergl. den Nachtrag zu S. 137, 3.

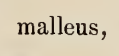
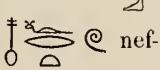
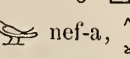
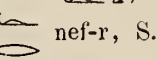
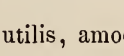
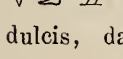
S. 303, 6 statt ⋁ lies: <.

— 23 zn ⲓⲟⲙ vgl. den Nachtrag zu S. 137, 3.

S. 306, 6 statt lies: .

S. 311, 15 statt sam lies: sem.

S. 312, 10 statt lies: .

S. 315, 1 statt ḥat lies: ḥāt.
S. 318, 10 statt haa lies: ḥāā.
S. 320, 2 statt ḥati lies: ḥāti.
— 10 statt ⲧⲉ-ϩ-ⲧⲱⲣ lies: ⲧⲉ-ϩ-ⲧⲱϩ.
S. 323, 11 statt lies: .
S. 324, 21 statt lies: .
— 23 statt ḥat lies: ḥāt.
S. 325, 5 füge hinzu: cf. M. ϩⲣ-ⲁ, ϩⲁ, facies.
— 7 statt ϩ-ω-ϩ-ⲩ lies: ϩ-ω-ϩⲩ.
S. 336, 7 nach „diese“ schalte ein: „und ähnliche“.
S. 337, 10 nach „annehmen lässt“ füge hinzu: Eine vollere Betrachtung lässt freilich auch andere Folgerungen zu. Man sehe: ḳneb, malleus, M. ⲛⲁϣ-ⲓ  bân, telum, hasta; neb-ṭ-t, injuriam inferre, nep-t, percutere, nefnef, refref, S. ⲣⲉϥⲣⲓϥ-ⲉ, M. ⲗⲉϥⲗⲓϥ-ⲓ, fragmentum neb-ṭ plectere, nub, construere,  nef-r-t, funis; M. ⲛⲟϣ-ⲓ, S. ⲛⲟϣ-ⲉ, nef-a,  nif, malus, peccatum, peccator M. ⲛⲟⲩϥ-ⲓ,  nef-r, S. ⲛⲟⲩϥ-ⲣ-ⲉ, ⲛⲟϣ-ⲣ-ⲉ, B. ⲛⲁϥ-ⲗ-ⲓ, S. ⲛ-ⲁ-ⲛⲟⲩ, M. ⲛ-ⲁ-ⲛⲉ, bonus, utilis ben, M. ϣⲱⲛ, malus ben, utilis, amoenus, dulcis, dactylus, M. ϣⲉⲛ-ⲓ, K. ϣⲉⲣ-ϩⲱⲗ,  ben-t,  ben-r, dactylus.
S. 348, 4 statt „gesetzmässige“ lies: „nothwendige“.
S. 350, 11 statt lies: .
S. 354, 21 statt lies: .
S. 359, 16 statt „enspringenden“ lies: „entspringenden“.
S. 361, 16 statt „auseinander“ lies: „aus einander“.

S. 372, 11 statt „Auslautmethathese“ lies: „Auslautmetathese“.
S. 378, 16 statt „hamitische“ lies: „semitische“.
S. 383, 33 hinter „Gegenlaut“ schalte ein: „meistens“.
S. 385, 17 statt „capsa,“ lies: „capsa;“.
S. 387, 20 statt „bit-ī“ lies: „bi-tī“.

— füge hinzu: cf. beḥ, percutere, ba, malleus, bȧ, telum.

S. 389, 18 statt „bat-va“ lies: „ba-tva“.

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